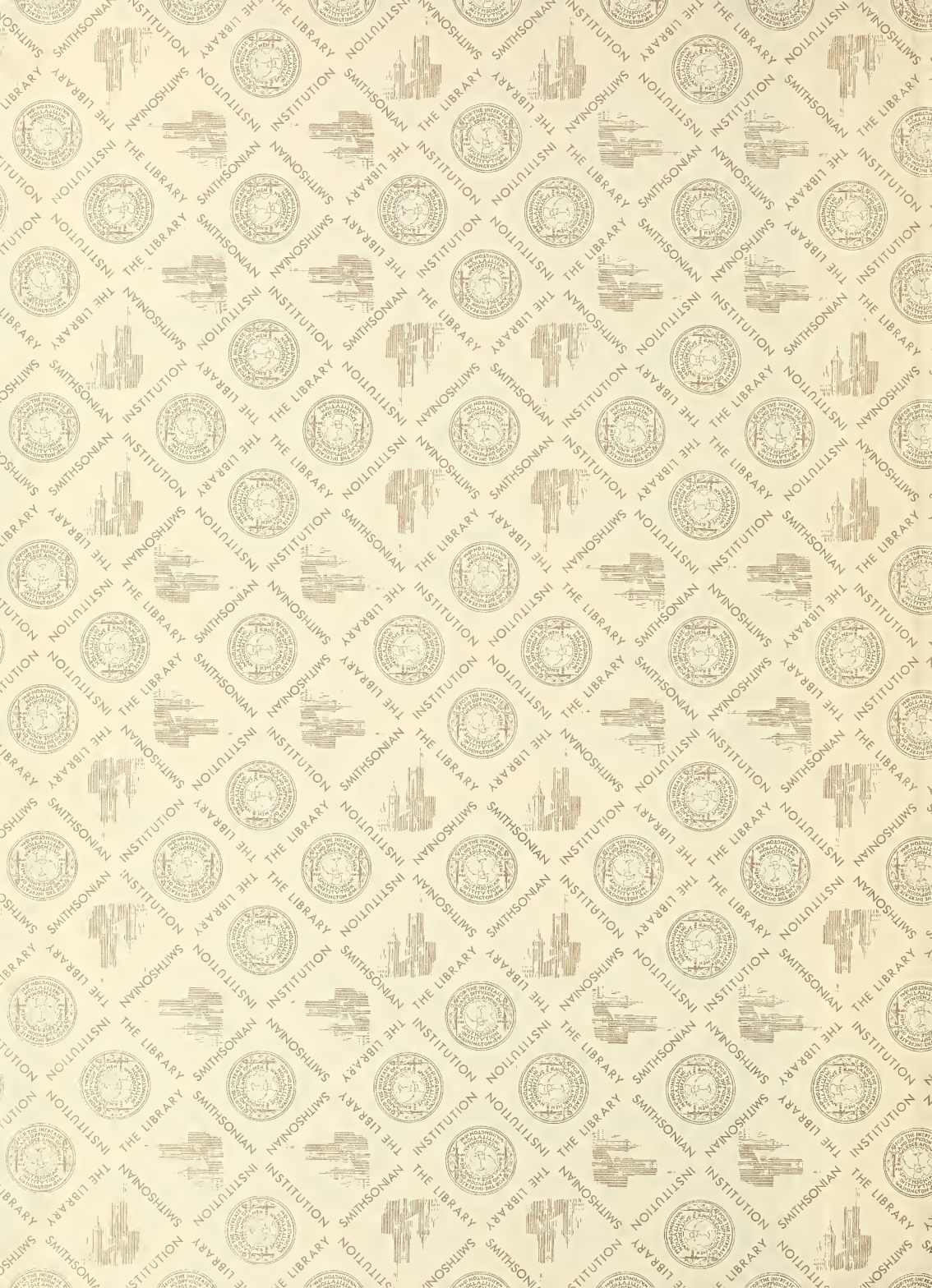

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION THE LIBRARY

N O T I C E

AT LEAST ONE OF THE EDGES OF THIS MAGAZINE HAS BEEN LEFT UNTRIMMED, BECAUSE OF AN EXTREMELY NARROW MARGIN.

HERTZBERG-NEW METHOD, INC.

172720

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Received
FEB 15 1890
SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. II.—NO. 1. CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1884. TERMS: { $1.50 per year in advance. / Single copies, 15 cents.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING-OFFICE AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

(*Continued.*)

MR. STERLING P. ROUNDS, United States Government Printer, whose likeness we herewith present, was born in the town of Berkshire, Franklin county, Vermont, on the 27th day of June, 1828, being now in his fifty-sixth year. The founders of the family in this country were two brothers, Englishmen, who came over in the early colonial times, both settling in Rhode Island, one of whom removed to New Hampshire and afterwards a portion of his family to Vermont. The descendants of the other brother removed to another New England state, and from them the descendants of both families gradually became a portion of the emigration which settled in the great West, a few of them going south.

The great-grandfather, grandfather, and several uncles of Mr. Rounds, owned adjoining farms, and were the principal citizens of the town of Richford, Franklin county, Vermont, and all a healthful, large-bodied and liberty-loving race of patriotic men, members of the family having been officers and soldiers in the revolutionary war, the war of 1812, the Mexican war and, later, the rebellion, in which latter, whether as soldiers or citizens, were true and loyal supporters of their country.

The lad was kept steadily at school until he was twelve years of age, proving a remarkably earnest and successful scholar, being at that age a marked proficient in all the branches of a good high-school education, when his father and family removed from Vermont to what was then Southport (now Kenosha), Wisconsin.

Here he went through a course of study in higher mathematics, the languages, etc., at the academy of the lamented Governor Harvey, of Wisconsin. His father was anxious for him to become a member of the legal profession, but the lad had already formed that love for the "art preservative" which has grown with his growth, and raised him from the lowly position of "Ye Printer's Devil" to the honorable and important one he now occupies—the head of one of the most important departments in our government and, beyond all comparison, the largest printing and binding establishment in the world. His whilom tutor, Governor Harvey, having purchased the Southport *American* as the first move in the long and successful political life which elevated him to the gubernatorial chair of his state (and indirectly to his death at Pittsburg Landing as one of the patriotic war governors during the "times that tried men's souls"), the youngster became an apprentice in that office, and for a period of five years carried papers and acted in all capacities as "devil," and during the last year of his time as foreman of the office. His name as a good printer having traveled to the capital of the state, he was offered the foremanship of the state printing-office, then owned by W. W. Wyman, at Madison, Wis. Being

> "A youth resolved to see the world,
> Set out on foot to go,"

and traveled to the capital where, a boy himself, he found, as his roller-boys, helpers and journeymen, the two sons of the proprietor, one of whom is now the treasurer of the United States, and the other the general western agent of the Ætna Insurance Company.

He worked here until the first daily paper of Wisconsin was started at Milwaukee, the *Daily Sentinel*, by the lamented General Rufus King, when he was called to that city, and for a long time was the compositor of the General's editorial manuscript. About this time a new Whig paper was started by Edward Bliss, at Racine, and our young "typo" was proffered the foremanship of the concern. This station he most acceptably filled during the following two years. He had now learned all of the art that could be taught in an ordinary office, and being anxious to become an expert and as near the head of the profession as he could get, he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., and through the friendship of his great-uncle, Hon. E. R. Jewett, of the then renowned printing firm of Jewett, Thomas & Co., of the *Commercial Advertiser*, then generally known as the finest and most successful printing-house in America, he entered upon a second apprenticeship, or "under instructions," and at the end of two years was presented with a diploma by the veteran "Thomas" as a "first-class and accomplished printer in the best sense of the word."

At this time his old employer, Bliss, came to Buffalo and held out flattering inducements for him to return to Racine and establish a new weekly temperance literary journal under the patronage of the then popular "Sons of

Temperance," called *The Old Oaken Bucket*, which, under his peculiar skill, and a marked literary turn as a writer, and with the accomplished Rev. A. C. Barry, as editor-in-chief, became a literary and pecuniary success.

We should have said that when he purchased the material for this office he also added a "job" department, and at this time he established a reputation as being the finest printer in the West, and did work in this (then) little village far superior to anything west of Buffalo.

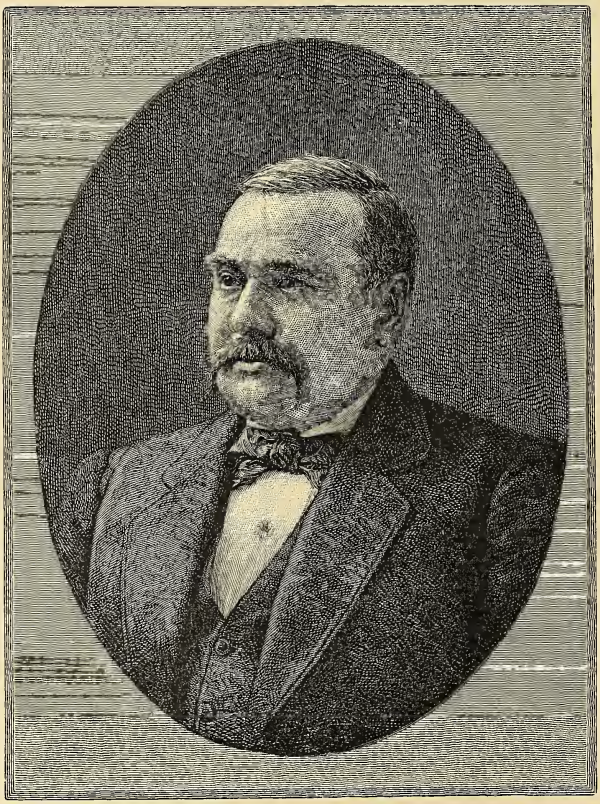
Enjoying this reputation, and being ambitious for a larger field, he was induced to remove his office to Milwaukee and consolidate it, by purchase, with the *Commercial Advertiser* (now the *Daily News*) of that city. Here he increased his renown as a first-class printer, but having been unfortunate in his choice of a partner, through whom he became involved in pecuniary difficulties, he turned over his interest and office to him, taking his bond to pay all debts (which, by the way, he had mostly to discharge later on), and removing to Chicago, placing his skill as an equal offset to the capital and business of James J. Langdon, then the largest printing-house in that city (1851), and in less than one year had more than doubled its business under the firm name of Langdon & Rounds. After a few years of marked prosperity the office was sold to Cook, Cameron & Sheahan, who, with it, started what is today the Chicago *Times*. At this juncture Mr. Rounds purchased a new office and started it alone, also establishing the nucleus of his afterward extensive "Printer's Warehouse."

From this data up to the great fire in Chicago, on that memorable 9th of October, 1871, his business was a steady, forward march of success, until it was swallowed up by the fire-fiend, and the labor of years went flying heavenward in the storm of fire which clothed the glorious western metropolis in sackcloth and ashes.

Here his superior professional skill, his thorough practical education, his innate energy and business aptitude, for the first time had a fit field for its exercise and development, and the result soon began to appear. His printing business yearly doubled and trebled, until it became the largest and most noted one in the Northwest. His printers' warehouse department kept pace until it extended to every village and city from the great lakes to the Pacific, one result of which was the complete fitting out of over 4,000 newspapers and hundreds of job-printing houses.

In 1856 he added the "Pioneer Electrotype Foundry" in the West; and the same year established the *Rounds' Printers' Cabinet*, now twenty-eight years old, and acknowledged by the craft to be one of the finest and most useful printers' journals in the world.

In 1868, in company with the lamented George W. Taylor—son of the printing-press inventor and manufacturer, A. B. Taylor, Esq., of the well-known "Taylor Press"—he added the Pioneer Printing-Press Manufactory of the Northwest, which has grown into a heavy business, and the Chicago and New York "Taylor" presses are now running in almost every village from ocean to ocean.



STERLING P. ROUNDS.

In 1865 he added a complete book bindery, and from that time up to the great fire his was the only house west of New York that could furnish the type and material for a book, print, bind and electrotype it all under one roof. At this point of his history came the

"Winter of his discontent."

He had successfully weathered the financial crash of 1857–'58–'59, the bank failures of 1860–'61, and many very heavy losses; but the great holocaust of 1871 swept away his extensive and well-equipped store and establishment at 46 State street, causing him a loss of over $125,000, and

leaving him nothing but his press manufactory on the West Side. Hundreds of Chicago's plucky men succumbed to the blow, but Mr. Rounds, after a brief hour's indulgence in the "blues," and sustained by one of God's greatest blessings to man — a true and devoted wife — again buckled on the armor, and when the "hard times" of 1873–'74–'75 came on, had once more fairly got his head above water.

Right here, an incident connected with that terrible conflagration may not be amiss. The fire destroyed all the newspaper and printing-offices in the city. Mr. Rounds had just completed seven power printing presses, which, with the accompanying type, were marked and ready to ship to different customers in the West. He at once had them all unboxed and put in working order, and for several weeks, until new material could be got from the East, he printed the *Tribune*, *Times*, *Post*, *Journal* and all the other principal publications — an act of neighborly accommodation and energy that was gratefully acknowledged by the entire press of this city. Indeed it can be truthfully said that his whole life has been marked by such acts of kindness to his fellow-craftsmen, with such an aggregate of real loss and expense to him as would alone make him a very wealthy man, and which was one cause of the magnificent and unprecedented indorsement the entire press of the North, West, and many from the East and South, so heartily gave him for the present exalted and honorable position he now occupies as United States Public Printer, the head of a department on the management of which the working and success of so many other departments largely depend. When Garfield was elected President, some of Mr. Rounds' friends, without his knowledge, announced him as a candidate for this office, and the nomination was at once taken up and spread like a wild prairie fire among the press of the West, until nearly *one thousand* of its principal papers had strongly indorsed him.

And it is a fact that President Garfield left among other nomination papers with his bosom friend, General Swaim, a written memoranda in his own hand to appoint Mr. Rounds to the position. Not only was Mr. Rounds backed by the entire power of the press, but by the solid influence and petition of all the state officers, senators and representatives of his own state; by the business men, bankers, city officials and judges of Chicago (where he had been in daily business for thirty-one years), but by prominent men, his entire state delegation, and a host of senators and members of congress from other parts of the country, all making in reality and truth the strongest indorsement any one applicant for a position at the capital ever received. During his experience as a citizen of the city he has seen it grow up from a village of 28,000 inhabitants to a grand metropolis of 600,000, once meanwhile almost entirely destroyed; he has occupied many stations of trust and responsibility, and among them president of the "Illinois State Press Association," and one of its leading members and officers for years. He was also president of the "Northwestern Type Founders' Association," and also of the "Chicago Employing Printers' Association," and for many years an active, now "exempt," member of the "Fire Department," and also of "Apollo Commandery of Knights Templar," and during all these years has gained the solid respect and friendship of all with whom he came in contact, either in a business or a social way, and even in a temporary absence from the city of his love will be regretted by all. While he never has been an active or "ward politician," he has always been a most hearty and uncompromising republican, and his political ideas can be summed up by the record of his votes for president — Taylor, Scott, Fremont, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, and the fact that in all the consecutive years he has voted in Chicago he never "scratched" the straight republican ticket.

When the war broke out he was for some years a sufferer from rheumatism, and though his heart was in the field, his body was forced to abide at home, but he was ably represented by twenty-six men he helped fit out from his large establishment, and his only brother; and this fact should, as it did, merit the hearty support of Generals Grant, Logan, Sheridan, and very many other officers and soldiers of lesser degree, for the position fought for and won! In his private, social and business life he has ever been generous and liberal to a fault. With a large heart commensurate with his sturdy frame — no man or woman "under a cloud" ever appealed to him for aid without success, and today hundreds of successful editors and publishers now owning happy homes and a thriving business, owe it to his generous aid and forbearance in times of trouble — cordial, genial, and possessing a rare magnetism of mind and manner, he has built around him a bulwark of true and hearty friends, and it is without doubt true that he enjoys the personal acquaintance with and the lively friendship of more editors and printers than any other man in America. And while they all know he is an uncompromising and "stalwart" republican, in the magnificent press indorsement he received for the position he now occupies — and undoubtedly most acceptably fills — among the heartiest and strongest may be found the leading democratic journals of the West, alongside those of his own strong political faith.

Mr. Rounds has now filled his most arduous and difficult position nearly three years, and it is but just to say that the results of his administration have more than realized the anticipations of not only the twelve hundred editors who knew him so well and so heartily endorsed him, but of his legion of friends everywhere. In this limited time he has brought order out of chaos — established a thorough business system in every division of the great establishment — refilled it to a large degree with modern and labor-saving machinery and appliances, and that, too, without asking congress for any extra appropriation of money, and without any "deficiency bills"; has thoroughly renovated and cleansed the entire office so that it is bright, clean and cheerful — and with a largely decreased rate of sickness and death among the employés; has brought the unfinished work of the office, which had accumulated for years, as well as current business up to a point nearer completion than ever before attained; has turned out the myriads of orders from the different departments with such promptness and good style as to merit and receive the hearty encomiums of all who have business with the office; he has dealt with the very difficult matter of appointments with

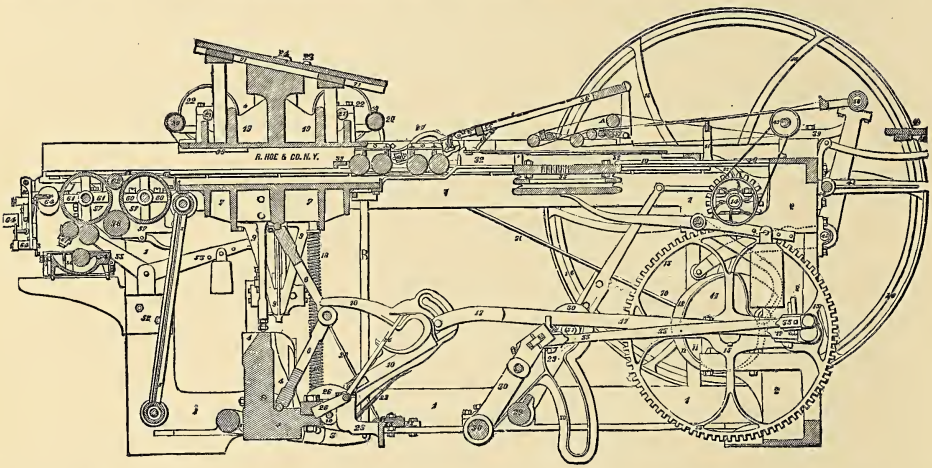
such justice and fairness as to have gained the universal good will of almost every member of both houses of congress and all others; and it is entirely true and safe to say that the government has no more efficient, faithful and universally popular representative than the subject of this sketch — STERLING P. ROUNDS.

THE PRINTING-PRESS.

(*Continued.*)

BY STEPHEN MC NAMARA.

SUDDENLY as when a meteor bursts upon the vision at night, its path made luminous by the inconceivable velocity with which it flashes through the fathomless depths of space, the spectator, transfixed by its lurid glare during the momentary glimpse afforded him, is filled with emotion and profoundly impressed with the awful sublimity and grandeur of the phenomenon; so when from the fertile brain of Isaac Adams was launched before the



gaze of the printing world the press bearing his name, men stood aghast at the marvelous exhibition of human ingenuity and skill therein displayed.

No praise is too extravagant, no picture overdrawn, no homage undeserved which could be applied to this man, but rather he who would do strict justice to him, should exercise descriptive powers consonant to the genius he possessed. To shrink from such a task betokens a true estimate of its proportions and pays a tribute to his memory which no language can express!

Examine any book published between 1835, the date of his invention, and the new renaissance of 1860, and impressed in the margins will be found the finger marks of the Adams press as plain as if his "Yours truly" were printed in the text. Look through the encyclopedias bearing the same indelible mark—silent index to his skill—and while deeds of valor are there portrayed, forgotten events again recalled, and remote hamlets geographically located, no meed of praise is bestowed on him. Were he the inventor of some terrible engine of destruction, a torpedo or Gatling gun to slaughter men by wholesale, columns and pages would be devoted to him and his invention. Biographies of eminent men remind us "we may make our lives sublime," but, unfortunately, the monumental genius of Isaac Adams must be obscured to give prominence to backwoods pedagogues and able attorneys at the country bar!

"Isaac Adams was born in Rochester, N. H., 1803; education limited; after working in a factory as an operative he learned the trade of cabinet-maker, went to Boston in 1824, and worked in a machine shop; four years later he invented his first press, associated with his brother Seth, and in 1834 produced the new patent upon which all book work was subsequently done."

Such is the view afforded us of one of America's greatest inventors. To him belongs the proud distinction of devising the means of disposing of the printed sheet, and thus lessening the labor and cost of printing. If he is regarded as a benefactor who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before, should the man who, by mechanical skill, produces equally valuable results,

> "Return to dust from whence he sprung,
> Unwept, unhonored and unsung?"

To fully appreciate his achievements we should not forget that the product of any machine must be divided by the number of hands required; so, if but one hand was employed to operate his press, its capacity was doubled. When Stanhope, by one pull, doubled the capacity of the hand-press, his individuality was stamped upon that press for all time. When Adams by one masterly stroke bore down every obstacle, and made it possible for one attendant to print and deliver a sheet without other aid than the machine afforded, he earned and richly deserves a niche in the temple of fame to be admired of all men.

A great scientist has explained how the human hand indicates its possessor to be the master of the planet he may inhabit. What boldness, then, an inventor displays who dares to imitate and counterfeit its action! Yet this

was the very aim and purpose of Isaac Adams, and how well did he succeed! Place a sheet of paper upon an inclined table, its edge projecting a trifle beyond, draw the sheet away to a horizontal position, and a graceful act has been performed. Duplicate the act naturally and with equal grace by hands of steel, and we see *one* of the feats which he performed. What emotions, indeed, must have filled his breast to contemplate that he was fabricating of steel the counterpart of the very hands with which he made the drawing!

Had he stopped at this point even, he would have earned the title of a great mechanic; but, with characteristic cleverness, he continued, and by a current of air he lifted the sheet after printing, caught and sent it spinning along a series of rollers and tapes above the fly which lay concealed, and by a magical movement deposited it gently on a table poised to any height required, with an accuracy and precision never since equaled.

Mr. R. P. Yorkston, editor of the *American Journalist*, St. Louis, doubtless the highest authority on the press in this country, courteously sends the following very interesting facts: "It was my good fortune to have been an apprentice to that renowned old typographer, Daniel Fanshaw, of New York, and in that capacity I had occasion to assist in preparing for cremation the wooden parts of two Treadwell presses which had been stored away in the cellar for years, as if buried under the heels of progress. In answer to the inquiries curiosity led me to make, he said he had eighteen Treadwell machines between 1820 and 1842. At first they were propelled by horse-power. In 1827 a steam engine was introduced, and the first engineer was a Yankee mechanic named Isaac Adams, whose duty it was to look after the engine and make the necessary repairs on the presses. Samuel Bingham, of roller fame, was one of the pressmen employed, etc.

"In this connection, let me add, it seems strange, in all that has been written about presses and their inventors, not one word has ever been said as to how and where Adams got hold of his ideas in building the admirable machine with which his name is so intimately connected; yet, that his service in the Fanshaw house, and close study of the Treadwell press, were the direct cause of his invention, there cannot be a doubt. Another point also may have led him to its construction, viz.: the invention of Dr. Church, of London, in 1821, which was actually the same as the Adams press of 1835, with the exception of the fly, the bellows to lift the sheet, and the gripper motion."

(*To be continued.*)

ELECTROTYPING.

BY B. B.

PERHAPS there is no art that is working greater results towards the amelioration and intellectual elevation of man than the truly scientific art of electrotypy, second only to the printing-press, with which it acts in concert—second only in rank to this all-powerful engine of transmitting thought.

Electrotypy, too, calls into requisition the most subtle and powerful agency from the hidden storehouse of Nature—electricity. Its marvelous results, in connection with this important art, are but little short of magic, could we persuade ourselves to suppose such a power to exist.

This wonderful force of nature has been a prolific topic with scientists of all countries. Its discovery is but of comparatively modern date. Its investigations, for a number of years, were made not in reference, particularly, to its utilization, but more in the spirit of adoration at the shrine of an element, incalculable in force, and overwhelming in its energies. Endued with a certain spirituality, it has pointed out its possible subserviency to *art*, independent of any philosophical inductions. By its discovered *effects*, has it exhibited the possibilities of its utilization. So far as the wisdom of man is concerned, its application to the many industries of the present day has been accidental.

We shall not attempt a history of its cumulative energies; but of its application to electro-metallurgy, or rather to electrotypy, a division of electro-metallurgy; a term given by Alfred Smee, and having reference to the different manipulations of the metals, through the agency of electricity.

In the early part of the present century it was discovered that some of the metals could be restored from their salts, by passing a current of electricity through their solution.

The germ of the art of electrotyping is distinctively traced to the early, interesting experiments of Wollaston, Cruickshank, Brugnatelli, Davy, and others, of contemporary period; but no results of any particular importance occurred, relating to the art under consideration, until Prof. Daniell had given to the world a generating cell, or battery, bearing his own name, constructed entirely different from the simpler forms hitherto in use. By means of his cell the fragmentary incidents, as ascertained by Wollaston and others, took more tangible form.

Prof. Daniell gives a description of his cell, in a paper in 1836. It consists, in its usual form, of a copper vessel containing a saturated solution of blue vitriol, or sulphate of copper, in which is placed a porous cylinder containing diluted sulphuric acid; a rod of amalgamated zinc is immersed in the acid, connection being made with the zinc rod and copper vessel by a copper wire, or other conductive substance, electrical action immediately takes place. The zinc becomes the positive or generating element; gradually dissolving, precipitates sulphate of zinc; while the sulphate of copper is reduced and deposited in metallic form on the surface of the copper-containing vessel, which forms the negative or conducting element of the combination, *faithfully copying the surface* of the vessel. This fact was discovered by stripping off portions of the metallic copper, which had been deposited, and was found to copy the slightest scratch or abrasion thereon. This, the professor noticed incidentally in his paper giving the description of his cell. De la Rue also called attention to this, in his experiments with the Daniell's combination.

These little incidents were not utilized until two or three years later. On October 5, 1838, Prof. Jacobi, of St. Petersburg, communicated to the St. Petersburg Academy of Science his process of producing copies of engraved copper plates by the agency of electricity. This

seems to be about the *earliest* knowledge we have of *electrotyping*.

About a month previous, Mr. Thomas Spencer, of Liverpool, arrived at a somewhat similar result, accidentally, through using a copper coin for the copper element, and employing a neutral jar in place of the copper-containing vessel. The coin became entirely encrusted with the deposited copper; on stripping it off, he found it a faithful copy of the coin, "intaglio" instead of "relief."

The direction of the "deposit," or rather the knowledge of controlling it: that certain portions of an object might be coated and the rest remain intact, was discovered, accidentally, by Mr. Spencer while employing a copper-containing jar. Having spilled some varnish on the inside of the copper vessel, he discovered that wherever the varnish adhered, though ever so thin a film, *no deposit* took place. A knowledge of this fact led the way to many interesting experiments in copying coins, medals, and various other metallic objects.

C. J. Jordan, a printer in England, about the same time, gave to the public similar results.

It is extremely difficult to give any particular nationality priority, as it seems it became an interesting and absorbing subject on the continent and in this country about the same time, probably creating as much interest over civilization as the "kite-flying" experiment of Benjamin Franklin at an earlier day.

One of the most important steps forward in the development of the art of electrotyping was the discovery by Mr. Murray, in 1840, of the use of black lead or graphite. He ascertained that a variety of objects, non-conducting of themselves, might be rendered conductive by a thin film of black lead being brushed over them until the surface was evenly coated, and gave a peculiar metallic luster. Articles composed of wood, earthenware, or other substances, coated with graphite or black lead, would become a *negative* element in the solution and receive the deposited metal. In many instances a coat of varnish would first be necessary. The introduction of graphite gave a new impetus to the scientific explorers in the labyrinths of electric science, and at the present day scarcely anything could be accomplished without its use, as we shall understand later.

By the aid of black lead, coins, medals, and engraved copper plates could be moulded in *wax*, brushed over with black lead by means of a camel-hair brush, and submitted at once for a deposit of copper, the wax being removed afterwards from the "electrotype" by heat.

Interesting experiments were made in coating various objects with copper—leaves, vines, fruit, cloth, etc., there being scarcely a limit to objects employed. A coat of varnish, and then a brushing over the surface with black lead, prepared it for the deposition of copper. Statuary, wood and porcelain figures were converted into bronzes. the varnish preventing any action on substances that would otherwise be affected by the acidulated solution, and also having the adhesive quality of retaining the coating of black lead.

About the same time Mr. Murray introduced his black lead, Mr. Mason suggested a separate battery for the depositing fluid, which was another great step forward. All experiments, hitherto, had been made by a single battery, and, as a consequence, its products were in a measure limited.

The introduction of the *independent cell* made it possible to employ *any* combination for *generating* battery, as the electro-motor force, by means of conducting wires, conveyed to the depositing cell.

(*To be continued.*)

A CURIOSITY.

PRINTING AND ENGRAVING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

PROBABLY one of the most enthusiastic and meritorious printers and engravers in the United States is S. S. Waterman, living at Angel's Camp, Calaveras county, California. He is now 27 years of age; was born a cripple—his affliction being a nervous affection similar in result to paralysis, but confined mainly to his limbs. He cannot move any of them without assistance; he cannot even walk without aid. His general bodily health is good, scarcely ever being sick, and then usually through his bodily sympathy with his afflicted limbs and want of physical exercise. His speech is somewhat impaired, otherwise he enjoys good health and spirits. His mind is strong, clear and active. He has a good common education and has never been out of the town of his nativity but once, and that in search of medical aid to alleviate his affliction, but without success. Being of a jovial and communicative nature, and, as he is unable to write, he had to dictate his correspondence and ideas to others. This he did not like to do, and at an early age he conceived the idea of printing his ideas with movable type which he set with his teeth. This was slow and difficult work at first, but by his untiring zeal and perseverance he succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations, and as he progressed he found a greater field for his labors, and was one of the founders of *The Mountain Echo*, a small paper published at Angel's Camp. He set a great deal of the type on this paper with his teeth, composing his editorials and other articles as he went along. He also did considerable job work in connection with his paper, and being so far away from type foundries and printers' supply outfits, and having occasionally to use large block letters, and emblematic designs in his job work, he, with his usual perseverance and enthusiasm, conceived the idea of engraving. Procuring three large-sized darning needles, he had them ground to different sizes and proceeded with the extra-difficult undertaking of engraving on wood, holding his tools (needle) in his teeth. This effort, as in typesetting with his teeth, was also crowned with success, and he engraved block letters and emblems on wood as his business would require. He also printed the programmes, invitations and posters for the town, often embellished, not with his handiwork, but with his *teethiwork*. Mr. Waterman is now out of the newspaper business and confines his whole time to job printing. He employs a boy to do his presswork, the only part of his work that he cannot do with his teeth. The writer of this has in his possession a photograph of Mr. Waterman at the age of 16, also some specimens of his engraving and poster printing of later date, together with dictated letters from him verifying the above statements.

S. W. F.

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."

FOR THE PRESSMAN

Van Bibber's Roller Composition,

Price 30 Cents per Pound.

IS THE BEST COMPOSITION MADE; IS THE MOST RELIABLE, AND DOES THE BEST WORK.

Van Bibber's "Rough and Ready"

Price 35 Cents per Pound.

Is the Cheapest Roller Material sold. By using it your winter Rollers will cost you about nineteen cents per pound, and the Rollers will be good ones. It is easy, quick and sure, and can be kept on hand for years.

Our goods are kept in stock by the following leading houses. Send your orders to them and SPECIFY VAN BIBBER'S:

FOR SALE IN THE EAST BY

FARMER, LITTLE & CO.....New York City.	J. & F. B. GARRETT..... Syracuse, N. Y.
VANDERBURG, WELLS & CO.....New York City.	H. L. PELOUZE & SON Washington, D. C.
COLLINS & McLEESTER.....Philadelphia, Pa.	H. L. PELOUZE & SON Richmond, Va.
BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY.....Boston, Mass.	CHAS. J. CARY & CO.....Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE IN THE WEST BY.

MARDER, LUSE & CO.....Chicago, Ill.	JNO. T. RETON & SON Kansas City, Mo.
BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.....Chicago, Ill.	C. P. KINGSBURY..... St. Joseph, Mo.
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY.....St. Louis, Mo.	JONES BROS.....Dallas, Tex.
MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.	J. J. PASTORIZA Houston, Tex.
ROB'T ROWELL.....Louisville, Ky.	CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY.....Cincinnati, O.
H. H. THORP MANUF'G CO.....Cleveland, O.	LOUIS SNIDER'S SONS.....Cincinnati, O.
E. C. PALMER & CO.....New Orleans, La.	CHATFIELD & WOODS Cincinnati, O.
DUNLAP & COHEN.....Atlanta, Ga.	CHARLES STEWART PAPER CO.....Cincinnati, O.
C. F. BREWSTER.....Des Moines, Ia.	ALLAN C. KERR & CO.....Pittsburg, Pa.

Orders are also promptly filled by the following Advertising Agencies:

DAUCHY & CO.....New York.	LORD & THOMAS Chicago, Ill.
N. W. AYER & SON Philadelphia, Pa.	EDWIN ALDEN & BRO.....Cincinnati, O.

VAN BIBBER & CO.

50 LONGWORTH STREET,

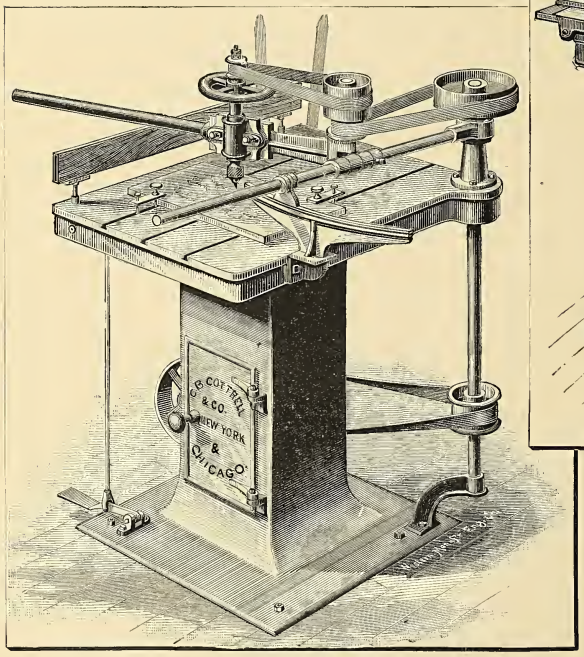
Rollers Cast Promptly. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

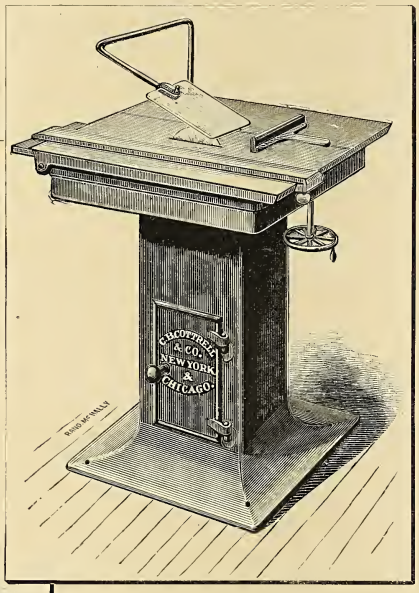
C. B. COTTRELL & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED

Electrotype and Stereotype Machinery

ALL KINDS OF REPAIR WORK DONE PROMPTLY AT OUR CHICAGO SHOPS, No. 198 CLARK STREET.





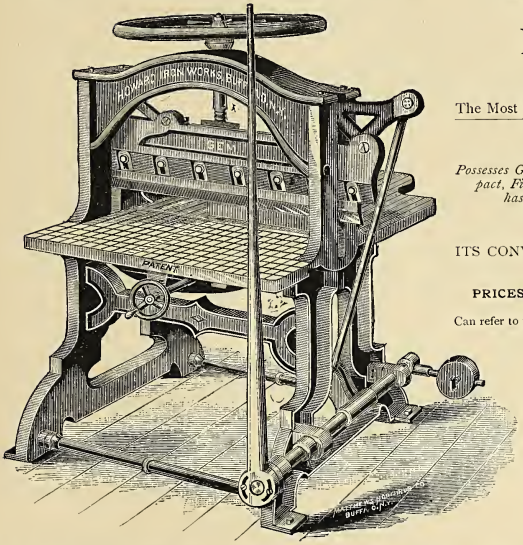
PRINTING PRESS REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST. It will pay to investigate our claims for superiority and GET OUR PRICES before purchasing elsewhere. We refer to RAND, MCNALLY & Co., Chicago; GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, Washington, D. C.; RUSSELL, MORGAN & Co., Cincinnati; "DETROIT FREE PRESS," "LOUISVILLE COURIER JOURNAL," and others. Send for Prices.

C. B. COTTRELL & CO.,

No. 8 Spruce Street, NEW YORK. *No. 198 Clark Street, CHICAGO.*

The Original "GEM" Paper and Card Cutter



Invented and Manufactured by the

HOWARD IRON WORKS,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Most Simple, Durable and Perfect Hand-Machine made.

. No other Hand-Machine equal to it

Possesses Great Strength. Works Easily and Smoothly. Very Heavy, Compact, Firm and Rigid. Knife Cuts Perfectly True. Windlass-Clamp has Free and Quick Motion. Cutting Sticks of Wood in Table to receive Knife. Table divided into Lines, Squares and Inches. Back and Side Gauges,

ITS CONVENIENCE AND ADAPTABILITY ARE WELL KNOWN TO THE TRADE.

PRICES—30-in., Weight 1,200 lbs., $1.75; 32-in., Weight 1,500 lbs., $200.

Can refer to very many sold and in use all over the United States for many years, which GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

HOWARD IRON WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper Makers, Book Binders and Printers' Machinery,

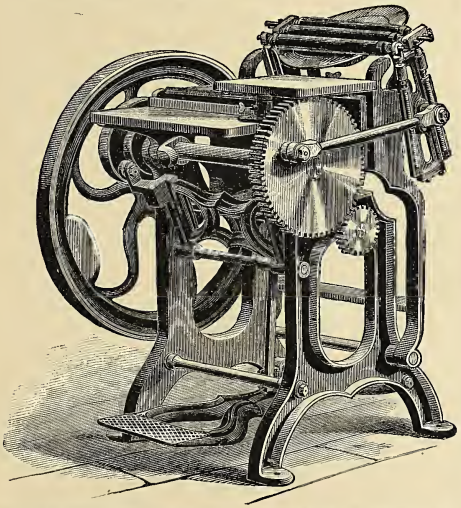
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

"DIAMOND" SELF-CLAMP PAPER CUTTER,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Gen'l Western Agents, 115 & 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO.

The Old Style Gordon Presses.



EIGHTH MEDIUM—7×11, inside chase—with Throw-off, on cars at Factory, $175.
QUARTO MEDIUM—10×15, inside chase—with Throw-off, on cars at Factory, $270.
Less 5 per cent for cash.
Steam Fixtures, $15. These prices include 1 Roller Mould, 2 Sets Stocks and 3 Chases.

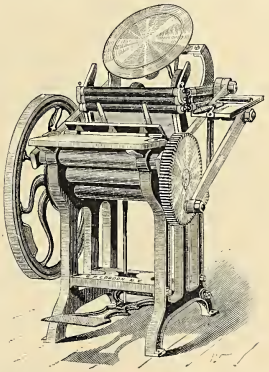
Built in the Most Substantial Manner and of the Best Material.

Of the large number of these Presses manufactured and sold BY US, NOT ONE HAS FAILED to give entire satisfaction.

F. M. POWELL & CO., 119 SOUTH CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

THE

New Style Gordon Press.



Five Sizes Made: 13x19, 11x17, 10x15, 9x13 & 8x12,
(INSIDE THE CHASE).

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

GORDON PRESS WORKS

99 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

PULSIFER, JORDAN & WILSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper, Card Board and Envelopes,

Warehouse, 43, 45, 47 & 49 Federal St.,

BOSTON, MASS.

Writing, Book Covers, Card Boards, Envelopes, Cut Cards, Ledgers, Linens and Ruled Goods.

W. A. FOWLER,
Manager Chicago Branch,
151 MONROE STREET.

C. JURGENS & BRO.

86 & 88 Dearborn Street,

CHICAGO,

Electrotypers

AND

Stereotypers,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEADS, SLUGS,

AND

LABOR-SAVING FURNITURE.

COUNTRY ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

Illinois Type-Founding Company,

200 & 202 S. Clark St., Chicago.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR

Geo. Bruce's Son & Co. and James Conner's Sons,

NEW YORK.

Newspaper Dresses and Complete Outfits for Job Offices.

PRINTING PRESSES,

Of all makers, and everything requisite in the Printing art, furnished at manufacturers' prices.

☞ Send for our New Specimen Book for 1883.

HOLYOKE. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

W. H. PARSONS & CO.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS

News and Book Papers

A SPECIALTY.

Card Board, Envelopes, Flat Writing, Etc.

CHICAGO OFFICE: 148 LA SALLE STREET.

C. M. DAVIS, AGENT.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

RADIATING SHEET SUPPORTERS.

They are an ornament to any press, being beautifully nickel-plated and elegantly designed. They will never shift out of position, the register is perfect and the placing of the sheets so smooth that the most delicate touch will determine their position. The side supporter is so arranged as not to obstruct the removal of the sheets, and the feeding may be done rapidly and accurately throughout with all thicknesses of paper, envelopes, cards, etc.

Look at the following low prices for a complete set of the best and most durable Feed Guides in the world. They are worth double the price, but it is determined that all shall avail themselves of their advantages if low prices will enable them to do so.



Their application will not in any way conflict with any movements of the press, or necessitate any delay or changes. A most simple and effective method of affixing them has been patented, and any pressman can apply them by hand in a few minutes to any size or style of press. The Supporters may thereafter be instantly set to all positions on the lower half of the platen, for all sizes of sheets. The platen paper will not be punctured or wrinkled, or the making ready interfered with.

The following sizes are governed by the depth, not the width of the platen, and if a different size is required for the press from that named above, measurement should be from the lower edge of the platen up as far as the Supporters are desired to reach, and the order given accordingly.

SIZES, PRICES, AND PRESSES TO WHICH THEY ARE ADAPTED.

SIZES:	2½,	3,	3½,	4,	4½,	5,	5½,	6,	6½ inches.
PRICES:	$2.00,	2.10,	2.20,	2.30,	2.40,	2.50,	2.60,	2.70,	2.80 per Set.
For the	6x9,	7x11,	8x12,	9x13,	10x15,	11x17,	12x18,	13x19,	14x22 Press.

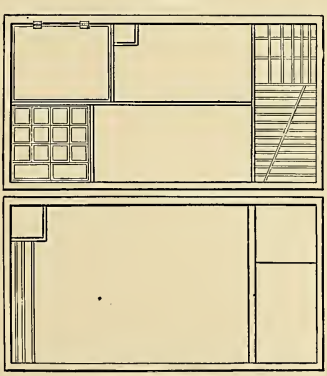
Order by the size, and forward it to any reliable Type Founder, Press Builder or Dealer in Printers' Material, or to

EDWARD L. MEGILL, 60 Duane St., NEW YORK.

Improved Job Printers' Cases.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE INVERTED CASE OR BOARD COMMONLY USED.

A LABOR-SAVING INVENTION.



A BOON TO EVERY PRINTER.

PATENT APPLIED FOR.

A Saving of Money to the Employer. A Saving of Time to the Compositor. A most Economical and Much Needed Convenience. Has received the Unqualified Endorsement of the Leading Printers of the City.

For Circulars and further information, address

S. SIMONS & CO., 13 TO 19 N. ELIZABETH ST., CHICAGO.

We feel satisfied that, when thoroughly tested, they will come into general use, and be regarded as indispensable in all well regulated Job Offices.—INLAND PRINTER.

POPULAR BECAUSE RELIABLE.

The attention of Printers is directed to the following specialties, which HAVE NO RIVAL and are ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

ELM CITY COUNTER.



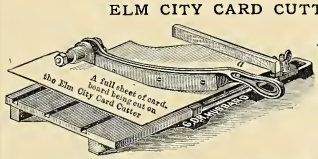
Saves both stock and time. Counts 100,000 and repeats automatically.

Can be attached to any kind of machine where a direct horizontal or vertical movement is to be obtained.

Price, $10.00.

No. 2, counting 10,000, $8.00.

ELM CITY CARD CUTTER.



It is so made that a *full sheet* of card board may be cut on it with as little trouble as any larger machine. There is no other cutter of its size that will do this.

Price, $10.00.

Send for description of these and all our other goods.

SELF-FEEDING ELM CITY BRONZING PAD.

(PATENT PENDING)



The Bronze is received in the top, and delivered through valves in the center of the fur at bottom, passing through a sieve before reaching the paper. The supply regulated by thumb-screw at end of pad.

It is of convenient size, very light, and positively prevents all waste.

Price, large size, 2½ by 6 inches, $2.50
Price, for light work, 2¾ inches, 1.50

Send for Illustrated Circular of the ELM CITY LINE SHAPERS.

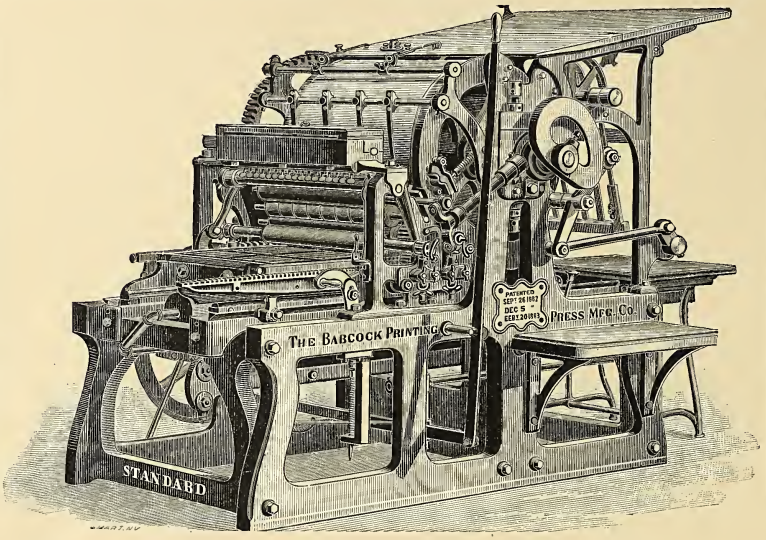
ELM CITY ROLLER COMPOSITION has desirable qualities which Pressmen like. Send for sample.

G. D. R. HUBBARD & CO.,
ELM CITY PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO'S

Drum Cylinder, Two-Revolution AND Lithographic Pat. Air-Spring Presses.

New Style Elevated Fountain, allowing easier access to forms and furnishing better distribution than the old style.



Tapeless Sheet Delivery, Perfect Register, Rapid, Strong, Durable, Handsome, and Guaranteed in all respects.

BABCOCK "STANDARD" PRESSES.

These Presses are built from new designs combining strength and durability with increased capacity for speed, and embody several new and very important improvements, among them the following:

NOISELESS GRIPPER MOTION, with PERFECT REGISTER. AIR VALVE, for removing the spring when desired, and invariably restoring it when the press is started. THE SHIELD, which effectually protects the Piston and Cylinder from paper, tapes, etc., that might fall upon them and produce injury. THE PISTON can be adjusted to the size of the Air-Cylinder, so that the wear of either can be easily compensated. This easy, positive and perfect adjustment prevents leaks and vacuums and secures evenness of wear in the Air-Spring. THE ROLLER-BEARING has the following advantages: Any single roller may be removed without disturbing the others. All of the rollers may be removed and replaced without altering their "set." When desired, the form rollers may be released from contact with the distributor and type without removing the rollers from their bearings or changing their "set." THE INK FOUNTAIN is set very high, allowing easy access to the forms, and furnishes much better distribution than the old style. These improvements will commend themselves to the approval of printers and pressmen.

SIZES AND PRICES OF "STANDARD" PRESSES.

No. 1,	Size bed	19 x 24	$1,100.00	No. 5,	Size bed	29 x 42	$1,600.00
2,	"	20 x 26	1,250.00	6,	"	32 x 46	1,650.00
3,	"	25 x 31	1,400.00	7,	"	33 x 51	1,750.00
4,	"	27 x 39	1,525.00	8,	"	36 x 53	2,200.00

No. 9, Size bed 38 x 56.....$2,500.00

THE BABCOCK NEW TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

DELIVERS THE SHEETS IN FRONT PRINTED SIDE UP.

In bringing out a series of Two-Revolution Presses, the BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MANUFACTURING CO. has sought to not only combine the best features known in other machines of this class, but also to add a number of valuable improvements which greatly increase the durability, usefulness and convenience of these Presses. In addition to the general features of the Babcock Drum Cylinders enumerated above, the Two-Revolution Presses *deliver the sheet in front printed side up*, without the use of either fly or swinging arms. They also have the new *backing-up motion*, enabling the pressman to back up his press while the belt is on the loose pulley and without the aid of either gears or friction—a most valuable improvement. The mechanism for raising the cylinder is remarkably simple—an important fact when the tendency to wear and lost motion in the joints is considered, and also requiring less power to run. These Presses are made very heavy for speed, and in every respect thoroughly constructed.

THE BABCOCK PATENT AIR-SPRING COUNTRY PRESS.

The best Newspaper and Job Cylinder Press for the price in the market. Size of bed 32 x 46 inches, will work a 6-column Quarto Newspaper without "cramping." It is simple, strong, and in every way splendidly constructed. It combines all the latest improvements for fast and good work, together with beauty in design and solidity in all its parts. With its other qualifications it is capable of a high rate of speed; has perfect register, fine distribution, runs easily and almost noiselessly. It is adapted to all kinds of work, having Air-Springs and Vibrators on Form Rollers. Price, $1,100. Steam Fixtures, $50 extra.

The best material which the market affords are used in all our Presses, and are adapted and combined with a special view to secure the best possible wearing qualities. All the running parts are made and adjusted with extra care. All the patterns are new, and carefully studied with a view to combining simplicity, strength and durability. All gearing is accurately cut with new and improved machinery, with cutters made on scientific principles. Prices include boxing and delivery on cars at New London, Conn.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Gen'l Western Agents,
115 & 117 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

2 TAYLOR BUILDING, MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

JOS. PEAKE, SECRETARY-TREASURER AND BUSINESS MANAGER.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One dollar and a half per annum in advance; for six months, Seventy-five Cents; single copies, Fifteen Cents.

THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the tenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Secretary by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	ONE MONTH.	THREE MONTHS.	SIX MONTHS.	TWELVE MONTHS.
One inch	$ 4 00	$11 00	$ 21 00	$ 38 50
One-eighth page	8 00	22 75	38 50	75 00
One-quarter page	12 00	34 00	65 00	115 00
One-half page	20 00	56 00	105 00	190 00
One page	35 00	90 00	170 00	325 00

The following gentlemen have authority to receive and receipt for subscriptions to THE INLAND PRINTER:

NEW YORK: Franklin A. Baxter, *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, 17 Spence street.
PHILADELPHIA: C. W. Miller, Rec.-Sec. Pressmen's Union, P. O. Box 269.
WASHINGTON, D. C.: Henry Evans, Pressroom Government Printing Office.
ST. LOUIS, MO.: W. H. Bowman, 2514 Cass ave.
CHICAGO: Edward Langston, with J. M. W. Jones Printing Co.
BOSTON, MASS.: Silas L. Morse, 117 Franklin street.
TORONTO, ONT.: James McDonald, with Rowsell & Hutchison.
BUFFALO, N. Y.: E. D. Eastabrook, 81 W. Genesee street.
MEMPHIS, TENN.: H. P. Hanson, Sec'y Typographical Union No. 11.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.: M. A. True, 51 and 53 Lyon street.
MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL, MINN.: T. S. Clinch, *Tribune* Job Room.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: Fred. A. Lorenz, Carlon & Hollenbeck's Pressroom.
WINNIPEG, MAN.: A. Fletcher, Sec'y Typographical Union No. 191.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail of the following well-known newsdealers in Chicago:
WELLS B. SIZER, 152 Dearborn street.
PIERCE & SNYDER, 122 Dearborn street.
SUTHERLAND'S, 97 and 99 Adams street.
MCDONALD & CO., 55 Washington street.

Applications for agencies will be received from responsible working printers in every town and city in the United States and Canadas.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1884.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The list of advertisers in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER is one of which we have every reason to feel proud, embracing, as it does, a large number of the leading press, printing, type and ink manufacturers and agencies in the United States. We trust its readers will refer to its pages when giving their orders, as by so doing they will benefit themselves, its patrons and its publishers.

OUR SECOND VOLUME.

WITH the present number commences the second volume of THE INLAND PRINTER. While sincerely thanking its many patrons and friends for the generous support received, both from advertisers and subscribers, in the year just closed; and making the acknowledgment that the meed of success which has so far attended our efforts, has exceeded our most sanguine expectations, it may not be out of place, in asking a continuation of these favors, to somewhat briefly refer to our hopes and intentions for the future.

We shall *aim* at least to make it a representative journal worthy the support of the craft at large; a welcome visitor alike to the counting-room of the employer and the home of the journeyman; and, to enable us to do so, we wish our brethren to feel that it is *their* paper, devoted to their best interests, seeking the mutual welfare of employer and employé, and recognizing to the fullest extent the reciprocal obligations which exist between them. We shall aim to keep pace with the demands of the times, and give to our readers the most recent developments of science as applied to the art preservative of arts and its kindred branches; we shall advocate a higher standard of workmanship, the adoption and enforcement of an apprenticeship system, and the establishment, under proper auspices, of schools of technique; we shall aim to encourage and instruct the learner, implant in the rising generation a manly independence, with an honorable desire to excel, and publish, from time to time, the experience and practical suggestions of working members of the craft. Our state of trade reports will continue to be a special feature, and as they are received direct from the officials of the local unions, their reliability may be depended on. Arrangements have also been perfected to receive a monthly correspondence from the leading business centers, both in the United States and Great Britain, while contributions on subjects of general interest by thoroughly representative men will be found from time to time in its columns. In short, no effort shall be lacking on our part to make it all we represent and an indispensable in the hands of every progressive, intelligent printer.

CO-OPERATION IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

IN a recent issue of the London *Spectator*, one of the most conservative of English journals, the prediction is made "that long before the century is out the whole of our working class will be in association, and will have the staple trades of the country in their hands or under their control." Exaggerated as this statement may seem, investigation proves that it is warranted by the experience and statistics of the past. Today there are in Great Britain over 1,200 coöperative institutions in practical operation, numbering over 600,000 members, most of whom are heads of families, who represent two millions and a half of people, or one-twelfth of the entire population of the United Kingdom. The capital of these societies amount to $45,000,000, and make a net annual profit of $10,000,000. Independent of this, they have a wholesale society, now in its twentieth year, with a capital of $200,000, doing a business of $15,000,000 per annum, with a net profit of $160,000. This society has branches in Scotland, Ireland, New York City, France and Denmark, and also owns three large steamers, which ply between England and the continent on the company's business. But what is more important, these societies are multiplying alike in numbers and the amount of business transacted. Nor are their operations confined to what may be called those moving in the humbler walks of life. On the contrary, they embrace in their membership and

transactions all classes and every phase of society, from the merchant to the clerk, from the physician to the blacksmith; one of the most recent additions being that of the Army and Navy Coöperative Association, consisting of officers ranking from admiral to lieutenant, both on the active and retired lists.

The constitution of this great union is worthy of consideration and adoption in the United States, *because* it pledges itself "to the promotion of the practice of truthfulness, justice and economy in production and exchange (1) by the abolition of all false dealings, either direct or indirect; (2) by conciliating the conflicting interests of the capitalist, the worker and the purchaser, through an *equitable division* among them of the fund commonly known as profits; (3) by preventing the waste of labor now caused by unregulated competition." We repeat, the declarations of principles upon which the British system of coöperation is based, and an unqualified acceptance of which is required before a society can be admitted to the coöperative union, is worthy of consideration and adoption in the United States, because, by their simplicity and the objects sought to be attained, and the means employed to attain them, they commend themselves to the approbation of every unprejudiced mind, because they promise in due time to satisfactorily solve the most difficult economic problem of the age—to find a common standing ground for capital and labor—and, further, because in *practical results* they have far exceeded the most sanguine expectation of their advocates.

With these results staring us in the face, and with the friction between capital and labor daily growing more apparent, the question may well be asked: "If coöperation has been so successful in Great Britain, why is it that, to all intents and purposes, its operations have so far proved a failure in the United States?" While we do not propose to answer the question in its *entirety*, practical experience convinces us, and we believe will convince our readers, that the following may be classed as among the leading obstacles which have stood, and which still stand, in the pathway of its successful adoption, and which must be surmounted before similar results will crown our own efforts:

In most of the industrial centres of the United States, where coöperative enterprises, either productive or distributive, have been established, the ever-present difficulty, the heterogeneous character of our population, with all its conflicting phases and interests, has furnished an almost insurmountable obstacle. National and religious prejudices have played too prominent a part in preventing that unity of interest and action which must be realized and practiced before coöperation can thoroughly take root on American soil. So long as these *national* characteristics distinguish the various elements composing our population, and we suppose they will do so until a check is placed on the indiscriminate emigration now going on, and a more thorough American feeling fostered—so long will coöperation fall short of its mission, at least on the American continent.

The ignorance and incapacity of those too often selected as business managers of coöperative enterprises, is responsible for a large quota of failures. In England *favoritism* is virtually unknown, as these institutions are conducted by business men on strictly *business principles;* and to this fact may be attributed in a great measure their success. *Qualification* is essential to *preferment.* Personal ambition, cliques or clacquers do not control their councils or hamper their management. Here, too much of the *ward-caucus* influence enters into their composition. Individual or national prejudices, regardless of consequences, frequently prompt the selection to positions of responsibility and trust of men unfitted to occupy them alike by education or natural capacity. A workman may be specially qualified for the position of foreman in a blacksmith shop, and yet be unable to manage a coöperative foundry; a good compositor, make-up or proof-reader, and yet unfit to assume the business control of a coöperative printing office. The "you-tickle-me-and-I'll-tickle-you" policy has generally been the forerunner of disaster, because *successful competition* under such auspices demands tact, education and ability of the highest order, and these will seldom be found where favoritism or prejudice has had a controlling voice in the selection of the management.

Impatience of results furnishes another formidable drawback, and this, no doubt, is the offspring of their lack of confidence in the business tact of the very men they themselves have placed in control. Rome was not built in a day, however, so patience, forbearance and patronage are essential to surmount the difficulties which beset their pathway or ensure success. Their members are also too often carried away by chimerical and impracticable ideas, which never have been and never will be realized, and collapse is the consequence. Others, again, look for too great results. We have known stockholders who not only expected to purchase their household necessities a trifle above first cost, but also receive a quarterly dividend from the profits; and frequently those who have the least pecuniary interest at stake are the most annoying in their irrational demands, and the most fruitful agencies in sowing the seeds of mistrust.

But above all these pernicious influences is the fell spirit of suspicion and jealousy, which seems inseparable from every business enterprise over which workingmen exercise control. This venom is the more contemptible because it generally assumes the form of innuendo, more baneful in its results, because more difficult to refute, than a direct attack. Instead of encouraging by word and deed those placed in authority to watch over *their* interests, the chances are ten to one that the first baseless rumor calculated to shake public confidence has been invented by a dissatisfied stockholder, and is sure to be retailed and magnified by an army of scandal-mongers who have neither the courage nor the power to substantiate it. And when the mischief has been accomplished, and failure, the inevitable result of such misrepresentation, ensues, these would-be wiseacres shake their heads and say "I told you so-and-so some time ago," but they don't say that the first nail in the coffin of the enterprise was driven by their own hands.

Other reasons, such as the immunity enjoyed by embezzlers of public funds, the opposition of corporations to

a system which seeks to deprive them of their monopoly by a more equitable division of this world's wealth; the fact that there is not the same competition in the United States that there is in Great Britain, and, for that reason, not the same necessity for combination, etc., will, no doubt, present themselves to the minds of our readers; but we believe the foregoing embrace the principal causes why coöperation, up to the present date, at least, has not made the same progress in the new as it has made in the old world.

SHALL WE HAVE AN APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM?

AMONG the many social questions affecting the mutual interests of the employer and the employé, few outrank in importance that of securing an equitable and efficient apprenticeship system. The necessity for and the advantages to be derived from its adoption are so numerous and self-evident, so keenly appreciated, and so generally acknowledged, that the great leverage of popular opinion may truthfully be said to be almost a unit in its support. But in considering it from a standpoint of mutual advantage it is well to take into consideration the fact that the curb and rein must be judiciously applied, and the talent of the rising generation developed in consonance with the genius of the age in which we live. We have no sympathy with the idiotic claims on the one hand that the American boy is intelligent enough to learn his trade without the aid of an appenticeship system, or the pessimist view of impracticables that it is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and a curtailment of the rights of the citizen, nor with those who advocate the retention of the seven years' clause, on the other. Each is devoid of reason. The latter feature, to which reference has recently been made in our columns, may have been necessary a century ago, but today society lives, moves and has its being under very different auspices; and the American youth, feeling the vitalizing, quickening power of the times, will not and should not be bound by the iron-clad requirements and one-sided avarice of a feudal age. He has ambitions and opportunities to develop them unknown to the youth of the past, and it is the climax of folly to overlook these important truths in dealing with this question.

It is essential, then, to strike the mean — the *quantum sufficit*— between these extremes. Let us illustrate by a reference to the printing business. The hand-press, with its roller and fly boy, which usually occupied the attention of the apprentice for a couple of years, has given place to the modern printing machine, which, by the application of steam, not only dispenses with the old-time agencies, but turns out more impressions in one hour than the hand-press did in fifty. We live in a progressive, utilitarian age, and the tendencies of these ever-increasing modern inventions is to lessen manual labor and add to the wealth and enjoyment of the human race; and so in other branches of trade. A number of the features which consumed the time of the apprentice, and added to the length of his indentures, have disappeared, yet these very changes demand a higher order of intelligence and a thorough system of education, which can only be secured by years of patient labor and examination. Scarcely a mail or exchange reaches us that does not bring some new development, some discovery dragged from Nature's exhaustless storehouse, some claim to a new process or an improvement on an old one — and the boy who is too indolent, or too indifferent to appreciate these facts, or who has not his ambition whetted by their discovery, is as certain to be the drone of the future as that cause precedes effect. Parents, as well as employers, have a responsibility in the premises which they cannot ignore, and in all efforts to make their offspring thoroughly proficient members of their craft, and establish a higher standard of American workmanship, we have a right to expect their hearty co-operation.

Whether the enactment and enforcement of such a system can be more easily obtained by legislation, or by the fiat of our national organizations, may be an open question. Taking into consideration the fact that no national law on the subject can be secured, and that if enacted by state legislation it would have to run the gauntlet of a veto from every governor who chose to poise as a constitution-stickler, we believe the simplest and most effective method would be secured by concerted action by our international unions, and when made law by custom it will be a comparatively easy matter to confirm the custom by law.

As we consider this subject one of vital importance, we shall refer to it again at greater length.

DON'T SPARE THE SORTS.

IT is a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy which is pursued in too many of our larger printing offices, viz.: to keep workmen continually skirmishing for leads, slugs, metal furniture or, in fact, sorts of any kind which are in general demand, instead of providing a supply sufficient for all ordinary emergencies. Were a strict account kept of the time thus needlessly consumed, and consequently lost, in *one year* it would be found to represent a sum sufficient to supply all legitimate demands. Let us take an every-day example for illustration: Suppose ten men *waste* — for that is the proper name to give it — an hour each day, a by no means extravagant estimate, picking from dead and frequently from live matter. In one month, twenty-seven days, at current wages, this would represent $81; in one year, exclusive of holidays, $960. Now let us see how far even $900 would go to furnish the necessary supplies at market prices: $200 of this amount would give 1,666 pounds of six-to-pica leads, $200, 2,000 pounds of slugs, and $500, 2,500 pounds of metal furniture — in the aggregate over three tons of the most useful and often required material to be found in an office. And yet, how many employers, both in this and other cities, would hold up their hands in holy horror were such a proposition made to them; while in twelve months they pay out for lost time more than is represented by this amount, with absolutely nothing to show for the expenditure. The advantages of having a well-stocked office in such material are generally appreciated when an important job, where it is required, is wanted in a hurry, or where competition narrows the margin of profit. When the supply is deficient, three or four compositors are generally sent to hunt sorts to keep half a dozen other compositors busy, thus entailing an extra cost, while in an office where the supply is equal to the demand, the

services of the extras can either be profitably employed on other work, or else added to the working force on the hurried job. Now common sense suggests that labor performed under such circumstances must either be turned out at a loss or else an overcharge allowed for extra time. And where business is conducted on business principles, this disadvantage is certain to militate against the competing establishment which is blind to its best interests.

Another and very important objection against the chronic *picking* system is that it handicaps the compositor, because it frequently happens that no allowance is made for labor spent in this manner, and, as a consequence, the extra time is charged to his slowness or inefficiency rather than to the true cause—a lack of material, so that from every standpoint we believe this penny wise and pound foolish policy is to be deprecated.

THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

WE have received a copy of the Report of the Proceedings of the thirty-second annual session of the International Typographical Union, which convened in New Orleans on the 2d of June last, just issued from the press of Gray & Clarkson, Washington, D.C. It is a formidable-looking, exhaustive document, and reflects great credit both on the Secretary of the Convention and the compiler. From it we glean the following items of general interest: For the year ending May 31, 1884, the receipts were $7,502.10, and the expenditures $4,407.44, leaving a balance on hand of $3,094.66. Including the pressmen's, there are 167 local unions under the jurisdiction of the International—of which 14 are in the British Provinces—with a total membership of 16,030, of whom 106 are females. There have been 32 strikes and lock-outs, and 192 deaths, while the total receipts by the various unions amounted to the respectable sum of $57,240.30.

Among the resolutions adopted was the following, presented by Messrs. Reeves and Pelton, of Chicago, for which we return our sincere thanks:

WHEREAS, THE INLAND PRINTER, published in Chicago, is the only technical journal in the United States devoted to the interests of the craft owned, controlled, and edited by men whose avowed fealty to union principles have long been recognized; therefore be it

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union hereby recommend it to the patronage of the fraternity under its jurisdiction as worthy of their support, alike for its intrinsic merit as a trade journal and its outspoken advocacy of labor's interests.

The reports of the state deputies are not as encouraging as we should have liked to see them, but it is probable that under the guidance of Mr. Crawford, chief organizer, they may be able to give a better account of their stewardship at the New York session.

DEATH OF MR. ROBERT HOE.

MR. ROBERT HOE, the well-known press manufacturer, died at his summer residence, Tarrytown, N. Y., on the 13th of September, in the seventieth year of his age. Mr. Hoe was a native of the city of New York, and the eldest son of Mr. Robert Hoe, the founder of the firm, who was born at the hamlet of Hoes, near Nottingham, England, in 1784, and who came to the United States in 1803. On the death of the father, which occurred in 1833, the two brothers, Richard M. and Robert, succeeded to the business, and eventually made it the largest of the kind in the world. Few public men were better known for their enterprise, public spirit and benevolence than Mr. Hoe. He was a member of the Century Club, and was one of the founders of the National Academy of Design. He leaves a widow, a daughter, and a son, Robert Hoe, Jr.

PROPOSED GERMAN TYPOGRAPHIC ACADEMY.

THE centre of the German printing and publishing trade, Leipzig, is, says the *Printers' Register*, very likely to have a Typographic Academy in connection with a Graphic Museum. The attention of the Saxon government having been directed by the Leipzig Chamber of Commerce to the necessity of raising the printing trade and its members to a higher level, it communicated with the Master Printers' Society and others. Herr Carl B. Lorck, the well-known editor of different valuable works on printing, was charged to report on the matter. The noted Klemm collection of incunabula is intended to be bought, to serve as a nucleus for the Graphic Museum, and 30,000 marks are said to have been offered for it. The Graphic Academy is to educate young printers to the climax of the *ars artuim conservatrix*.

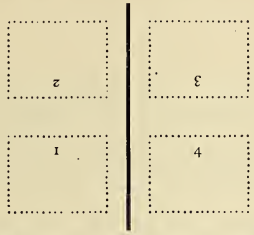
OUR TYPE SPECIMEN PAGES—We have introduced a feature into our pages, which we doubt not will prove an inestimable boon to many of our remote brethren who do not possess the facilities for keeping themselves posted in the new and beautiful faces that are being constantly cast in American foundries. THE INLAND PRINTER will in future contain specimen pages of the latest designs of our best foundries, and no printer who desires to keep abreast of the times can afford to ignore it. Send in your subscriptions, and preserve each copy to the end of the volume; it will be found a splendid investment.

HINTS TO APPRENTICES.

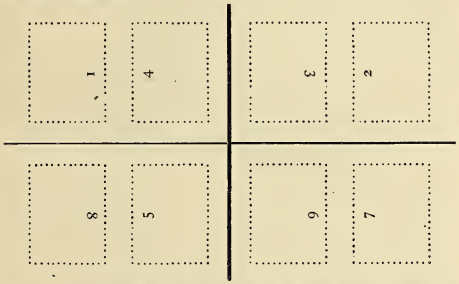
A STYLE of imposition comparatively unknown to the average printer is that of laying down pages reading the long way, or music fashion. A compositor is not often called upon to impose forms of this character; and we remember how, a short time ago, when a compositor of our acquaintance had such a duty to perform, he made a tour of investigation through the office in search of some one who could help him lay down his form correctly. He fortunately struck the right party, and if ever he has such a form to impose again will know how to set about it without loss of time. We intend to illustrate "music fashion" imposition by giving two or three diagrams, which may prove of service to the learner if occasion should arise for their use.

A four-page form will be imposed on the same plan as any other four-page form, allowing for the difference in the shape of the pages. The accompanying diagram will show the position of the pages when laid down. It is

usual, in pages of this description, to place the folios at the foot of the page, but in our diagrams they are placed at the head.

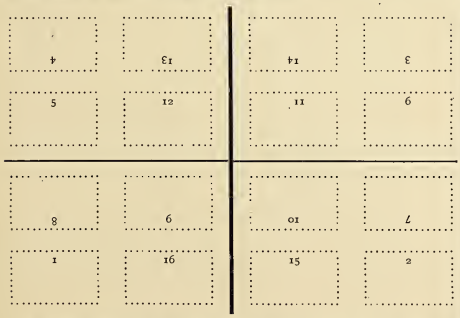


An eight-page form varies from the ordinary octavo form, in imposing the pages from 1 to 4 on one side of the long bar, and from 5 to 8 on the other side, as illustrated by our diagram:



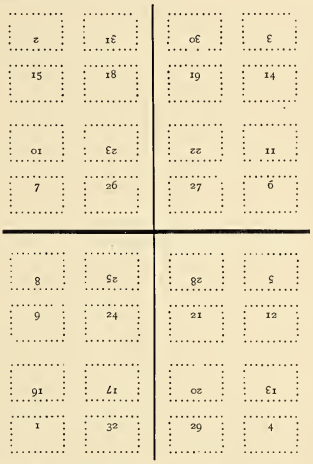
By comparing the above diagram with that shown on page 13 of the August number of the PRINTER, the difference will be readily seen. In printing from a form as above shown the sheet will be turned in the same way as for an ordinary octavo; but the folding is different, the half-sheet being folded first the long way and then the narrow way, instead of the narrow way first, as is usually done in bookwork.

A sixteen-page form appears to be somewhat difficult to handle, but on close inspection is not so intricate as a cursory glance would lead one to imagine:



Forgetting for a moment the difference in the shape of the pages, and comparing the above with an ordinary sixteen-page form, it will be noticed that in the lower left-hand quarter the pages 1, 8, 9, 16 occupy the same position in both; so also in the upper right-hand quarter pages 3, 6, 11, 14 are the same. The difference between the two schemes is that the lower right-hand and upper left-hand quarters change places,—4, 5, 12, 13 occupying the position filled by 2, 7, 10, 15, and *vice versa*.

One more illustration of this particular style of imposition and we have done,—that is, a thirty-two page form. A mere glance at the diagram below will show that the difference in the position of the pages from an ordinary thirty-two page book form is so great that no comparison of the two can be entertained. The different style of folding renders necessary a complete change of position of all the pages, and very few compositors would attempt to lay down a form of this description without first folding and paging a sheet, for fear he should get some of the pages wrong and have to re-impose the form. With the following diagram before him, however, this trouble would be overcome:



A little effort is all that is necessary to commit this scheme to memory, and this once done, all future difficulty is overcome.

The learner will perceive that in all the diagrams we have shown, the main qualities necessary to completely master this portion of a compositor's work are, a knowledge of arithmetic and a retentive memory. So many printers fail to give that attention to this portion of their work which it deserves, that one who is posted on these matters is often looked upon as a kind of prodigy—something out of the usual order of things. We have heard men who have spent many years of their lives in the profession express wonder at the manner in which even an ordinary form needs to be laid down; and they have declared that if their lives depended on it they could not impose a thirty-two page form. Such ignorance of an important branch of our profession betokens great laxity on the part of their instructors (if they had any), or much carelessness on their own part in not acquainting themselves with such a necessary branch of their technical education. In these go-ahead days, when a young man must of necessity educate himself to a great

extent, and only those who possess a large store of practical knowledge have any show of making headway in whatever profession they may adopt; with illustrations of practical working in every branch all around them, it is to a great extent their own fault if they get left in the race for supremacy.

Our young friends should be wide awake, making good use of their eyes and brains, and be ever on the alert to gain necessary knowledge they may be deficient in, and opportunities for improvement will ever be presenting themselves. A few may labor under the disadvantage of learning their business in some quiet country office, where little, if any, opportunity of practical acquaintance with the schemes of imposition ever come in their way, and to such our hints on this subject will prove of great benefit; for if they should leave their sylvan retreat and mingle with the crowd in the great city, they will not be deficient in the knowledge necessary to obtain and retain situations which would otherwise be closed against them.

There are many other schemes of imposition which a compositor might learn, but as they are mostly combinations of those we have shown, or schemes that are rarely required, we do not intend to further pursue this branch of instruction. We have shown schemes enough to serve an ordinary printer for all purposes; but should occasion arise for any other form to be used, pencil and paper and a little study will show a way out of any dilemma in which he may find himself.

(To be continued.)

COLOR PRINTING FROM THE WEB.

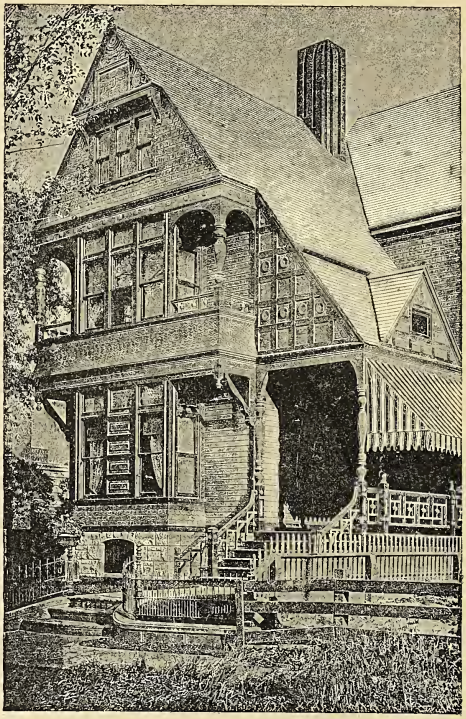
MESSRS. OSBORN & YATES, of King's Road, Chelsea, England, claim to have perfected an invention, by the use of which two or more colors can be printed from a continuous sheet of paper. The paper to be printed is caused to pass from the reel, under a small horizontal roller, capable of vertical movements between guides. From this roller the paper proceeds upwards, and over a roller provided with end flanges, thence to a feed-roller that is in gear with the printing cylinder, so as to run at the same surface speed. On the top of this roller is placed another, and between these two rollers the paper is fed to the printing cylinder at a uniform speed with that of the surface of the same cylinder. The paper then passes down under the printing cylinder, and between that and the printing roller, and thence away as required.

NOTA BENE.

AS predicted in our September issue, the threatened rise in the paper market has been fulfilled, book papers having advanced from one-half to one per cent, flat papers one to two per cent with an upward tendency, which our readers will do well to bear in mind when making estimates. In face of a fluctuating market it will be found a wise precaution and preventive against getting left, to append a foot note to the bottom of the estimate, something like this: "This estimate is based on the market quotation of paper today, and will hold good for one week." Of course the length of time inserted will be according to the makers' discretion.

THE CHROMATYPE PROCESS.

E. BROWN & CO., photo engravers of this city, claim to be the inventors of a new process of producing printed plates direct from photographs or negatives, called CHROMATYPES, a specimen of which is herewith presented:



It is also claimed that the Chromatype is the cheapest and best method yet obtained for illustrating books, periodicals, etc., reducing as it does the cost from the wood-engraving process at least 25 per cent. It is an electrotype, and will print on any type press. It is made from gelatine films, sensitized with bi-chromate of potash, from which a copy is obtained and electrotyped.

The inventor has been engaged for the past four years in trying to solve the problem, and at last, it gives us pleasure to announce, success has crowned his efforts. We expect from time to time to note such improvements as experience may suggest, and publish other practical evidences of the success of the process.

WE acknowledge the receipt of several beautiful specimens designs for the title page of THE INLAND PRINTER. In our next issue we shall announce the names of the successful competitors.

OUR friends in New York and Brooklyn are informed that Mr. F. A. Baxter, of the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, 17 Spruce street, represents THE INLAND PRINTER, and receipts for subscriptions issued by him are *valid*.

THE MFG. PATENT PENDING. C O F

8A, 32a. TWO-LINE PICA CLEVELAND SCRIPT. $8.50
32a, Lower Case, extra. 5.50

We here present for your approval the "Cleveland" Script, believing that you will agree with us that it is the handsomest and most useful Script yet produced by any Foundry.

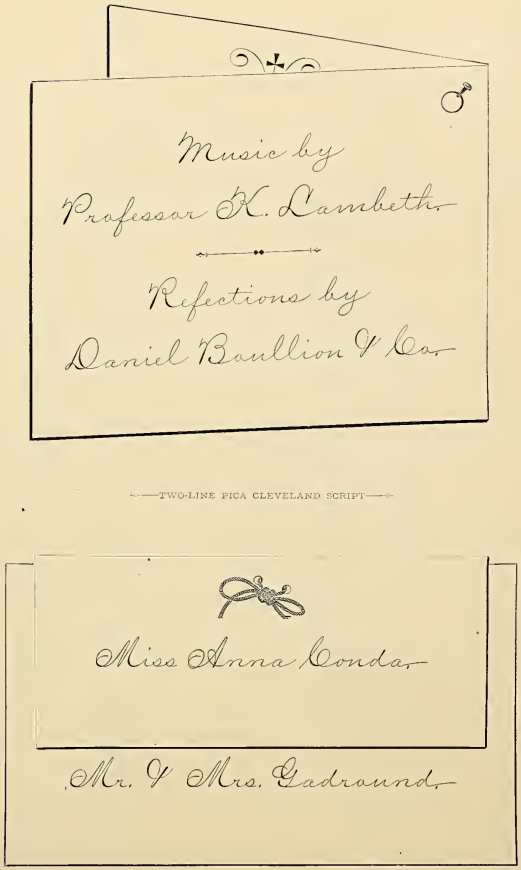
Made only by
The Cleveland Type Foundry.

Sept. 1st 2d 4th 1867.

Admirably adapted for Circular Letters, Visiting Cards, and Wedding Stationery.

It is very legible, and has a free, decided, and graceful face, as will be seen.

Cleveland Type Foundry,
Cleveland, Ohio.





2-Line Pica Lady Text, Price $4.50.

No Job-Room Should be Without this Handsome Series.

$1234567890.

3-Line Pica Medallic, Peice $4.60.

ORNAMENTAL CHARACTER

$135. Beautiful Design for Fine Job Work! 1884.

2-Line Pica Medallic, Price $3.95.

ELEGANT, ARTISTIC CONTOUR

$500. ~ Medallic! The Favorite Series with Artistic Printers. ~ 1884.

3-Line Nonpareil Medallic, Price $3.00.

THE BEAUTY OF YOUR WORK ENHANCED

$257. By a Judicious Use of this Impossible-to-get-along-without-it Letter! 1884.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, - - - Nos. 606–614 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



2-Line Pica Lady Text. Price, $4.50.

Mrs. Beverley Robinson

requests the pleasure of your company at the

Marriage of her daughter

Beatrice

to

Horace Lattin Greene,

on Monday Ev'g, August 25, 1884,

3-Line Nonp. Lady Text. Price, $3.90.

at 7 o'clock.

Horace L. Greene,

Beatrice C. Robinson,

Married,

Monday, August 25, 1884,

Washington, D. C.



8 a 5 A — Three Line Nonpareil Romanic. — $1 25

BEYOND THE ROCKIES

Spotted Tail and Other Ring-Tailed Curiosities

$1,234,567,890.

QUADS AND SPACES FURNISHED WITH THIS FONT.

a 4 A — Two Line Pica Romanic. — $1 25

OUR ROMANY RYE

The Noblest Roman of Them All

1234567

36 a 8 A 10 A—$6 50 — Great Primer Card Gothic. — Without Small Caps—$5 25

THE PRINTING PRESS, there is a mighty power in the flap of its iron wing:
It finds its way to the Peasant's Bower, and the Palace of the King.

25 a 8 A 6 A—$6 75 — Two Line Pica Card Gothic. — Without Small Caps—$5 00

FARMER, LITTLE & CO. take pleasure in presenting to their Patrons, and the Craft in general, this Beautiful Gothic Series.

16 a 4 A 5 A—$8 00 — Two Line Great Primer Card Gothic. — Without Small Caps—$7 00

Few are the Letters, but how Great is the Variety.

THOUGHTFUL MOMENTS



10 A — Three Line Nonpareil Souvenir. — $3 75

SIXTEENTH SEASON
CHICAGO COLLEGE OF DESIGNS
JANUARY, 1884.

QUADS AND SPACES FURNISHED WITH THIS FONT.

8 A — Two Line Pica Souvenir. — $4 25

PACIFIC COAST
CALIFORNIA NATIONAL BANK
$54860

5 A — Three Line Pica Souvenir. — $6 00

MONTANA
MINERS' JOURNAL
1886

QUADS AND SPACES FURNISHED WITH THIS FONT.

MARDER, LUSE & CO. AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE-BODIES TYPE FOUNDERS.

10A,8A,20a GREAT PRIMER OLD STYLE, No. 3. $4.90

EVEN THE LIGHT
Harebell Raised its head Elastic
12 FROM HER AIRY TREAD 34

10A,20a GREAT PRIMER OLD STYLE ITALIC, No. 3. $4.45

HE NEVER SAYS
Foolish Thing and Never does
24 a wise one 65

8A,6A,16a DBL. SM. PICA OLD STYLE, No. 3. $5.65

HAD SIGHED
To many, tho' he Loved
46 BUT ONE 95

8A,16a DBL. SM. PICA OLD STYLE ITALIC, No. 3. $4.75

AS LIKE AN
Arrow swift he flew shot
4 Bowman strong 5

8A,5A,16a DBL. PICA OLD STYLE, No. 3. $5.60

SMILES AT
Scars who never felt
24 THE WOUND 62

8A,16a DBL. PICA OLD STYLE ITALIC, No. 3. $4.30

LATE AT
His Cross and earliest
2 at his grave 6

6A,4A,12a DBL. COLUMB. OLD STYLE, No. 3. $8.65

OUR MEN
They are as true
2 AS STEEL 4

5A,10a DBL. COLUMB. OLD STYLE ITALIC, No. 3. $6.75

EARTH
Have Bountiful
2 Hercules 5

3A,6A CANON OLD STYLE, No. 3. $6.90

MUSIC
Hath Soul 2

3A,6a CANON OLD STYLE ITALIC, No. 3. $6.95

TEARS
Angel like 2

3A,6a FIVE-LINE PICA OLD STYLE, No. 3. $10.90
ORIGINAL.

MEN as Children 4

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO, ILL.

POSTER ROMAN, NO. 3.

WITH SMALL CAPS.

28A,18a,165a, $12.48 — PICA POSTER ROMAN, NO. 3. — Italic, 12A,24a, $3.10

SECOND GRAND PUBLIC SALE OF HOMESTEADS.

ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30th, 1885, at TEN O'CLOCK, will be sold to the highest bidder, all that Parcel or Parcels of Land known as Lots 58, 59, 61, 63 and 78, Block 3, Judson's Subdivision, S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼. Lots will be sold separately or together with all the Improvements. *TERMS: One-third Cash, Balance Monthly Payments at Seven per*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 ¼ ½ ¾

20A,14a,120a, $12.48 — GREAT PRIMER POSTER ROMAN, NO. 3. — Italic, 12A,24a, $4.30

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, will sell, on MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1885, on the premises at ELEVEN O'CLOCK, precisely, the following described property, to-wit: The good-will and fixtures of a Sale, Exchange and Boarding *This property MUST BE SOLD as the owner is going out*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 ¼ ½ ¾ ⅓ ⅔

10A,6a,63a, $12.00 — DOUBLE SMALL PICA POSTER ROMAN, NO. 3. — Italic, 10A,20a, $5.20

GRAND RALLY!

You are invited to attend a GRAND MASS MEETING to be held at the Wigwam, Tuesday Evening, November 23d, at EIGHT O'CLOCK, *Come Early and bring your Friends.*

1 2 3 4 6 6 7 8 9 0 ¼ ½ ¾ ⅓ ⅔

10A,6a,40a, $12.00 — DOUBLE ENGLISH POSTER ROMAN, NO. 3. — Italic, 6A,12a, $5.40

PEDIGREE.

HERMET, STALLION was sired by Chippewa Chief, foaled in 1882, is *Bright Sorrel, black points has Trotted*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 ½ ¼ ¾ ⅓ ⅔

13 A. 822.—Great Primer London. Price $2.00.

SIBERIAN FREIGHT TARIFF

1234567890

10 A. 918.—Double Pica London. Price $3.00.

CHICAGO-FIJI MAIL

1234567890

8 A. 921.—Double Great Primer London. Price $4.00.

NEW ORLEANS

123456

Patent Pending.

Daniel Spence,
Jennie V. Robinson,
Married,
Thursday, October 24, 1884,
Ilion, N. Y.

Dbl. Pica Clark Script.

Price $5.00.

11 A, 15 a. 817.—Double Pica Rubens. Price $1.25.

WILLIAM & HAIGHT. Newport 123450

7 A, 11 a. 919.—Double Great Primer Rubens. Price $5.00.

LATTIN-GREEN. Oshkosh 497

4 A, 6 a. 924.—5-Line Pica Rubens. Price, $7 50.

MEVRO! Nemot 5

5 A, 7 a. 915.—Canon Rubens. Price, $6.00.

LYONS. Silk, Lace 31

THESE FONTS MAY BE HAD OF ALL TYPE FOUNDRIES AND DEALERS IN PRINTING MATERIAL.

Boston Type Foundry, - - - - - - No. 104 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

No. _____ LINCOLN, NEB. _____ 188_

First National Bank

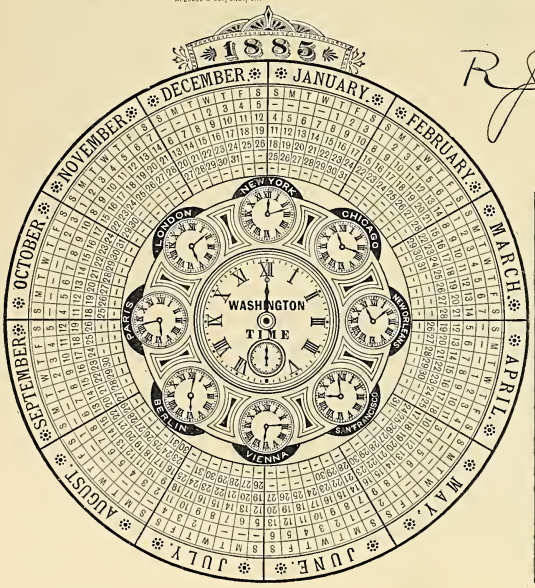
OF LINCOLN NEB.

Pay to _____ or bearer

_____ Dollars.

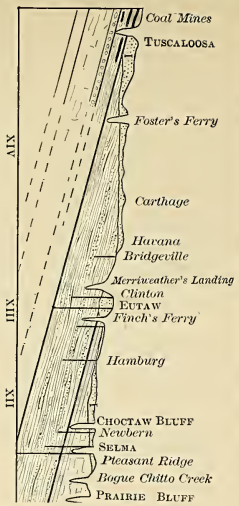
$ _____

A. ZEESE & CO., ENG., CHI



R. J. Taylor

R. J. MacBride



FAHR.	CENT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	PULSE
108.5	42.5																									145
107.6	42.																									140
106.7	41.5																									135
105.8	41.																									130
104.9	40.5																									125
104.	40.																									120
103.1	39.5																									115
102.2	39.																									110
101.3	38.5																									105
100.4	38.																									100
99.5	37.5																									95
98.6	37.																									90
97.7	36.5																									85
96.8	36.																									80
95.9	35.5																									75
95.	35.																									70
94.1	34.5																									65
93.2	34.																									60
92.3	33.5																									55
91.4	33.																									50
RESPIRATION. *Time of Day Taken.*																										

H. HARTT, President. *WM. T. HODGE, Secretary and Manager.* *H. H. LATHAM, Treasurer.*

GARDEN CITY TYPE FOUNDRY

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

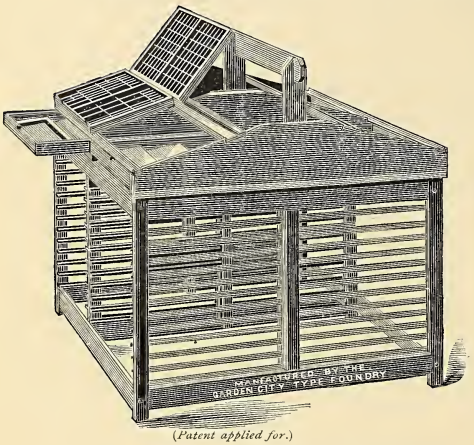
PRINTERS' CABINETS, STANDS, CASES, FURNITURE, ETC.

ALSO

TYPE, PRINTERS' MACHINERY

AND

SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.



(Patent applied for.)

CHICAGO STAND.

No. 3. To hold 48 full cases, 24 on a side, 4 pairs on top and 4 galley drawers. Price,.....$13.50

No. 4. To hold 24 full and 24 ¾ cases, 12 of each kind on a side, 4 pairs cases on top and 4 galley drawers. Price,..... 13.00

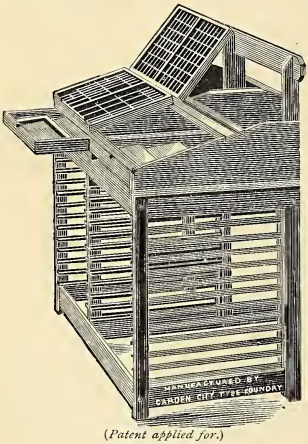
Every printer will see at a glance the improvement of our new series of Stands over the old. The main features are the "Galley Drawer," the "Cross Rest" and the "Reversed Case Rack."

THE GALLEY DRAWER

Has a double incline bottom. Each drawer will hold two double or book galleys. It also has a space for compositors' general convenience. The advantage of the drawer is that it saves constant trips to empty stick.

THE CROSS REST

Runs full length of stand, affording a continuous rest for cap and lower case, instead of simply an end rest for each case on elbow or rafter, as in old stand, thus allowing the use of any length case and removes all liability of dropping case.



(Patent applied for.)

CHICAGO STAND.

No. 5. To hold 24 full cases, 2 pairs cases on top, and 2 galley drawers. Price,.....$8.50

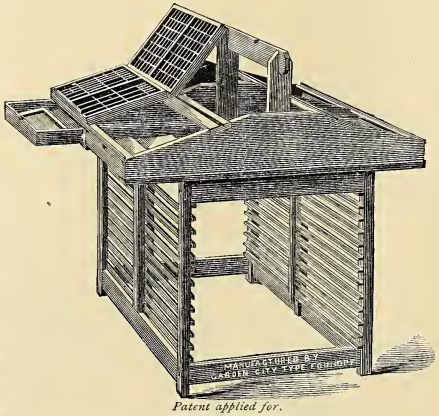
No. 6. To hold 12 full and 12 ¾, 2 pairs cases on top and 2 galley drawers. Price,..... 8.00

No. 7. To hold 8 full cases, 4 each side, 2 pairs on top and 2 galley drawers. Price,..... 7.50

No. 8. Is half the length of No. 5, to hold 12 full and 1 pair cases on top and 1 galley drawer. Price,.. 5.50

THE REVERSED CASE RACK

Is used in Stands Nos. 8 to 15, affording free access to cases in rack without annoyance and loss of time to compositor at stand.



Patent applied for.

CHICAGO STAND.

No. 9. To hold 24 full cases, 12 each end, 4 pairs cases on top and 4 galley drawers. Price,.....$11.50

No. 10. Is half the length of No. 9, to hold 12 cases, 2 pairs cases on top and 2 galley drawers. Price,..... 7.00

SALESROOM: 180 AND 182 MONROE STREET. } CHICAGO, ILL. { FACTORY: COR. 19TH AND BLACKWELL STS.

JOB PRINTERS.

HOW TO ARRIVE AT COST OF WORK — EVILS OF RECKLESS ESTIMATING.

BY H. G. BISHOP.

THERE are few matters of greater importance to the job printer than that of arriving accurately at the cost of work — including composition, presswork, stock, ink, handling, etc. Without being clear upon this point, it cannot be expected that any very accurate idea of estimating can be formed, or that a proper and safe calculation of the net profits can be made. It is to be feared that many persons are content to guess at this, and perhaps some are clever enough to guess pretty correctly; but there can be no doubt that to this loose habit is to be attributed a great number of the failures which take place every year. Besides this, there is another disastrous result from such recklessness, and that is the cutting down of prices. A firm sends to several printers for estimates on certain work. One of the "guessers" puts in a low price and gets the order. When that same job is given out again, someone has to be found who will do it for the same price or a lower one. How many men there are who, to secure an order, will take it at a lower price than has been paid before, without even calculating to find out whether it can be done at a profit. It is very well to get plenty of work, and to hear the sound of the presses running, but unless business is being done on safe principles, there will be but little cause for congratulation in the end. There can, of course, be no objection to those who have extraordinary facilities for turning out work cheaply, charging such prices as they choose, but in most cases of undercutting, it is done by those who have scarcely any facilities at all except long credit and loose principles. A man who undertakes work at less than cost price — either through carelessness or recklessness — is not to be trusted nor respected.

In the following remarks it is intended to go closely into this question, and to lay down some safe and sure basis on which to work. It may be necessary to go into points which to some may appear too simple to call for remark. But as it is desirable to go to the root of the matter, nothing should be left unsaid that will in any way help to this end.

There are two things which must be clearly stated, and as clearly understood: the evil results of trying to do business in a loose and slovenly way, and the advantages of adopting a system by which the various details of cost of production can be ascertained. The evil shall be dealt with first. Besides giving estimates in the reckless manner already referred to, there is great carelessness in conducting every department of the business. In most printing offices, there is a great lack of system. Orders are taken and put in hand in a happy-go-lucky fashion. Often the foreman has to ask several questions about style, quantity and quality of stock, date when job is promised, or on some other points which should have been clearly stated. This all takes time, and so adds to the cost of production. Then the foreman, instead of asking these questions as soon as the copy reaches him, leaves them until he is about to give the job to the compositors, and so an additional delay takes place. It may be that special sorts have to be got, or that the right kind of stock is not in the house, or that some special shade of ink has to be sent for, and if these contingencies (or any of them) have not been provided for, the time lost may more than swallow up the average amount of profit. Often things are forgotten because the job comes in a hurry, and has to be hurried until it is finished. Here is, perhaps, one of the chief causes of loss. While such work is in the house everyone is kept at fever heat, and it is safe to say that at least one-sixth more time is spent on the job than if done in the ordinary way.

Another cause for loss is allowing a large quantity of type to be set up without a proper amount of distribution, which gives rise to picking for sorts — that worst of all evils. Then again, forms are sent to the press-room badly locked up or without being properly planed down, which causes loss of pressman's time. And so in a variety of ways, this loss through carelessness goes on, until sooner or later the crash comes, and the music of the running presses is hushed.

Very often those who do business in this loose way try to make up for their losses by charging high rates where they do not have to give estimates. But that is soon discovered, and then — well, those who have any self-respect and desire to be respected by others would rather not experience the result.

Now let us consider the advantages of doing business in a systematic manner, and keeping a strict account of the cost of every part of each job. There can be no doubt that it is much more pleasant as well as more profitable, to do business clearly and methodically, than in the careless manner already referred to. Besides this, it is much more agreeable to customers, as estimates can be made out more simply and thoroughly, and any questions that may arise as to the smallest details can be more easily answered.

But the strongest argument that can be urged in its favor is that of ascertaining exactly what each job costs. To those who have hitherto neglected these advantages it may at first appear a little tedious to go into every small detail, but in a few months they will find it easy enough, and be well repaid for the trouble.

Of course, it is important, in adopting a system, to adopt a good one, though almost any system is better than none at all, and will work itself into better shape after a little use. The following system is now in use in some offices and has been found to work well:

A consecutively numbered order book is kept, in which to enter the name and address of customer, description of job, quantity and quality of stock, color of ink, special orders about binding, padding, ruling, etc., and date when promised.

These particulars are then entered on a blank work ticket, numbered to correspond with the order book. This ticket is attached to the job when given to the foreman, who has a book in which he enters the jobs as they reach him. This book must be kept very carefully, as it contains the cost of every part of the work — composition, presswork, stock, cutting, padding, handling, etc.

The work ticket is given with the job to the compositor,

who enters his time in the space provided and returns with proof to foreman.

When the job is sent to press, the ticket is given to the pressman, who enters his time and that of the feeders in a similar manner. When the job is worked off the ticket is returned to the foreman, who should look through the figures of time charged, and then place on file till he is ready to enter the particulars in his book. This ought to be done at least once a day, as errors can be more readily noticed than if left for several days.

Each compositor and pressman has a daily time ticket on which to enter the number of the job and the time occupied on same, such entries on being added up making the number of hours he has worked during the day. The foreman will need to watch these entries and see that they correspond with the entries made on work tickets. The men will soon get used to this arrangement, and the time taken to keep such record correctly will be almost imperceptible.

Much time will be saved in keeping account of cost of work, by first fixing a definite rate at which to charge time of composition and presswork, so as to cover all other expenses and leave a profit. Such rate will depend in some measure upon the facilities and number of hands employed, but the following has been found to work well in one office:

	Per hour.
Five compositors (average men)	$ 75
One apprentice	50
Two apprentices (younger)	35
Cylinder presses	1 00
4th-mediums	75
8th-mediums	50
Cutting	50
Padding	30

Handling, 5 per cent. on presswork.

Stock is charged at cost price, except where it forms the chief item, when a small profit is added.

This scale admits of paying the full rate of wages to the hands, foreman's salary, rent, gas, ink, wear and tear of plant, and all other incidental expenses, and leaves a fair margin for net profit.

The foregoing plan has proved highly successful, though it is quite possible that a better might be formed.

Another matter of great importance is keeping a stock-book, by which to be able to tell at a glance the quantity of stock on hand. A very simple and yet perfectly safe plan is to have a small book with sections of a certain number of leaves devoted to certain kinds of stock; for instance say, four leaves for cap, four for demy, four for folio, and so on. Then let each page be ruled into four or more columns, and each column contain a certain weight or quality. Then index the sections on edge of book so as to be able to open at the right place at once. Enter in each section, and in the right column, the number of sheets in hand, and when any sheets are added or taken away, add or subtract in the usual manner, the bottom figures always showing the balance in hand. No person should be allowed to take stock without an order made out by the person who has charge of the stock-book, who can make the necessary entry at the same time.

Perhaps the most important part of all this system is the keeping of the cost-book by the foreman, for unless this is done accurately nothing is accomplished. It may be that many of them would consider it too formidable an undertaking, but as one foreman has used this system for several years, it may be taken for granted that what he can do others can do. It might be necessary for him to have assistance, but that is a small matter compared with the benefits to be derived.

There is yet another advantage in adopting some such system as the foregoing, and that is that it exercises a wholesome influence over all the persons employed. They are more likely to be regular and punctual when they see an example set them by the firm and foreman. Careless employers ought not to wonder when their employés are irregular and slovenly in performing their duties. When men notice a want of regularity in the foreman or the firm, they naturally get careless themselves. When the presses have to stand for ink or stock through someone's forgetfulness, can it be wondered at if the men become infected with the same fault?

However, this article has extended beyond the original intention and must now be closed. The writer has been in the business nearly thirty years, and takes a deep interest in all that concerns its welfare, and therefore hopes that the foregoing remarks may produce some good effects where needed.

A NEW PROCESS TO PRODUCE HALF TINT RELIEF PLATES.

BY HERMAN REINBOLDT.

SINCE the production of the first relief plate by chemical and mechanical processes, all the experimentors have tried various ways to find a process by which it was possible to print half tints on the type press. Especially in Germany, where mechanical engraving by etching in connection with photography, has first been brought to perfection, several attempts to reproduce photographs, paintings, etc., and other half tint subjects, were crowned with success and splendid results have been obtained. The first who solved this problem, which is of great value to the graphic arts, was Paul Pretsch, of Vienna, who made the first plates in 1859. Several pictures exhibited at the Paris World's Exposition, done by his process, were equal to the best steel engravings. But the process was not practical, because a very careful printing was necessary; and too expensive, as gold and silver were used to obtain the necessary grain. Several other processes invented in Paris came up a few years afterwards, and were used to some extent, but none of them were practical enough to be of any value.

When Albert, in Munich, invented the "Lichtdruck," or Heliotype, it was thought that the acme of the art of printing was reached; and this is a fact as far as lithographic printing is concerned.

Failing to obtain practical results in producing half tint relief plates for the printing press, all the experimentors threw themselves upon the field of mechanical engraving, and, to-day, at least a hundred different processes are in use, all having different names, though being based

on almost the same principles. There is photo-engraving, photo-electrotyping, heliotype, artotype, zincography, photo-zinc-etching, asphaltum-process, wax-process, photogravure, etc. Of all these processes only a few are really practical and certainly have a great future; but it is not sure that even the very best processes will do away entirely with wood engraving, as some enthusiasts believe.

For very fine work wood-engraving stands highest, as it is impossible to get the general effect of a fine wood cut, by drawings and photo-engraving therefrom, and if it were possible the cost is too large.

In photo-engraving the principal part of engraving is saved, as this is done by chemical action, either by etching, or by the use of the chrome-gelatine process; but a drawing has always to be made and if this must be done, there is not very much saved, especially as in photo-engraving the drawing has to be made three or four times larger than the cut, as, in order to obtain fine lines it has to be reduced. Even to-day certainly three-fourths of all photo-engraving is reproduction work.

Of course not only mechanical engraving, but also photography has made great progress, and to-day we can say the problem of printing half tint plates on the type press is solved, or at least has been perfected to the highest possible degree.

There are two processes which have proved practical and are used by the best illustrated journals, here and in Europe, and will rapidly come into favor on account of their fine results, their striking resemblance to a photograph, showing all the finest tints and shades—the Meissenbach, and the Ives process.

These processes are equal in their merits, though Meissenbach's process seems to be more perfect, as he prints subjects taken from nature in natural colors, too. As Meissenbach patented his process long ago, and Ives' process is based on the same principles, it is clear that the latter is only a modification of the first one.

As the Ives' process is covered by a patent, it is not of so much value to those who are interested in this line of business, but by experimenting on it for over one year I have found a way which gives results equal to Meissenbach's and Ives' process, which I will publish for the benefit of those interested in it.

In order to print half tints on the printing press, it is necessary to change the picture, for instance, a photograph, by giving it a grain. The finer the grain is the more details there will be, but of course the fineness of the grain will be just in proportion with the difficulty to print from it. It cannot be expected that the cuts will print nicely by the use of poor ink, worn-out rollers, etc., in short, printing has to be done carefully.

The simplest way to get a grain. is to change the picture in dots; which standing nearer or farther away, or being finer or heavier, produce the half tints.

A careful examination of the Meissenbach process shows fine dots in the light parts, getting heavier in the shades, then going together into black and white lines. The dark half-tints are produced by black cross-lines and white dots, finally going over to solid black.

When I saw the first prints, the way it was done was clear to me, but it took me almost a year to get the result, as I never could get lines. After a few months' experimenting I always got farther away, though from the first beginning I was not sure I had found the right principle.

To-day I am astonished, not to have found it sooner, and after this description every good photographer will be able to make the negatives for this process, which can be either used for photo-engraving, photo-zincography or photo-lithography.

It is done in the following manner: From a good negative a reversed positive must be taken, which is worked out well especially in the dark parts. This positive must be very light.

A fine tint plate might be made by the following way: A piece of plate-glass, which is perfectly free from scratches and cleaned well, is used as a photographic plate, exposed to the light for a moment, developed, washed and dried. The silver-collodion film renders the plate perfectly untransparent, so that when it is scratched the glass will be laid free. The film is covered with asphaltum varnish and dried. The ruling is done on a ruling machine with a fine diamond point which takes off the film clear down to the glass, thus making a fine transparent line. The space between the lines must be six times as wide as the lines themselves. When the plate is ruled one way, it is ruled cross-ways in the same manner, thus making a very fine tint consisting of black heavy square dots, with a fine transparent line between them. For large subjects, the tint may be coarse, for fine engravings, finer.

The following will show the principle how the photograph can now be dissolved into dots and lines:

If a negative is taken from a tint of black dots on white paper, the dots will come out on the negative in their right size when the plate is given the right time of exposure. When it is exposed longer the dots will be larger, and will get larger in proportion to the time it is over-exposed.

If the dots are now on the transparent glass, and the positive of the picture is placed in close connection with the tint on the back side of this, the result in taking a negative from it will be just the same. Where the positive is light, the light will pass through the lines quicker, the lines will get thicker, and therefore the dots become smaller; while on the places where the picture is darker, it takes more time and the dots will be larger; where it is still darker it will show broken lines, and in the darkest parts, it will not photograph at all. The only difficulty is to find the right time of exposure in order to bring up the tints in the dark parts.

The negative must be made dense to be used for photo-engraving by means of sulphite of copper and bromide of potash solution, and nitrate of silver afterward.

The formula for photo-engraving is: Level a piece of plate glass in a dark place on three screws, and cover it with the following solution: Dissolve 2 oz. gelatine in 8 oz. water; let it soak for one hour and add a few drops of glycerine. Heat it, and when the gelatine is dissolved add 1½ drams bichromate of ammonium and a few drops of carbolic acid. Filter through cotton. When dry lay the

negative on the gelatine film and expose in a printing frame for twenty-five minutes in full sunlight, until the gelatine has changed from yellow to dark brown. Then take it out and put it into water to swell. When the bichromate salt is all washed out in the unaffected places, put it in a solution of subsulphite of iron in water and take a plaster cast from the gelatine film after this. When dry the plate is ready to be sent to the electrotyper.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

BY S. W. FALLIS.

I.

ENGRAVING on wood differs from intaglio engraving in this, that its success in a great measure is due to its convenience and cheapness in printing. All engravings on metal, viz., steel, copper, etc., etc., being executed in intaglio, are costly to print and cannot be printed with an ordinary type form on the usual type printing-press. Wood engraving, on the contrary, being engraved in relief, has this one great and convenient advantage: It can be printed in, and at the same time with, the type form on any type printing-press. This convenience, which in many cases becomes a necessity, has been instrumental in placing the art of wood engraving at the head of all its competitors in the graphic arts. At the present time so many improvements have been made, so much technical and artistic skill shown in the productions of the wood engraver, together with its cheapness and convenience of printing, that it places the art in advance of all other methods of illustration. Its resources being unlimited, its texture, quality and pleasing effects unequaled in any of its would-be competitors, enables the art to hold its own at the head of all methods of pictorial illustration.

There are many cheap and rapid self-styled substitutes for wood engraving employed at the present day, some of which possess real merit when confined within their limited boundaries. The best effects produced by any of the so-called substitutes are those copied from impressions of wood engravings slightly reduced. But to the critical observer, the connoisseur and the practical engraver, even the best of these are deficient to a fault in the fine and delicate qualities and strong contrasting effects when compared with the original.

Many of the varied "processes" or substitutes for wood engraving, as they style themselves, are meritorious to a certain limit, cheapness, devoid of quality, being their chief advantage. There is a field for them to work in, but the greatest difficulty is that the "process" practitioner steps over his bounds and asks his pet "process" to go beyond its limits. The result is failure and a great detriment to "process work." The printing qualities of the various processes (of which there are many) are very unsatisfactory and difficult for the printer, lacking depth and clearness of line, strong contrasts and fine graduations of color; while, on the contrary, a well-executed engraving on wood is a source of pleasure to the printer, as well as to the general public, to appreciate and admire when printed. As before remarked, the boundaries of wood engraving are unlimited in the hands of a truly artistic and skillful engraver. Any subject, animate or inanimate; any form, real or imaginary; any fabric, texture, quality, color, contrast and graduation may be faithfully and technically represented or portrayed by the graver in the hands of the skillful workman. All other of the graphic arts are confined within their own narrow limits and individualities, and when they go beyond these boundaries, the results, to say the least, are very unsatisfactory, if not indeed absolute failures.

The various advertisements of the "process" traffic of to-day read: "A substitute for wood engraving;" "As good and cheaper than wood engraving;" "A substitute for wood engraving at half the cost;" "Taken direct from photographs at half the cost of wood engraving," etc., which in itself is an open acknowledgment and advertisement that wood engraving is the criterion for imitation aimed at by the various processes, the acme of graphic art, the whole aim being to successfully imitate wood engraving at a reduced cost. Yet with all these various and rapidly multiplying processes, wood engraving still holds its place at the head of the list with the critical and commercial public, and not without merit and justice. The superiority of wood engraving is constantly on the ascendency; new useful and practical accessories being constantly added to the practice of the art. The art of photographing directly on the wood, which not only aids in accuracy, but cheapens the cost; the ruling machine, for mechanical work, the routing machine for its special purpose, and many other tools and accessories too numerous to mention, all play their own individual part, in lessening the expense by rendering superior work more rapid, to meet the requirements of the general public. Wood engraving is not what it was fifty or one hundred years ago, but it is daily improving in quality and rapidity equal to the demands of the commercial world.

(To be continued.)

PRINTING FOR THE BLIND.

THE following interesting description of the American Printing House for the Blind, at Louisville, Ky., is from the pen of its popular and efficient superintendent, B. B. Huntoon, Esq.:

The press used in this establishment is a two-cylinder that runs off four full pages every revolution. We have speeded it to twenty-five revolutions a minute, but run regularly from sixteen to eighteen revolutions a minute. It was built from our own specifications by Huke & Spencer, of Chicago, and is unquestionably the best press in the world for its special purpose of printing for the blind. We use flexible stereotype plates of our own devising, that adapt themselves to our cylinders without any sawing or planing. These plates are 12¾ by 11½ inches, and weigh from fourteen to sixteen ounces each.

The American Printing House for the Blind is maintained by the United States government, the Secretary of the Treasury holding for its benefit $250,000 of four per cent. bonds.

Its work is distributed yearly among the institutions for the blind according to the number of their pupils.

The style of type used is the capital and lower case alphabet, and also an arbitrary point alphabet, known as the New York Point System.

A WORK on printing and printers in the principality of Trent down to 1864, by Sig. Giovanni Bambi, which originally appeared in Il Bibliofilo, has just been published in Italy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.)

GOOD WORDS FOR THE INLAND PRINTER.

To the Editor: KANSAS CITY, Sept. 25, 1884.

I have had Vol. I of THE INLAND PRINTER bound, and it makes a book invaluable to every job printer, employer or craftsman; the crispiest twenty dollar bill ever issued by the government could not induce me to part with it. The fund of information contained within its pages will always be useful, while its bright and sparkling editorials and meaty contributions never pall the appetite, but are capable of being re-read with a gusto which the flat and re-hashed articles of contemporary trades' journals fail to inspire.

Its advertising pages make about as good a directory of printers' supply houses as one could wish for, and I have found it of great benefit in keeping me posted as to the new features that are being constantly brought out.

Enclosed please find my subscription in advance for Vol. II.

Fraternally, COUNTRY PRINTER.

A GOOD PROPOSITION.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, Sept. 20, 1884.

I write for the purpose of endorsing your proposition to have union job printers who get up what they consider a meritorious piece of work, have an electrotype of the same taken, when the size admits, and forward it for publication in the pages of THE INLAND PRINTER. I think the idea a very good one, and if the ice is once broken I have no doubt you will receive more samples than you can publish. But printers are strange fellows. Every one whom I have heard refer to the matter says it is an excellent suggestion, but when they are asked to make a personal application to themselves, they say: "Oh, wait a while, till I see what others do, and then I'll see what *I* can do." If it once gets fairly started, however, there will be a rush every month to see who the contestants are, and what are the merits of their productions. I believe *apprentices* will become specially interested, and that the PRINTER will be regarded as their best friend. If they are able to study original specimens from what may be called the cream of the profession, and if they have any pride in their calling, the dollar-and-a-half yearly subscription will be the cheapest investment of their lives. Employers, too, will no doubt become interested, and in course of time will turn to the specimen pages of the PRINTER as a directory whenever they desire to secure the services of a first-class workman; so that, taking it all around, I think you have hit upon the right plan to awaken the ambition of the young printer, and to make him put his best foot forward.

JOB COMPOSITOR.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20, 1884.

Notwithstanding the fact that your Philadelphia correspondent neglected to forward his monthly letter for the September number of the PRINTER, I see it nevertheless made its appearance looking as beautiful as ever.

Taking everything into consideration, I should pronounce the state of the trade here *good;* of course there are some idle presses, but in view of the multiplicity of printing offices I don't see how this can be helped.

Mr. Buchanan, formerly manager of that gilded and red-taped conducted, burlesque of a printing office, the *Times*, has started an office of his own in Library Street. We think he will succeed, and if he can take any work away from the *Times* office nobody will blame him.

One of the most, if not *the* most, successful printing offices in Philadelphia, is The Rodgers Printing Co. The head of this firm is a level-headed, sagacious and enterprising young man. Mr. Rodgers is very desirous that his office should enjoy the reputation of being first-class, both as regards the quality of work done and in his dealings with his employés. Mr. Charles Miller is the efficient superintendent of the establishment, and he is abundantly able to see that nothing but what is A. No. 1 is allowed to pass out of the establishment.

John E. Potter & Co., publishers, have made an assignment to J. G. Ditman & Co., paper dealers and manufacturers. No statement of the condition of the broken firm has yet been made, but it is estimated that the liabilities will foot up $75,000 or $100,000, mostly in commercial paper. It may be apropos to remark that Messrs. Potter & Co. had a printing office and bindery of their own, so that if the firm's affairs are such as will prevent their continuing in business, it will throw quite a number out of employment.

Work for compositors ought to be good in this city judging from the manner in which the newspapers are being remodeled and reinvigorated. How all the papers make money for their proprietors we can't see. There are now no less than seven daily morning, seven daily afternoon, and about a dozen Sunday papers published here. Foremost among them all as a paper for the workingman stands the time-honored *Public Ledger*, a paper for everyone, clean and pure in tone.

Right here we want to caution Chicago printers who think of coming to Philadelphia. Our advice is, don't! The reason is this: Philadelphians are now drinking about the filthiest water of any people living. The way our Schuylkill River is allowed to be impregnated with the vile and polluting refuse from "mills" and such like is a disgrace to the nineteenth century. Now as Chicago printers like Philadelphia printers are all thoroughly temperance in their proclivities, you see it would be dangerous for them to come here.

The town has just been enlivened by two notable exhibitions, viz.: The State Fair, pronounced the best ever held, also the Electrical Exhibition. At the latter place we saw a small cylinder press being run, printing what was said to be the only paper done by electricity.

C. W. M.

PRINTERS IN PARIS.

There are about 4,500 compositors of all kinds in Paris, and, as a general thing, ten hours make a day's work, but there is a wide difference in this respect among the newspaper offices. In fairly good times compositors are paid, if on time, 13 cents an hour, if by the job, and the same price on the average per 1,000 letters set up. In most of the offices type-setters can earn on an average $1.40 a day. The wages of the pressmen vary from $1.40 to $3 a day, according to the nature of the work done and the skill of the workman. The feeders earn from 80 cents to $1.10 a day; those who take the papers from the press, 50 cents to 60 cents a day.

Before 1870 there were only seventy licensed printing offices in Paris; to-day there are over 300. This has drawn a great many workmen to Paris from the provinces and from foreign countries, and many former customers of the printing offices now do their own work. The competition of women is also a source of complaint with the compositors, not because female type-setters work at lower rates than the men, but because, being more industrious, more sober and much neater, to say nothing of their manual skill, they are able to earn more. Finally, the taxes which affect the trade are of a nature to encourage foreign competition. Printed books are allowed to enter the country free of duty. In order to avoid the payment of the duty on paper, foreigners send papers into France with tickets, labels, etc., printed along the edges.

There are 500 lithographic printing offices in Paris, giving employment to 5,000 men, women and children. The wages vary from $1 to $3 a day for men, and from 60 cents to $1 for women. These wages are about one-fourth higher than those of twenty years ago.

The National printing house and the Municipal printing office greatly injure the trade, and private printers urge that they should be abolished and the public work given out by contract.

There is no "phat" in Paris newspaper offices. Big heads, rule and figure work, tables of all kinds and display "ads" are measured quite differently from what they are in America. When a paper is established, the printers' union and the publishers agree as to the number of letters of each sized type that the line shall count for. The type are known not by name but by numbers, and it is the larger sizes,

the equivalents of minion, bourgeois and long primer, that are generally used. The body of the paper is set up in long primer and bourgeois, and a French compositor has a holy horror of small type. I have known them to quit an office in a body because the boss insisted upon introducing nonpareil. When the type is up it is counted line by line and number by number; a large sized line in the body of an article in a smaller type is never counted except in the measurement of its own sized type; each size is paid for at a different rate, and leads are never counted. Lines in italics, as well as lines of figures, are entitled to a certain sum extra.

The "prot," as he is called, occupies a position similar to that of a day foreman; he gives out the copy, pulls the proofs and gives a "dupe" to each man, and, at the end of the week, measures up.

When a French printer works on time—that is to say, by the hour—they call it "putting him on conscience," and the conscience of some of them is not as moral as it might be. Conscience work is paid for at the same rate per hour that the "comp" would receive per 1,000. When job-office hands "vielent"—that is to say, set type at night—they are paid about one-fourth extra. In some offices the printers are guaranteed that they shall earn a certain sum.—*Journalist.*

PRINTING AND TYPOGRAPHY.

The origin of one may be traced back to the remotest antiquity; the other was indubitably invented in the fifteenth century. To print is to make a fac simile of an original object by pressure. The word is derived from the Latin *premo*, to press, and among the living languages we find its equivalent in the Dutch, *prenten, drunken;* German, *drucken;* Swedish, *trycka;* French, *imprimer;* Spanish, *imprimir;* Portuguese, *imprimir, estampar;* Italian, *stampare, imprimere;* all these words indicating pressure as from a stamp. In this sense the art of taking an impression on soft wax by means of a seal might be called printing; and so, also, would the process of making coins and medals by stamping the metal with a die. In fact, the word has been so applied in English literature. In Wickliffe's translation (ante 1381) of St. Matthew xxii., the inscription on the money is called "the prente," and in St. John xx., the laceration of the nails is also called the "prent." In this sense printing would be, perhaps, the oldest art in the world. When Adam first set down his foot on the soil of the fair Garden of Eden he made an impression — a print — and, if it were not trifling to say so, he might be regarded as the first printer. As to the use of the word printer. As early as the second half of the fourteenth century there was, in Germany and the Netherlands, a trade carried on in prints made from wood engravings, generally consisting of single leaves and called "briefs," from breve [scriptum], as every small document was called in the Latin of the Middle Ages, to distinguish it from a book. The makers of these briefs were called "prenters," the word being applied to both the printers and the engravers of the blocks. Hence, the first typographical productions were said to be "prented." Schoeffer calls Mainz, in 1492, "Eine anefangk der prenterye." The terminology of this method of wood engraving was consequently at first applied to typography, and we get the words drucken, trucken, prenten, printen, to print, printer.—*Geyer's Stationer.*

"G.'s" THAT GOVERNED THE WORLD.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that when Mr. Gladstone formally contradicted the monstrous story that he was in any way responsible for "G.'s" article in the *Fortnightly*, all the other "G.'s" in the front rank were passed in review. In England there are only three conspicuous "G.'s"—Lord Granville, Lord Gray and Mr. Goschen, for Mr. Gorst can hardly be reckoned a "G." of the first magnitude. On the continent there are among statesmen of the first rank only two "G.'s"—Giers and Grevy—neither of whom, it is safe to say, inspired Mr. Escott. Three years ago it was said in France that the world was governed by the "G.'s." There was Guillaume, of Germany; Gladstone, of England; Gambetta, of France; Gortschakoff, of Russia, and Garfield, of the United States. Death has thinned the ranks of the G.'s," but still, with Guillaume, Grevy, Gladstone and Giers, it has the first place in an alphabet of statesmen — as, indeed, it deserves, for does not "G" stand for government?

THE PRESS IN RUSSIA.

The London *Press-News* says: We are in the habit of sending daily to a friend in Russia the *Times* newspaper, and as an instance of the censorship of the press which is exercised in that country we may mention that whenever there is any matter of a political character which is calculated to give offense to Russians, or to come under the observation of English readers, it is very carefully smudged over with "official" ink, so as to make the printing wholly undecipherable. One such paragraph thus obliterated has just reached us, and, as a specimen of the precautions taken to suppress freedom of thought, it is really worthy of a frame!

PRESENTATION.

Mr. Robert Yorkston, the editor and proprietor of *American Journalist*, was really surprised, and in a very pleasant manner, last evening. Mr. Yorkston, who has lived in St. Louis for the past eight years, is about to locate permanently in New York City, and his hosts of friends quietly went to work to mark his departure in a fitting manner. Accordingly, when Col. Bob was escorted up to his own office last evening, he was surprised to find the place brilliantly lighted and the room full of friends. Before he had time to look about him, Mr. W. H. Kerns stepped to the front, and in a neat and appropriate speech presented him with a solitaire diamond stud. The sparkler was large and handsome, and was purchased from the Mermod-Jaccard Jewelry Co. It is usual to say that on such occasions the recipient was so overcome that he was unable to say anything, but this was the literal truth so far as Mr. Yorkston was concerned, and the surprise was so well managed that all that gentleman could do was to mutter his thanks. The headlight was pinned in Mr. Yorkston's shirt front, and a hurried adjournment was had to a private parlor at Bessehl's, where about forty of Bob's friends sat down, after placing the diamond at the head of the table. Then the champagne corks began to pop, cigars were passed around and a couple of very pleasant hours were spent.

Everybody made at least one speech, and all joined in expressing their kindest regards for Mr. Yorkston and their deep regret that he was about to leave, and a hope that he would meet with all success in his new field of labor. Mr. Yorkston leaves for St. Joseph to-day, returning on Friday, starting for New York on Sunday evening.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

TRADE UNIONISM AND POLITICS.

Perhaps the reason why the trades unionists of the country have so enthusiastically supported the present Franchise Bill is to be found in the fact that all the beneficial measures which have been passed for the amelioration of the condition of the workmen date from the passing of the last Reform Bill. Since the lowering of the franchise in 1868, by which the laboring classes in cities and towns were given a voice in the nation's affairs, many useful and necessary measures have been passed, among which may be mentioned the repeal of the Coercion Laws, the amendment of the Master and Servant Act, the Factory Acts, the Trade Union Acts, the Mines Regulation Act, the Employers' Liability Act, and the reform of the Patent Laws, and it is reasonable to suppose that the enfranchisement of so great a number of workmen had a palpable effect in bringing about these reforms. What, then, might be hoped for and expected in the future with the large accession to their power and numbers which the new measure must bring?

There are few unions who do not annually contribute to the support of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, and the money so contributed is for the most part devoted to the furtherance of labor politics. It cannot, therefore, be said that the spending of union funds in political agitation is a new thing, and the principle having been admitted, it is only a question how far it is wise or expedient to carry it out.

The influence of trades unionism must lie not in the length of its purse, but in its organization and the power to make itself felt through the ballot-box; and few statesmen of the future, we opine, will care or dare to trifle with the interests of the laboring classes if only they are firmly united, reasonable in their demands, and courageous and independent in their action.—*Scottish Typographical Circular.*

GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler,

115 & 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE

USED BY THE

Chicago Tribune, Chicago Times, Chicago Daily News, Chicago Staats Zeitung, A. N. Kellogg Co. (all offices), Chicago Newspaper Union, Western Newspaper Union, St. Paul Globe, St. Paul Day (new paper), Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis Journal, Kansas City Journal, Des Moines Register, Des Moines Leader, Quincy Whig, Quincy Herald, Dubuque Herald (dress 8 years old), Dubuque Times, Keokuk Gate City, Burlington Argus, Muscatine Tribune, Muscatine, Journal, Fort Wayne Gazette, Fort Wayne Sentinel, Oshkosh Northwestern, Springfield (Ills.) Journal, and scores of other leading papers throughout the country.

IF YOU CONSULT YOUR BEST INTERESTS YOU WILL

Buy only our Superior Copper-Mixed Type.

WE ARE GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS FOR THE

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS CO.'S DRUM CYLINDER, TWO-REVOLUTION AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES,

THE HOWARD IRON WORKS' PAPER CUTTERS,

AND ALSO CARRY A FULL LINE OF

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRESSES.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED
AND
COMPLETE OUT-FITS SHIPPED ON SHORT NOTICE.

J. W. BUTLER PAPER COMPANY,

173 & 175 ADAMS STREET,

CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PAPERS

USED BY PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS & STATIONERS.

We respectfully solicit attention to the following popular brands of goods which we carry in stock:

FLORENCE MILLS,
WAWASA MILLS,
LAKE SHORE MILLS,
BUTLER MILLS,
ST. CHARLES MILLS,
LEDGER MILLS,

FLAT and RULED PAPERS.

L. L. BROWN'S LEDGER PAPERS.

We also have a full line of

Holiday Cards, Ball Programs, Wedding Goods

OF THE LATEST STYLES.

SPECIAL RULING done and SPECIAL SIZES OF PAPER made to order on short notice.

ELECTROTYPE

Calendars for 1885.

Sixty-Four different Styles and Sizes.

The best and most complete assortment of Calendar designs in this country.

SAMPLE SHEETS ON APPLICATION.

A. ZEESE & CO.

ELECTROTYPERS,

Relief-Line and Photo-Engravers,

155 & 157 DEARBORN STREET,

CHICAGO.

CARTER, RICE & CO.

CORPORATION.

WHOLESALE **PAPER** DEALERS,

252 Devonshire St., BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

WE CARRY A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

Book, News, Cover and Manilla Papers

FINE, SUPERFINE AND ENGINE-SIZED

FLATS, CARDS, CARD-BOARD, TAGS, TWINE, ETC.

In fact, every kind of Paper a Stationer or Printer has occasion to use.

SEND FOR SAMPLES

OF LATEST THING IN COVER PAPER,

Our "Imperial" and "Royal Antique."

CAMPBELL & CO.
ELECTROTYPING,
Engraving and Printers' Supplies,
59 and 61 Longworth Street,
CINCINNATI, O.

THE INLAND PRINTER,
—PUBLISHED BY—
The Inland Printer Company,
2 Taylor Building, Monroe St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

J. B. WIGGINS,
Engraver.
WEDDING CARDS,
SEALS,
MONOGRAMS,
48 Madison St., CHICAGO.

MARDER, LUSE & Co.
TYPE FOUNDERS
—AND—
ELECTROTYPERS,
CHICAGO.

H. D. WADE & Co's
PRINTING INKS.
MARDER, LUSE & Co.
Agents,
CHICAGO.

INDEXED MAPS AND GUIDES
—OF—
All Countries in the World!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
RAND, McNALLY & Co., Publishers,
Nos. 148–152 Monroe Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

DOUGLASS, THOMPSON & CO.
Merchants in all Requisites pertaining to the
Art-Science of Photography,
PHOTOGRAPHERS' BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, PUBLISHERS AND NEWSDEALERS,
Nos. 229 & 231 State Street,
CHICAGO.
GAYTON A. DOUGLASS.
HENRY G. THOMPSON.
Send for Catalogue.

OSTRANDER & HUKE,
(Successors to HUKE & SPENCER)
MANUFACTURERS OF
Type Machinery, Perforating Machines, Lithographic Hand Presses, Gumming Machines, Electrotype Machinery, Stereotype Machinery, Varnishing Machines, Printers' Chases, Pulleys, Shafting, etc.
PRINTING PRESS MACHINISTS.
81 & 83 Jackson St. CHICAGO, ILL.

WM. H. RANNEY,
MANUFACTURER OF
Printers' Rollers and Roller Composition,
156 & 158 FIFTH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.
93 ELM ST., DETROIT, MICH.

Paper Dealers!
THE BEST
Advertising Medium!
—THE—
INLAND PRINTER.

THE
WORLDS
INDUSTRIAL AND
COTTON
EXPOSITION
NEW ORLEANS.
Opening Dec. 1, 1884.
Closing May 31, 1885.
W. H. H. JUDSON,
Chief of Department
—OF—
Printing and Publishing.

Type Founders!
INSERT YOUR
New Specimen Pages
IN THE
INLAND PRINTER.

O'NEILL & GRISWOLD,
EDITION BOOK BINDERS.
Especial attention given to Country Orders for Case Making, Stamped Titles, Stamped Backs, etc.
SEND FOR ESTIMATES.
NOS. 180 & 182 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

ELLACOTT & LYMAN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTERS' LEADS AND SLUGS,
By Patent Process, of Any Desired Length.
— ALSO —
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS OF BORDERS ON METAL OF PICA BODIES.
No. 16 Calhoun Place, CHICAGO, ILL.

AULT & WIBORG
MANUFACTURERS
PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS
AND VARNISHES,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

RULING, NUMBERING,
PERFORATING AND BOOKBINDING,
DONE FOR THE TRADE.
J. S. McDONALD & CO., 140-146 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

A. P. SANDBERG,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Engravers' Woods and Tools,
BOLTED BLOCKS A SPECIALTY,
Office and Factory— Nos. 86 and 88 Dearborn Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

SAMUEL BINGHAM'S SON,
MANUFACTURER OF
PRINTERS' ROLLERS,
NOS. 200 & 202 CLARK STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

I. Kuvzman, Proprietor. *J. P. Trenter, Manager.*
The Chicago Brass Rule Works,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Brass Printing Material,
Such as
Brass Rule, Ellipses, Circles, Labor Saving Rule, etc.
No. 84 Market Street, Room 38, Chicago, Ill.

E. BROWN & CO.
PHOTO-ENGRAVERS,
155 & 157 Washington St., Room 34,
CHICAGO.
Send or call on us before placing your orders.

THE
British AND Colonial Printer AND Stationer
—AND—
Booksellers' Circular.
Consists of 16 pages. Illustrated. Every Thursday. Three Dollars per Year.
W. J. STONHILL,
Ludgate Circus, - - - LONDON, ENG.

THE
INLAND PRINTER
— HAS BEEN —
ENLARGED TO FIFTY-TWO PAGES
AND COVER.
$1.50 PER YEAR. — 75c. SIX MONTHS.

GEO. E. LLOYD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FOLDING MACHINES,

ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY,

AND

GENERAL PRINTERS' MACHINISTS,

68 WEST MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. McALLASTER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF AND JOBBERS IN

ADVERTISING CARDS,

FOLDERS, BEVEL EDGE CARDS,

NOVELTIES, SCRAP PICTURES, FRINGED GOODS, &C.

196 & 198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

Illustrated Catalogue sent free to any Address.
Liberal discount to Printers.

JOHN ANGUS, Pres't. FRANZ GINDELE, Manager.
CHAS. W. GINDELE, Sec'y and Treas.

THE

FRANZ GINDELE PRINTING CO.

Printing in all Modern Languages.

☞Translations made by competent parties.

FACILITIES FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK.

140–146 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

Telephone No. 62.

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION

NEWSPAPER

PRINTING, FOLDING & MAILING

Done upon Short Notice, and at Reasonable Prices.

NEWSPAPER WORK OF ALL KINDS A SPECIALTY.

☞Give us a Call.☜

271 & 273 FRANKLIN STREET.

E. P. DONNELL & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

158–160 SOUTH CLARK STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.



COFFIN, DEVOE & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

B-R-O-N-Z-E-S

GOLD, SILVER AND FANCY COLORS.

Price, from $1.00 to $6.00 per Pound.

176 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

F. C. WILSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cans and Tanks,



FOR
PRINTERS'
USE,

239 AND 241 LAKE STREET,

CHICAGO.

BOSTON. ESTABLISHED 1830. NEW YORK.

J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS,

LITHOGRAPHIC ART PUBLISHERS,

Works at Harrison Square, Mass.

WESTERN BRANCH,

NOS. 156 & 158 MONROE STREET,

CHICAGO.

ROBERT J. LESTER, MANAGER.



CLAUDE D. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER OF

ENVELOPES & FINE STATIONERY.

SPECIALTY: BEVELED EDGE CARDS

OF ALL SIZES.

164 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

W. B. CONKEY,

BOOKBINDER.

PAMPHLETS MY SPECIALTY.

163 AND 165 DEARBORN STREET,

CHICAGO.

SNIDER & HOOLE,

BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS,

152 MONROE STREET,

CHICAGO.

101 & 103 WALNUT STREET,

CINCINNATI, O.

STANDARD NEWSPAPER UNION.

"A NEW BROOM SWEEPS CLEAN."

Partly Printed Sheets equal in all respects to those of any older house.

FOR TERMS AND SAMPLES WRITE TO

STANDARD NEWSPAPER UNION,

CHICAGO, ILL.

A. N. KELLOGG

NEWSPAPER CO.

AUXILIARY SHEETS. AUXILIARY PLATES.
DAILY NEWS PLATES.
NEWSPAPER HEADINGS.

ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING.

OFFICES:

CHICAGO, 79 Jackson Street.
ST. LOUIS, 224 Walnut Street.
CLEVELAND, 141 St. Clair Street.
KANSAS CITY, 314 West Sixth Street.
CINCINNATI, 177 Elm Street.
MEMPHIS, 35 Jefferson Street.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE,

ELECTROTYPERS,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

LABOR SAVING LEADS, SLUGS, RULE AND METAL FURNITURE.

Prompt attention given to orders from outside the city.

303–305 Dearborn St., ✻ 46–48 Third Avenue,

CHICAGO, ILL.

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON,

PRINTERS OF FINE JOB WORK,

FOR THE TRADE.

BOOKWORK, CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES.

WEDDING ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

SPECIAL FORMS SET UP AND ELECTROTYPED

FOR THE COUNTRY TRADE.

140–146 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

SMITH & SEAL,

DEALERS IN

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS'

Machinery & Materials

No. 124 EXCHANGE PLACE,

Philadelphia, Pa.

ESTIMATES FOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND OUTFITS FURNISHED.

H. E. MEAD, Pres't. A. T. HODGE, Sec'y. W. C. GILLETT, Treas.



Manufactrers and Dealers in

LEDGER, WRAPPING, BLOTTER, RULED, BOOK, WRITING, POSTER AND NEWS

PAPERS.

ENVELOPES, CARDBOARD, AND ALL STOCK USED BY PRINTERS.

Send for Catalogue.

181 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

✲

NEW ENGLAND

TYPE FOUNDRY CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

243 Washington Street.

✲

NEW DESIGNS

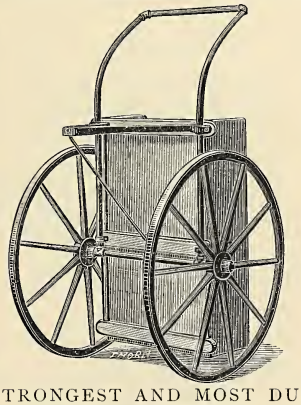
BEING CONSTANTLY ISSUED BY US.

THE

Chicago Metal Felloe Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS'



DELIVERY HAND WAGONS.

THE STRONGEST AND MOST DURABLE EVER OFFERED TO THE TRADE.

CHICAGO METAL FELLOE CO.: CHICAGO, August 29, 1884.

Gents,—The hand cart you supplied us is undeniably the strongest on the market; the metal felloes cannot possibly wear out or break with any ordinary usage; we strongly recommend them.

Yours truly,

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON.

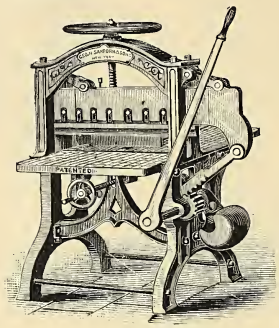
FACTORY AND OFFICE:

Corner 53rd and Arnold Streets, CHICAGO, ILL.

SANBORN'S MACHINES

PAPER CUTTING
BOOKBINDERS'
PRINTERS' AND
PAPER BOX MAKERS'

COMPLETE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.



PRINTERS' CUTTER.

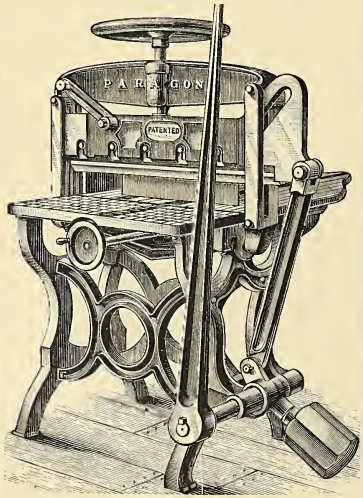
SANBORN MACHINES CAN BE SEEN AT
132 Monroe St., Chicago.

GEO. H. SANBORN & SONS,
69 Beekman St., NEW YORK.

Manufactory: Standard Machinery Co., Mystic River, Ct.

THE PARAGON
Paper and Card Cutting Machines.

The 14-inch, 22½-inch and 25-inch Lever Paragons *gauge to a half-inch of the knife.* The 30-inch Lever and 32-inch Lever and Hand-Wheel Machines gauge to three-fourths of an inch. They cut accurately and have extraordinary power. All sizes constructed entirely of iron and steel.



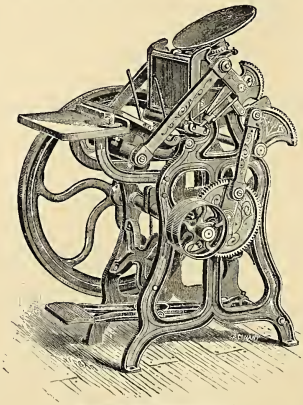
30-Inch Front Lever Cutter.

PRICES—14-inch, $45.00—boxing $1.00; 22½-inch, $80.00—skidded free; 25-inch, $100.00—skidded free; 30-inch, lever, $175.00—partial boxing, $5.00; 32-inch, hand wheel, $275.00—partial boxing, $7.00.

EDWARD L. MILLER, Manufacturer,
328 Vine St. & 327 New St. *PHILADELPHIA.*

THE "PROUTY"
Job Printing Presses.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS IN MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.



UNEQUALLED FOR SPEED, DURABILITY, EASE OF MAKING READY AND OPERATING.

(Small 8th Medium.)

Strength and Power without excessive bulk and weight. Simplicity of construction, perfect register, and beauty of design and finish.

For Illustrated Pamphlet and Specimens of Printing, address

THE PROUTY PRESS CO.
52 Federal Street, BOSTON, MASS.

TYPES.

The following was written by the late Guy H. Salisbury, Esq., the first President of Buffalo Typographical Union No. 9, and read by him at the Printers' Union Festival, held in commemoration of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin, at St. James' Hall, January 17, 1861:

The Monarch hedges round his throne,
With bristling bayonets many a one,
And cannon tells, in thunder tones,
To whom the land allegiance owns;
While Power would crush all thought or speech,
That still of human rights would teach.
Ah! dark the realm that owns such sway,
Where despots rule, vassals obey!
The *Press* is chained—there rests a ban
On all that ask the rights of man—
And most the Tyrant fears our Art,
That stirs and moulds the Nation's heart!

For mightier host than kings can wield—
Though millions throng the battlefield—
Is ours, to marshal, day by day,
With serried ranks, in firm array—
Yet gleaming spear, nor flashing sword,
Nor brazen trumpet's harsh discord,
Is seen or heard in that phalanx,
Whose countless myriads, rank on ranks,
In ever-changing files sweep on,
Whose legion march is but begun—
As *type* on *type*, with constant click,
Fall swiftly in the *printer's stick!*

How many a tale those types could tell,
If words they uttered as they fell!—
Of empires falling, or begun;
Of battles lost and battles won;
Of gallant ships that 'neath the wave
Whelm hundreds in a nameless grave;
Of pranks of that mad demon, Fire,
Who heaps with glee his lurid pyre;
Of rise of cotton, fall of stocks;
The ballot—or the cartridge—box;
Of all the varied weal or woe
That human homes and bosoms know.

But saddest tale those types have told,
To fright the timid, awe the bold,
Has been of fierce, intestine strife,
Of fearful perils madly rife,
Where new, strange banners float the zone
Our starry flag has made its own,
While, as with earthquake's giant throe,
Our Union's Temple tremble now!
Still may we hope those Types shall never
Record the hour that shall dissever
The proudest realm that Time has known
Since Freedom's sun in glory shone!

Oh! may those types ne'er tell the story
That whelms our Nation's grandest glory
In one wild sea of blood and storm,
Whose clouds those genial skies deform,
Where Marion fought and Moultrie bled,
Where rests such hosts of gallant dead!
Still may we trust that Wisdom yet
Hath power beyond the bayonet;
That Peace War's tempest voice shall still,
Threatening the land with direst ill,
And loud proclaim, with clarion word,
Of nobler triumphs than the Sword!

From northern Maine's bleak, rocky shore
To where Columbia's billows roar,
From vast Superior's ocean flow
To sunny Gulf of Mexico,
There beats no heart that does not seek
What faithful types each day must speak;
And anxious millions watch to see
What may the hourly tidings be.
Still must our Art the record show,
Whether of joy or deepest woe;
God grant its mission ne'er may be
To tell the doom of Liberty! —*Justice.*

WORKING AND THINKING.

It is a no less fatal error to despise labor, when regulated by intellect, than to value it for its own sake. We are always in these days trying to separate the two; we want one man to be always thinking and another to be always working, and we call one a gentleman and the other an operative; whereas the workman ought often to be thinking and the thinker often to be working, and both should be gentlemen in the best sense. As it is, we make both ungentle, the one envying, the other despising his brother, and the mass of society is made up of morbid thinkers and miserable workers. Now, it is only by labor that thought can be make healthy, and only by thought that labor can be made happy; and the professions should be liberal, and there should be less pride felt in peculiarity of employment and more in excellence of achievement—*Ruskin.*

LEGAL DEFINITION OF A "NEWSPAPER."

Newspapers are of so many varieties that it would be next to impossible to give any brief definition which would include and describe all kinds of newspapers. We are not called upon to incur the risk of giving any such definition at this time. It will be sufficient for all the purposes of this case to say that, in the ordinary understanding of the word, a newspaper is a publication which usually contains, among other things, what is called the general news, the current news or the news of the day, and nothing which does not usually contain such news, and is intended for general circulation, is a newspaper in the ordinary sense of the word. Such a newspaper is a publication adapted to the general reader. Now, in the absence of some controlling consideration to the contrary, the statute is to be taken to have used the word newspaper in this, its ordinary sense, or "according to the common or approved usage of the language;" and when the object of the publication of a summons is considered, the reasonableness of such a construction of the word newspaper as requires the publication to be made where it will be likely to meet the eye of the general reader is quite apparent.—*Minnesota Supreme Court.*

ORIGIN OF THE COMPOSING-RULE.

The printers of today would scout the idea of setting type without a composing-rule to facilitate their labors, and anyone who has ever tried the experiment for even a few lines knows how annoying and inconvenient it is. Yet Mr. William Blades informs us that this useful implement appears to have been unknown to the first printers, and up to the time of its adoption the lines of type (except in the case of large letters) varied in length like the lines of manuscript, because the workman was unable, without frequently breaking the lines, to shift the words in order to increase or decrease the normal space between them. But when the setting rule was devised it so eased the operation of the compositor, and, by making all the lines of an even length, so improved the symmetrical appearance of the pages, that no printer, after once trying it, returned to the old plan. In 1467, Ulric Zell, of Cologne, was unacquainted with this improvement, but as, out of the numberless works which issued from his press, it is a great rarity to find one with lines of an uneven length, we may safely conclude that he adopted it about 1468–69. But Mansion, at Bruges, did not use it until 1478, ten years later, while it took nearly ten years more for the improvement to cross the sea to Westminster. Caxton adopted it in 1480.—*New York Union.*

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE Union Catholic Publishing Company, of this city, has made an assignment to Otto Phillippi.

WE learn from a visit to our paper houses that business is improving, and that a further advance in prices may shortly be expected.

WE call the special attention of the trade to the card of F. C. Wilson, 239 and 241 Lake street, manufacturer of cans and tanks for printers' use.

JOHN B. WIGGINS, engraver and stationer, 48 Madison street, is now turning out some of the finest work in his line of business ever seen in Chicago. Marriage cards a specialty.

THE proceedings of the International Typographical Union, held at New Orleans last June, can now be had at the office of Secretary-Treasurer Rastall, 76 Fifth avenue, room 9.

THE Union Type Foundry of 54 and 56 Franklin street, have increased their manufacturing facilities by one-third, by the introduction of new and improved steam-casting machines.

WE regret to learn that Mr. W. F. Russell for some time past employed in the *Herald* proof-room, has been stricken down with paralysis. Fears are entertained for his ultimate recovery.

MR. SCHNEIDEWEND, of the firm of Schneidewend & Lee, met with a sad loss in the death of his daughter, which occurred on Monday morning, Sept. 29. We tender him our sincere condolence.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY, 54 and 56 Franklin street, have now in press a new hand specimen-book of 350 pages, which it is expected will be ready for delivery to their customers by the 15th of the present month.

R. F. HERRING, of Donohue & Henneberry's, has invented a brush to obviate danger of fire to printing offices in the use of benzine. The brush and benzine are combined in one article in an ingenious and safe manner.

HENRY E. SMITH, recently foreman of the South Bend, Ind., paper mill, has bought an interest in the business of Geo. H. Taylor, and will in the future be associated with Mr. Taylor in the paper business in this city.

THE printing business in Chicago at this season of the year is exceptionally dull. There is a great falling off in job work, while the newspapers, in spite of the political campaign, publish less matter than at this time last year.

A LITHOGRAPHIC CONVENTION is to be held in this city in November next. It will be the first general meeting of lithographers ever held in America, and it is predicted that it will be one of the most important events in the history of the trade in this country.

WE have received a copy of *The Tonsorial Gazette*, of this city, an 8-page monthly, devoted, as its name implies, to the interests of the tonsorial profession. It is edited by L. H. Rice, and the initial number contains some very interesting information to barbers in general.

THE CHICAGO BRASS RULE WORKS, 84 Market street,—under the supervision of J. B. Trentor, who has had an experience of twenty-five years in all the principal foundries of the United States—are now turning out some fine-finished brass labor-saving rule, and are preparing to manufacture all kinds of leads, slugs and metal furniture.

THE printing establishment of Cushing, Thomas & Co., advertised to be sold at auction on the 27th of September, was disposed of by private sale to Messrs. H. Hartt & Co., of this city, a few minutes before the time announced, for $6,000, the latter firm also assuming mortgages to the amount of $10,000. An offer to repurchase was refused, except at a handsome advance on the amount paid.

PHILIP BARNARD, of Chicago, has patented an engraver's block consisting of plaster-of-paris, or like friable material, capable of being scratched by a sharp stylus, the body of the block being colored in correspondence to the color or tint of the material upon which the final imprint is made, while the sketch surface has a pigment coating in color corresponding to that of the ink with which the imprint is made, and in sharp and striking contrast to the color of the surface of the friable block.

MR. ELLACOTT, of the firm of Ellacott & Lyman, manufacturers of brass rule, etc., of this city, claims to have invented and patented a process which makes a composition from which an impression can be taken for a matrix for making stereotype plates, in a few moments. He also claims that in *less than three minutes* from the time the form to be stereotyped is received, the stereotype itself can be ready for press. If practical experience demonstrates his claim to be well founded, his invention will not lack for patrons among the leading newspapers of the country.

RELIEF LINE ENGRAVING.— We direct the special attention of the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER to the specimens of relief line engraving on another page shown by A. Zeese & Co., of this city, who make a special feature of this art, and whose facilities for turning out work of this character are unexcelled. Their workmen are selected for their undoubted skill and ability, and rank among the best in the country. Though recently introduced this art has proven to be so thoroughly reliable that many of the best artists in this country and Europe have adopted it, and instead of producing their work by the process of engraving on wood, stone or copper, make their drawings on paper, and have them engraved in relief.

THE ROUNDS TYPE AND PRESS COMPANY, of 175 Monroe street, on Monday, Sept. 29, filed with the Recorder their voluntary assignment to Samuel D. Ward. The assets of the firm, as turned out on Sept. 9, amounted to $66,433, inclusive of $14,783 representing the Denver branch; liabilities, $48,061. The indebtedness is represented by the claim of MacKellar, Smith & Jordan, Philadelphia, $34,995; bills payable, $8,527; open accounts, $4,539. The assets consist principally of printing material, presses and fixtures, an electrotype foundry and bills receivable, amounting to $13,000. As there are no preferred creditors all will be paid *pro rata*. It is not expected, however, that more than $14,000 will be realized from the proceeds of the establishment.

WE sincerely regret to announce the death of Mr. Wm. Thompson, late foreman of the ticket-room of the J. M. W. Jones Printing and Stationery Company, who departed this life, Monday, September 15, in the thirtieth year of his age. The deceased, who originally hailed from Toronto, Canada, was employed for a number of years by the firm of Cameron & Amberg, leaving which he made Denver, Colorado, his home. On the death of his brother, however, he returned to Chicago, assuming the foremanship of the Jones' ticket-room, which position he satisfactorily occupied till the spring of 1884, when failing health compelled him to relinquish his trust. He again went to Denver under the hope that the climate of Colorado, would in a measure restore his wasted energies, but the fell disease, consumption, had fastened its fangs too certainly to be thus shaken off, and after spending a few months without any appreciable benefit returned home to die. His many noble characteristics of head and heart endeared him to a large circle of acquaintances, by whom his loss is deeply deplored.

"THE CHICAGO" is the name of a new improved paper cutting machine manufactured and patented by Mr. E. P. Donnell, of this city, one of its leading features being that it dispenses entirely with the cutting stick. On *descending*, when the upper blade reaches the table, it passes the lower flat blade and throws the front table out to let the upper knife pass, while on *ascending*, the front table is thrown back in position by means of a spring, which makes a solid surface of the table. To accomplish this — the result obtained by this machine — has been the ambition of almost every paper cutter manufacturer, both in Europe and America. By this means the sharpening of the knife, almost a daily job, is avoided, because the *knife-dulling* wooden surface is dispensed with. Besides, the side arms which bring the knife down each side of the machine, are made from steel rod, with a right and left hand thread, so that the knife bar can be adjusted from either side to any desired angle. Another special feature and advantage of this machine is that it does away with the set screws used to take up the wear on the knife bar. It has a simple bevel gib, and is tightened by screwing one nut on top that brings the gib always parallel with the knife bar. It also has a quick-acting back gauge that is drawn in and out by means of a positive chain belt, which exercises an equal pressure on all parts of the stock to be trimmed or cut. Again, it possesses a special advantage

over the old paper cutter in its method of clutch and throw-off — which a child can operate — and which is rendered noiseless and positive, thus avoiding all the jarring, which will doubtless be specially appreciated by those subjected to the grating noise of the old method. Altogether it is well worth a visit, as even a cursory examination will convince the most skeptical of the positive value of the advantages claimed for it.

As an instance of energy and perseverance under circumstances which would totally crush the spirit of most men, we mention the case of Frank P. Beslin, editor and publisher of the *Enterprise*, at Cherokee, Iowa. Two years ago he worked at the case, saving enough money only to make frequent prospecting trips to the mountains of Colorado and Utah, in the hazardous search for a "strike" which would enable him to become independent of the life of a "jour." printer. His last trip promised well; he was satisfied he had discovered a rich deposit of silver ore, and, highly elated with his success, prepared to blast out a quantity of the precious material for assaying. His eagerness deprived him of his usual caution. The blast exploded prematurely and Mr. Beslin received its force full in the face, and both eyes were destroyed. His career as a prospector was ended, but his naturally buoyant spirit still remained. With the aid of a fine collection of mineral specimens he had gathered, he started lecturing on "Life in the Rocky Mountains." This venture proved disastrous financially, though Mr. Beslin is a pleasing and intelligent speaker, and had a long and interesting experience with his subject. He presented his collection of ores and fossils to Chicago Typographical Union, who had rendered him a little assistance. After meeting with the greatest discouragements, he chanced to learn of a printing office in Cherokee, Iowa, which could be had with but little outlay, as the office did not pay. It was a singular conceit that he could make a living where men in the enjoyment of all their faculties failed; but he resolved to make the attempt, and has succeeded in one year in not only paying for the office, but has enlarged the paper and made other improvements. Instead of being a charge upon the community, Mr. Beslin is one of the most industrious and useful citizens of Cherokee. He does most of the writing for the paper; is indefatigable in scouring the town for local news, which he presents to his readers in the spiciest style imaginable, and, in addition, *frequently sets up a column of type in a day*. Mr. Beslin was in Chicago last week purchasing new material for his office. He has the confidence and esteem of the community in which he has settled, and we sincerely hope that prosperity which has now dawned upon him may continue to the end of his strange career.

A CARD.

H. O. Shepard, President of The Inland Printer Co., on his return from the East, desires to record his appreciation of the kindly and courteous treatment which was universally accorded him by the printers' supply manufacturers and dealers, and gentlemen of the craft with whom he came in contact during his recent visit, and in reciprocation begs to inform them and all members of the craft, that the office of The Inland Printer will be always at their service during their visits to Chicago. Writing facilities will be cheerfully afforded, mail taken charge of, and a cordial reception vouchsafed to all visiting friends who will favor us with a call.

R. HOE & CO.

THEIR REMOVAL TO NEW QUARTERS.

Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., manufacturers of printing presses and printers' materials, have removed from their old location on Monroe Street to larger quarters, Nos. 199 and 201 East Van Buren Street, a change made necessary by great increase of trade. Their present quarters are much larger and better adapted for their business, they now having ample room to carry a full stock of presses and printers' materials, enabling them to fill orders the day they are received, and shipped directly from this city. On these premises they have also one of the most complete repair shops in the country, where skilled mechanics are employed for the repair of printing presses, and general job work. This firm carries in stock samples of the presses made by them, as well as the machinery used by stereotypers, electrotypers, lithographers and binders. With the enlarged facilities this old and well-known firm now possesses in Chicago, it is prepared to meet all the demands the people throughout the West may make on them promptly, and with its old-time reliability.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

Haverhill (Mass.) Typographical Union has received its Charter.

Trade throughout the Dominion of Canada is in a very depressed condition

The Woodland (Cal.) *Daily Democrat* is the only paper in America issued on Sunday evening.

One-fourth of Boston's compositors are women, employed in book offices and weekly papers.

The *States*, of New Orleans, has recently put into its establishment a four-cylinder Hoe press.

The Omaha *Republican* has donned a new dress, and is now one of the handsomest sheets in the Missouri Valley.

On the occasion of the great parade of laboring men in New York, all the papers employing Union printers hoisted flags.

All the printing offices of Anoka, Minn., were recently destroyed by fire, but the papers were on time, being issued in St. Paul.

Nearly two hundred employés in the Government Printing Office and Bindery, have been recently discharged from that establishment.

The Typographical Union of Columbus own nine hundred and ten square feet of ground in Green Lawn cemetery. They will bury only union men in it.

Union No 201, Victoria, B. C., has a membership of thirty-five, including two ladies, Miss Nelson and Miss Coburn. Price of composition 45 cents per 1000 ems.

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* sold 60,000 copies of its 1st of September edition, giving a review of the commercial year. The edition contained twenty-eight pages.

The German printers of Cincinnati, O., have secured an advance to 45 cents per 1000 ems, and every printer is employed; but there is a surplus of English printing labor.

The newsboys of Denver are on a strike against the *Evening Times* of that city. They are now charged two-and-a-half cents a paper, and demand that the price be reduced to three for a nickel.

A petition is being circulated by the Typographical Union of St. Louis against the convict labor system which is meeting with signers among the foremost business men, showing that progressive ideas are taking root.

The cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago, with an aggregate population of 3,750,000, and with eighty-four daily newspapers, issue an aggregate edition of 1,693,000, being at the rate of 140 copies per annum for each person in those places.

We direct the special attention of the trade to the advertisement of the Elm City Counter, Card Cutter, and Self-Feeding Bronzing Pad, to be found in the present issue of The Inland Printer. The special merits of these machines are so apparent, and the prices of each so reasonable, that we feel we cannot do better than advise every printer in need of all or any of them to send his order at once to G. D. R. Hubbard, Elm City Printers' Warehouse, New Haven, Conn.

Leads required to justify with type, from Pearl to Gt. Primer inclusive:

Pearl	One four and one eight-to-pica.
Agate	One four and one six-to-pica.
Nonpareil	Two fours; three sixes; or four eights.
Minion	One four and two sixes.
Brevier	Two fours and one six.
Bourgeois	Three eights and two sixes.
Long Primer	Three fours; or six eights
Small Pica	Two fours and two sixes.
Pica	Four fours; or six sixes.
English	Three fours and two sixes.
Gt. Primer	Four fours and two sixes.

THE annual report of the International Typographical Union just issued, shows that in point of numbers, the local unions rank as follows: New York, 3,410; Chicago, 1,044; Washington, 980; Philadelphia, 807; Boston, 661; Cincinnati, 501.

WE acknowledge the receipt, from the New England Institute, Boston, of the Art Year Book for 1884. This more than sumptuous volume, illustrative of contemporaneous American art, may be regarded from three points of view: (1) The information its pages give with regard to artists, exhibitions of the year, active art industries, graphic processes, and the position, purpose and policy of the New England Institute,—its history, its art exhibitions and its general work. (2) The illustrations it has of art objects referred to in the text and of the work of noted, or technically skillful, artists. (3) The practical value that it is to every one interested in bookmaking, in that it has examples of etching, steel-engraving, wood-engraving, artotype, albertype, heliotype, phototype, lithography, photo-engraving, zinc-etching, hand-made paper, super calendered paper, fine-laid book paper, parchment paper, and printing in relief from all these varieties of paper either in one color, or in two or more colors. Almost every illustration is by a special artist of note. The title-page, a beautiful design drawn in a Moresque style, is printed in red and black, and is totally unlike any title-page in current books. The catalogue of exhibits that follows the designs shows that the art collection of the Institute contains 384 numbers, and that a specially interesting exhibit is made in connection with it of ancient and modern Mexican easel art.

FOREIGN.

ONE hundred million of labels are said to be used annually for the product of the Burton breweries in England.

MILLER & SON, of Edinburgh, Scotland, have invented a rotary machine, which with two rolls of paper, enables them to print 30,000 impressions per hour.

IN 1571 a printing press, with a font of Irish types, was provided at the expense of Queen Elizabeth and sent to Dublin, and the first book printed in Ireland in that character was a catechism.

THE German typographical pension scheme is an important and growing feature among the printers of Germany. They now have £14,000 or $70,000 in the treasury to the credit of this fund.

MESSRS. BROCHAUS, of Leipzig, are printing the new edition of their "Conversations Lexicons," in a web printing machine, and report very favorably of the work done. The average speed is 8,000 per hour.

DURING the ten years of its existence, there have been 1,912 pupils at the Vienna school for printers' and typefounders' apprentices. The total expenses amounted to 25,716 florins 33 kreutzer (about £2,570 or $12,336).

A LONDON firm has obtained a concession from the government of Venezuela of the exclusive right to cut and export a fibrous grass, known as "Gamelotte," growing wild over vast tracts of land in that country, and which is found to be very suitable for paper-making, superior even to esparto.

THE *Indian Art Journal*, of which two admirable numbers have appeared, has now been placed in the hands of Mr. Kipling, of Lahore, who will conduct it at the cost of government for the next eighteen months or two years. The primary object of the periodical is to show Indian art industries characteristic in style and likely to be carried on with profit by local craftsmen.— *British and Colonial Printer.*

AMONG celebrities who have risen from the ranks of the typographic fraternity may be classed Dr. Strousberg, the famous financier and railway contractor who lately died. We believe that when he first came over to this country he was employed as compositor on an English provincial newspaper. Later on he became connected with journalism, and after his financial collapse he started in Germany the *Kleine Journal* (Little Journal).—*Press News.*

AN interesting work of art has been published by its author, Herr Bucchler, a compositor at Haller Goldshach's printing office at Berne. It is a large-sized portrait of Gutenberg, after the drawing of a Dusseldorf artist, set entirely in brass rule, and surrounded by a frame-work and ornaments, also set in rule. The whole picture has the appearance of a bold pencil drawing in lines only, and is an exceedingly clever piece of typography, well worth framing, as well for its effect, which is increased by different parts of it being printed in tints, as for its being a really artistic work in composition and printing.

CIRCULATION OF THE LONDON NEWSPAPERS.— Hubbard's new edition of the leading newspapers of "all kinds in all countries of the earth," gives the following as the circulation of leading London dailies: *Standard*, morning and evening, 242,000; the *Telegraph*, 250,000; the *Daily News*, 160,000; the *Daily Chronicle*, 120,000, and the *Times*, 100,000. Among the weeklies the *Graphic* and *Illustrated London News*, each 100,000; *Penny Illustrated*, 150,000; the *Police News*, 300,000; the *Family Herald*, 200,000, and the supplement of the same paper, 200,000; *Reynolds*, 360,000; the *Dispatch*, 220,000, and *Lloyd's Weekly*, 612,902.

A LEIPZIG firm of machine engineers, that of Schmiers, Werner & Stein, has, says a contemporary, constructed a five-color printing machine with flat forms (one with arched forms or plates, constructed by Koenig & Bauer, has been already in use for several years in playing-card manufactories) after the principle of the two-color machine exhibited by Messrs. Newsum, Wood & Dyson, of Leeds, at the Caxton Exhibition in 1877, and at Paris in 1878. The plates are screwed on flat-surfaced segments of a very large cylinder, whilst the intervening rounded parts serve as ink tables for distribution; the skipping of the rollers over those parts which are not to be touched seems to have been effected in the same way as in Newsum's, and the printing cylinder has quite a similar position.

JAPANESE journalism, of which Mr. Yano is one of the most distinguished representatives, has developed with great rapidity during the last ten years. In 1875, the Japanese empire counted only fifty-three periodical publications of all kinds. Today, there are published within its boundaries at least 2,000, counting periodicals of all kinds. The *Kwampo*, the official organ, is modeled exactly upon the French *Journal Officiel*. Mr. Yano's paper, the *Hotchishienboun* (*shienboun* means a journal) contains four pages the same size as the *Débats*, and is sold for twopence. They are mainly modeled upon the best European dailies. They contain leading articles, news paragraphs, money articles, market reports, and advertisements, all precisely as with us, save that one reads from the bottom of the column to the top. The *Hotchishienboun* has a daily circulation of 20,000.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

PARIS printers are taking up subscriptions to aid their brothers in the south of France, now suffering from the cholera and its attendant evils.

A BRILLIANT appearance can be given to gold bronze work by rolling after printing. Of course, the ink must dry for a few hours before rolling.

PAPER is made in France from the hop vine, and it is claimed that the fibre secured is the best substitute for rags yet obtained, as it possesses great length, strength, flexibility and delicacy.

A TRICYCLE postal delivery system is to be tried by the postmaster-general of Victoria at Portland, Yale and Ararat, with the view of extending it, if it proves successful, to other districts of the colony.

THE proprietors of a Scotch weekly newspaper, published at Dundee, have offered a prize of $1,000 for the best serial story that shall be sent them, and agree, further, that the copyright shall remain with the author.

METALLIC paper is a recent French invention, and chromo-lithographs are rendered transparent by a coating and backed with tinfoil. The effect is said to be very striking, and the applications are very numerous.

WORTHY OF EMULATION.— Carter, Rice & Co., paper dealers, 252 Devonshire street, Boston, have established a feature in connection with their business which, we think, can be followed with advantage by other representative firms. We refer to the Printers and Stationers' Exchange, a reading room for the use of their patrons and visitors, in which may be found the leading daily papers of the eastern and western

cities, as also all necessary material required by correspondents, etc. Visiting printers whom business or pleasure calls to that city are always welcomed, and it is needless to add that the courtesies extended are duly appreciated.

At a wood-pulp factory in Augusta, Ga., recently, a tree was cut in the forest at six o'clock in the morning, was made into pulp and then into paper at six o'clock in the evening, and distributed among the people as a newspaper by six o'clock the next morning.

The *Paper World* advocates the cultivation of jute in this country. It claims that the baling of the cotton crop in the United States in 1882 consumed more than 100,000,000 pounds of this material, and that a large annual saving can be made by producing it here.

A new automatic, self-feeding, ruling and counting paper machine has been introduced in a Saugerties, N. Y., paper mill and bindery, which does the work of six persons in one day. It rules both sides of the paper and counts sheets up to a ream, when a bell strikes and a dial registers the amount.

An "Automatic Paper Feeding Machine," attached to a ruling machine, is being successsully operated in the bindery of James Arnold, Philadelphia. The claim is made that it will feed the paper twenty-five per cent. faster than can be done by hand, doing the work as well in all respects. The average speed is seventy-five sheets per minute.

The following is the compound used by wood engravers to make a transfer from a print on to a type-metal block: One ounce caustic potash to half pint alcohol should be made into a solution, with which the print is wetted for a few minutes; the type-metal block is then brushed over thoroughly with Canada balsam, the picture put on face down, and the two run between rollers.

A Good Dryer for Poster Inks.—Spirits of turpentine, one quart; balsam copaiba, six ounces. Add a sufficient quantity of ink to thin it to a proper consistency for working. This compound is one of the best that can be used as a dryer; it brightens the inks and makes them work freely. Ruling-inks can be made to dry quickly by adding half a gill of methylated spirits to every pint of ink. The spirit is partly soaked into the paper and partly evaporates, and it also makes the lines firm.

The oldest authentic documents on Fabriano paper date from the year 1293, but it is certain that paper was made in the city long before, and in fact parchment records show that a paper mill was presented to Sylvestine monks in 1276. In fact paper mills had been conducted near Bologna in 1200 by a maker from Fabriano, and paper made in Fabriano was sold all over Europe, and a novel writer says in 1480: "If all the deception played on one another by married people were written down, all the paper ever made in Fabriano would not suffice." The place yet maintains its reputation for good paper, and one of the mills took the first prize among Italian factories at the London exhibition in 1851.

Photographic Printing in Colors.—In this process it is necessary to use colored negatives—that is, ordinary negatives which have been hand painted in their proper tints, with transparent colors. 1. Take a piece of ordinary sensitized paper, and wash it to remove any free silver nitrate. 2. Place the washed paper in a solution of protochloride of tin, and expose to weak light until the silver chloride is reduced to subchloride, and the paper assumes a uniform gray color. 3. Float the paper in a mixed solution of chromate of potash and sulphate of copper, and dry in the dark. The paper is now sensitive to all the colors of the spectrum, and by printing on it with a colored negative the colors of the negative will be reproduced. After printing, wash with cold water, and dry.—*J. Sherlock, St. Helen's Photo. Assoc.*

Joseph Kneeland, Holyoke, Mass, has recently completed his perfecting paper feeder. The machine takes paper direct from the loft in its rough state, or paper direct from the calender, trimmed or untrimmed. Whether it is jogged or otherwise it can be fed by this machine from any part of the table without altering any of the movements for the different sizes, and is so accurate that a thousand reams will pass through without so much as a quire being injured. Only one sheet is taken at a time and at any required speed. All other machines for the purpose cannot guarantee to take but one sheet at a time. Besides these important advantages secured, the machine will feed a "striker," which no other machine has been able to do. The vital point about it is the device for separating the sheets before the picker-up comes in contact with the sheet. The machine is applicable to the calender and ruler of a paper mill and also to a printing press.

Recipes for Paste.—Place five pounds of potato starch in six pounds of water, and add one-quarter pound of pure nitric acid. Keep it in a warm place, stirring frequently for forty-eight hours. Then boil the mixture until it forms a thick and translucent substance. Dilute with water, if necessary, and filter through a thick cloth. At the same time another paste is made from sugar and gum arabic. Dissolve five pounds gum arabic and one pound of sugar in five pounds of water, and add one ounce of nitric acid and heat to boiling. Then mix the above with the starch paste. The resultant paste is liquid, does not mould, and dries on paper with a gloss. It is useful for labels, wrappers and fine bookbinder's use. Dry pocket glue is made from twelve parts of glue and parts of sugar. The glue is boiled until entirely dissolved, the sugar dissolved in the hot glue, and the mass evaporated until it hardens on cooling. The hard substance dissolves rapidly in lukewarm water, and is an excellent glue for use on paper.

Indestructible Ink.—India ink, and many other varieties of ink containing considerable quantities of carbon, are practically indestructible, that is to say, they are far more permanent than the material on which they are used, as paper in time becomes exceedingly brittle and friable. A very good formula is the following: Make a solution of gum lac in an aqueous solution of borax, and add to this a sufficient quantity of lampblack to give the proper black coloration. This ink is claimed to be almost indestructible, resisting both time and chemical agents, and yielding a beautiful lustrous black. The printing-press has, for the general preservation of literary treasures, largely reduced the necessity for indestructible materials upon which to record them permanently, since they may be readily duplicated and distributed. But the question of the preservation of important public records upon more permanent materials than wood paper and indifferent inks, will doubtless make itself felt as a grave necessity before many more years have passed.

Paper Mills in Mexico.—There are but six paper mills in the Republic: four in the city of Mexico, one in Vera Cruz and one in Guadalajara, in the state of Jalisco, which leaves Central, North and East Mexico without any. The mill at Guadalajara in one year manufactured 80,000 reams of writing and wrapping paper, in the manufacture of which it used 888,550 pounds of material at a cost of $54,693.24. The price of labor ranges from 25 cents to $1 a day, according to the class and skill of the laborers. Mexican women could be very profitably employed in such a factory. They are intelligent, ingenious and industrious. Material suitable for the manufacture of paper is very abundant in the country. Fibrous plants grow luxuriantly throughout the whole land. The wholesale price per ream of 25 pounds, 22 by 32, of paper for newspaper purposes is from $5.80 to $6.20 in Monterey. Writing paper ranges from $2.50 to $12 a ream. Envelopes sell at from 50 cents to $1.50 per 100, and Manila paper, 24 by 30, and thin, at $12 a ream. These data are reliable, and will prove valuable to paper manufacturers.

A Type-Rubbing Machine.—A type-rubbing machine is the joint device of George S. Eaton and James W. Lyon, Brooklyn, N. Y. The types to be operated upon are advanced from an inclined table onto the shoulder of a vibrating blade, which carries them one by one between two stationery cheeks of the rubbing device, to grind two of their opposite faces. At the end of the sweep of the blade each type is dropped into a notch in a carrier supported by a hub attached to a vibrating arm. As this hub vibrates, the carrier is by suitable mechanism turned a quarter rotation, the type being thereafter ejected from the notch onto the shoulder of another blade vibrating in a direction opposite the first. This blade, on its return sweep, carries the types between two stationary cheeks to grind the remaining two sides, and deposits them into a galley provided for the purpose, the type being advanced on this galley by a reciprocating pusher. Instead of a vibrating carrier, a curved channel leading from the first two cheeks to the second pair between the cheeks may be employed.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Austin.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 42½ cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20. Keep away for some time yet, though since the state printing has been re-awarded to a union office at an increased price strangers are much elated.

Boston.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job compositors, per week, $15. Our advice to printers—keep away from the East, as there is a surplus of labor. The difficulty with the *Post* still continues.

Buffalo.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Keep away, as the *Courier* difficulty is not yet settled.

Cambridge.—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on bookwork, 40 and 42 cents; job printers, per week, $16 and $18. No difficulty, but printers had better remain away for a short time yet.

Cleveland.—State of trade, dull; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $14. No existing difficulty, but plenty of men here already.

Cincinnati.—State of trade, exceedingly dull; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Advice, stay away just now. Work will be more plentiful in a few weeks. Organize and be prepared to demand wages at the proper time.

Columbus.—State of trade, dull; prospects, there are none; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; job and bookwork, by week, $14. No difficulty, but at present there is an influx of printers.

Dayton.—State of trade, fair; prospects, reasonably good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 and 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. There are enough of printers here to fill all demands, and we have two rat papers in the city

Denver, Col.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; price of composition on morning papers, 45 cents; on evening papers, 40 cents; book work, 45 cents; wages of job printers, per week, $21. Plenty of men here at present, but no existing difficulty.

Detroit.—State of trade, bad; prospects, equally bad; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents. Advice—*with emphasis*—keep away, this place is crowded.

Indianapolis.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. No difficulty, but printers are requested to stay away from this city at least for a month to come.

Joliet.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. The only difficulty is, the scale is too low, and will be raised to the old scale, 27 and 30 cents, on October 6.

Keokuk.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. No difficulty, but keep away.

Lincoln.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. No scarcity of printers.

Lowell.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 21 and 22 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $8 to $15. The difficulty existing arises from a foreman showing partiality. Not settled yet, and the offender was ratted.

Memphis.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. No difficulty, but printers had better stay away for the present.

Milwaukee.—State of trade, rather dull; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $18. The *Evening Wisconsin* is still being boycotted, and the outlook is rather favorable for the boys.

New Haven.—State of trade, poor; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 to 38 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Keep away, as we have trouble with the *Morning News*, whose proprietors wanted to reduce to 35 cents. The men walked out, and that paper is being boycotted. A newspaper will probably be established.

New Orleans.—State of trade, fair; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Printers, keep away, as this city is flooded.

New York.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 46 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 37 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Keep away from New York by all means. There is a strike against reduction on the *Commercial Advertiser*, and the *Tribune* is still being boycotted.

Omaha.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. There are more printers here than can secure employment, and the *Bee* office is still closed to union printers.

Ottumwa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. No difficulty, but all positions are filled.

Pittsburgh.—State of trade, fair to good; prospects, job work beginning to pick up; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. If printers look for work it can be found, but work will not hunt the printer. Two non-union offices, both dailies, in the city. Job printers are very derelict in their duty to the union.

Philadelphia.—State of trade, medium; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 38 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. The *Press* still employs non-union men, while advocating protection to American industry.

Saint Paul.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, a little better; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Advice to printers—pay deference to your own good by keeping away from Saint Paul at present. The *Globe* is still an unfair office.

Stockton.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not favorable; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. We have a strike on plate or stereotyped reading matter. Stay away at present.

Toledo.—State of trade, rather dull; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $15. The *Democrat* and *American* are being boycotted, and the supply of compositors is in excess of the demand.

Topeka.—State of trade, rather dull; prospects, better times expected; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; book and job printers, $15 per week. Stay away at present, as Topeka is overcrowded on account of trouble at Kansas City. Only one union newspaper to work on. The others discriminate against union men.

Trenton.—State of trade, only middling; prospects, about the same; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; book and job work, $14 per week. No difficulty. Keep away.

Utica.—State of trade, fair; prospects, are pretty good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, $12.50. There is difficulty with one rat office, and there is not much of a chance for job work.

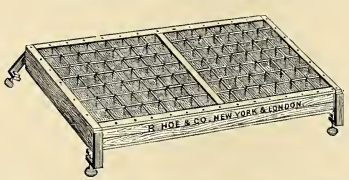
Washington.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not so good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents. There is no existing difficulty, but our advice to printers is—steer clear of this place until December. There have been over 200 men recently discharged from the Government Printing Office.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, good; prospects, very bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $13 to $14. Good men can always find employment, but as there is a surplus of tourists here at present, printers had better remain away for a while at least. A new scale of prices will be introduced here in about two weeks.

Winnipeg.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37½; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. No difficulty, and no vacant situations.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A THOROUGH CASE CLEANER.



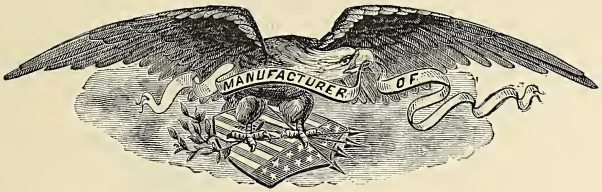
There are few printers who, some time or other required to use a case, perhaps shelved for months, covered as it seemed to be with the dust of ages, and compelled to use the old-fashioned bellows before bed-rock could be reached, but will hail with satisfaction the improvement over the old method shown in the *type sifter*, in the accompanying diagram. The *modus-operandi* is to firmly attach the frame, wire-bottomed, to the case sought to be cleaned, thus averting all danger of pying; and, as it is *inverted*, the letters drop into duplicate boxes. After the case has been shaken and the dust removed, they are replaced in the regular boxes by the same process, and the compositor commences work on a thoroughly-cleaned case. They are manufactured by R. Hoe & Co., 199 and 201 E. Van Buren Street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Second-hand Taylor cylinder press, in good condition, 31×46; $700 if taken at once. A rare bargain. For further particulars, address JNO. R. DUCK, 323 S. Paulina street, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—At a bargain.—The Lanesboro *Journal*, a republican weekly in its eleventh year. Located in a beautiful village of 1,200 population. Hoe cylinder press, run by steam, and a first-class office in a rich farming country. Can be bought for $1,500, worth over $2,000. Reason for selling, impaired health. Address "JOURNAL," Lanesboro, Minn.

PRINTERS' READY RECKONER (compiled by a job printer). For ascertaining cost of stock used on small jobs, giving weight of ream (from 8 to 70 pounds), and cost per pound, ream and quire (from 6 to 25 cents per pound, rising by quarters of a cent). Printed and ruled in two colors. Will save its cost in one day. H. G. BISHOP, 213 W. Fourteenth street, New York City.
Price 25 Cents. "Just what was needed." Mailed Free.

SAM'L BINGHAM'S SON



PRINTERS' ROLLERS!

CHICAGO.

The "DURABLE," 50 Cents Per Pound.

Rollers made from this composition will not shrink, crack or become hard. Never require sponging, as they always retain their suction, thus saving time, ink and labor. This composition can be remelted at any time, can be kept in stock for years without deterioration, and will outlast any composition in the market.

The "STANDARD," 35 Cents Per Pound

Is a first-class composition, and is warranted equal to the best made by any other manufacturer.

We claim the merit of being the largest, best equipped, and most complete establishment of the kind in the West. Can handle more business, do it quicker, and give better satisfaction, than any one else in the same line. Because, we have more means, better facilities, and conveniences that are unequaled in America.

We can give you anything you want in the line of Roller Composition, if, when ordering the same, you are explicit as to location and temperature of Pressroom, and kind of Press.

We charge a fair price, but give you the worth of your money, and it follows that the largest and most economically managed offices in the country are using Bingham's Rollers because they are the best, give the most satisfaction and the least trouble of anything else of the kind in the market.

We can excel both in durability and quality any material manufactured by other parties, notwithstanding their price. When ordering from your type founder or printers' supply agent, always specify Bingham's, if you want the best.

200 & 202 CLARK STREET.

VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO.

TYPE AND BORDERS,

Presses and Materials,

WOOD TYPE, CABINETS, STANDS, ETC.

TURKEY BOXWOOD AND OTHER ENGRAVERS' MATERIALS AND WOODS.

PRINTERS' "STRONG SLAT" CASES. (TRADE MARK.)

110 Fulton and 16 & 18 Dutch Streets, NEW YORK.

FACTORY: PATERSON, N. J. N. B.—MACHINISTS' PATTERN LETTERS.

CARTER & BARNARD,

BLACK AND COLORED

PRINTING INK MAKERS,

116 Monroe St.

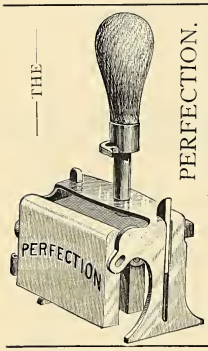
CHICAGO.

STAR PRINTING INK WORKS

We are the only firm in the city who manufacture a full line of

Black and Colored Inks.

THE PERFECTION.



TENNEY & REESE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

PATENT SELF-INKING STAMPS

RUBBER STAMPS, SEALS,

Patent Rubber-Faced Type, Pencil and Pocket Stamps

And Everything in the Stamp Line.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

70 MADISON ST., CHICAGO.

Prouty Presses, Central Type Foundry. SPECIAL AGENTS *Holly Wood Type. Boston Type Foundry.*

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Type and Brass Rule,

PRESSES AND PRINTERS' SUPPLIES.

54 and 56 Franklin Street,

TELEPHONE 1040. CHICAGO.

A complete stock of Boston and Central Type Foundries' Beautiful Faces constantly on hand.

THOMAS FOX, *Pres't & Treas.* GEO. N. FRIEND, *Vice-Pres't.*
GEO. B. FOX, *Secretary.*

Friend & Fox Paper Co.

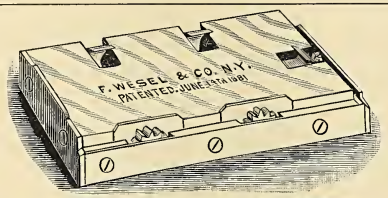
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN FINE

BOOK, COVER, NEWS, WRAPPING, ROOFING AND CARPET FELT.

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO.

153 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

Lockland Mills, Crescent Mills, Rialto Mills.



IMPROVED PLAIN OLD STYLE BLOCK WITH PATENT END HOOK.

The above cut represents our PATENT STEREOTYPE BLOCK which is well known all over the United States and Canada. During the year 1883 we furnished 2828 blocks.

F. WESEL & CO.

Manufacturers of Brass and Steel Rules, Brass Dashes, Patent Stereotype Blocks, Brass Galleys, Galley Racks. Proof Presses, Proof Rollers, Wrought Iron Chases, McGill's Patent Chases, etc. etc.

11 Spruce Street. NEW YORK.

THE

Cincinnati Type Foundry,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TYPE, PRESSES,

AND PRINTERS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

ALL GOODS FIRST-CLASS, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Send for Specimens and Special Prices. CHAS. WELLS, Treas.

201 VINE ST., CINCINNATI, O.

SUPERIOR

PRINTING INKS,

MADE BY

THE ULLMANN & PHILPOTT MFG. CO.

Nos. 56 and 58 Merwin, Corner of West Street,

CLEVELAND, O.

FOR SALE BY

GUSTAV HINSTORFF, 48 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY, Third and Vine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.
KANSAS CITY PAPER CO., 420 West Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.
ROBERT ROWELL, Third Ave. and Market St., Louisville, Ky.
H. B. PARKER, Cass and Congress Sts., Detroit, Mich.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 128 St. Clair St., Cleveland, O.

BRADNER SMITH & CO.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

BOOK, NEWS, **PAPER** WRITING, WRAPPING.

SPECIALTIES.

"CLIMAX" BLOTTING, WESTON'S LEDGER,
CRANE'S BOND,
CRANE BROS.' "ALL LINEN"
AND "JAPANESE" LINEN FLATS,
"SCOTCH LINEN" LEDGER,
GERMANIC FLATS, HURLBUT FLATS, WESTLOCK FLATS.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

BRADNER SMITH & CO.
CHICAGO.

GRAY'S FERRY

PRINTING INK WORKS.

C. E. ROBINSON & BRO.

710 SANSOM ST. PHILADELPHIA.

27 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK.
66 SHARP ST., BALTIMORE.
198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

YPSILANTI MILLS. SUPERIOR MILLS.
ANN ARBOR MILLS. GEDDES MILLS.
JACKSON MILLS. BIRKETT MILLS.

F. P. ELLIOTT & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

PAPER,

208 & 210 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

We have the best and finest stock of Paper for

Publishers, Printers, Stationers

—AND FOR—

MERCANTILE USES GENERALLY,

TO BE FOUND IN THIS COUNTRY.

Give us a call at our New Store, or write us for samples before buying elsewhere.

F. P. ELLIOTT & CO.

L. SCHAUPPNER & CO.

PRINTERS' EMPORIUM.

196 AND 198 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

DEALERS IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND

CYLINDER, JOB AND HAND PRESSES, TYPE

AND PRINTERS' MATERIALS IN GENERAL.

29×42 FOUR-ROLLER COTTRELL, latest style.
32×46 TWO-ROLLER COTTRELL, two revolution.
31×46 COUNTRY COTTRELL, steam power, good as new.
KIDDER JOBBER, good as new.
32-inch BROWN & CARVER POWER CUTTER, good condition.
24-inch SARGENT STEAM BRONZING MACHINE, good as new.
34-inch CRANSTON UNDERCUT POWER CUTTER
FOOT STABBER, Sanborn's make, good as new.
3 SINGER SEWING MACHINES, for Pamphlet Binding (new).
1 EIGHTH-MEDIUM BALTIMORE JOBBER, for steam.
1 36×48 STONMETZ FOLDER, with Paster and Trimmer attached; will fold three or four fold, from 21×28 to 36×48 (new). Price, $500.
1 STONMETZ BOOK FOLDER, three fold, from 11×16 to 21×28 (new). Price, $375.
30-inch SHERIDEN LEVER CUTTER, good condition.
23-inch LEADER LEVER CUTTER, good as new.
1 THORP CARD CUTTER, good as new.
1 RUGGLES CARD CUTTER, good condition.
32-inch ACME POWER CUTTER, with all improvements, in good condition.
1 ROLLER BACKING MACHINE (Donnell's make), almost new. Price, $250.

A large lot of new and second-hand Stands, Cases, Chases and material in general.

Also a large lot of second-hand Type and Wood Type. List sent on application.

We have the only stock of Press Boards, size 41×56, made expressly for us, and every Board warranted, price $2.00 each.

If you have anything you want to trade for any of the above, write us, as we are right on the dicker. Everything sold by us is warranted, or no sale.

A. BELFORD, *President.* C. SLEMIN, Jr., *Sec'y-Treas.* R. NEVERS, Jr., *Superintendent*

THE CENTRAL

Lithographing

—AND—

Engraving Co.

313-319 Wabash Avenue,

Cor. Congress St., - - - CHICAGO, ILL.

All classes of Lithographing, Wood Engraving and Printing.

SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

QUEEN CITY

PRINTING INK

COMPANY,

CINCINNATI, O.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTING · INKS

NEWS, POSTER,

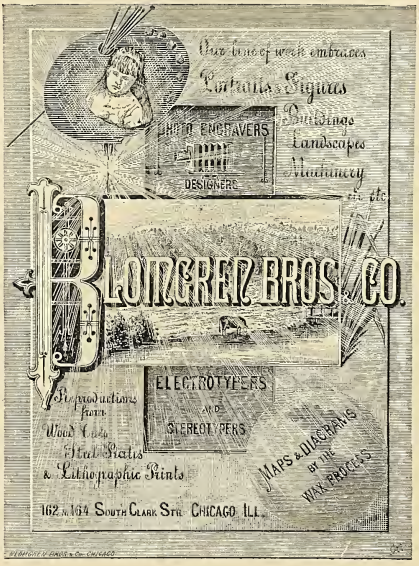
BOOK AND JOB INKS

COLORED INKS AND VARNISHES.

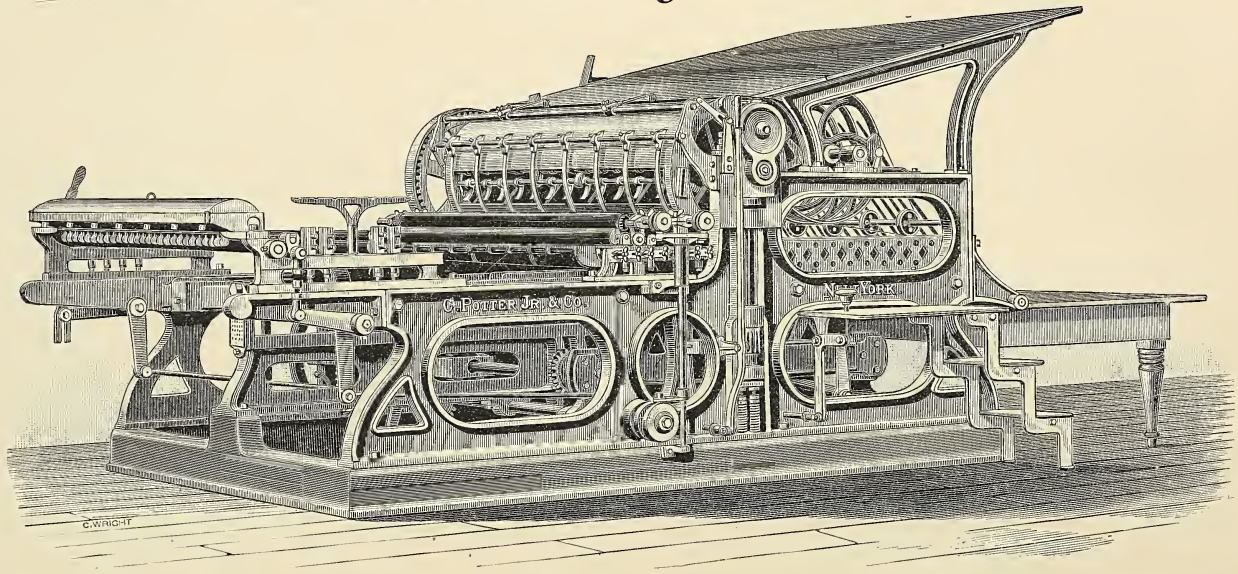
THE STANDARD WESTERN INKS.

GEO. MATHER'S SONS, Sixty John Street, New York, manufacture fine Printing Ink of all colors, and many of the best printers give their goods preference over all others.

For sale by all first class dealers in Printing Material everywhere.



C. POTTER, JR. & CO'S



NEW TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

With Patented Cylinder Lifting and Adjusting Mechanism, three Tracks, or Ways, Patented Backing up Motion, Patented Air Piston, Patented Cut Bed Rack, etc. etc.

Send for new Illustrated Catalogue showing Improved Lithographic, Two-Revolution, Combination and Drum Cylinder Presses.

OFFICE: Nos. 12 & 14 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

WESTERN AGENTS, H. HARTT & CO., 162 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

R. HOE & CO.'S

PATENT

Lithographic ÷ Power ÷ Press.

Since we first constructed this machine there have been many improvements made upon it. These have been patented from time to time.

No expense is spared to make it as perfect as possible.

Among other things, we lately altered the cam motion, so that the speed is increased about 25 per cent. without detriment to the press or quality of work turned off by it

Experience has shown that these machines are not only the most speedy, accurate and reliable, but the most economical in the end. The fact that those made by us twenty years ago are still in operation and doing as good work as ever, is the best proof of their superiority.

The stone is adjustable from on top.

The patent clamp causes the impression cylinder to stop without jar and stand without tremor.

The pressman has perfect control of the machine by means of a brake worked by foot.

The damping apparatus is automatic and the quantity of water can be regulated while the press is working.

A special feature of this machine is the patent delivery cylinder, which takes the sheets from the impression cylinder, and transfers them to the self-acting sheet-flyer with perfect certainty and without smutting.

The bed can be run once, twice or three times to each impression, and will also roll any number of times without the impression, thus securing a thorough distribution of ink.

NEWLY REDUCED PRICES.

No.	Size of stone.	Size of design.	Rollers covering form.	Price.
1	22 x 28 in.	20 x 26 in.	4	$3,900
2	25 x 33½ in.	23 x 31½ in.	6	4,400
3	29 x 41 in.	27 x 39 in.	6	5,000
3½	31 x 45¼ in.	29 x 43¼ in.	6	$5,500
4	33 x 47 in.	31 x 45 in.	6	6,000
5	37 x 53 in.	35 x 50 in.	6	6,750

The prices include boxing and shipping, or putting up in New York; also, apparatus to roll twice, two sets rollers, counter-shaft, hangers, driving pulley, and two cone pulleys go with each machine. The rollers varnished when desired without extra charge.

DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT, SPEED AND POWER.

No.	Length.	Width over all.	Height.
1	13 ft. 5 in.	7 ft. 2 in.	5 ft. 5 in.
2	15 ft.	7 ft. 7 in.	6 ft.
3	16 ft.	9 ft. 10 in.	7 ft.
3½	16 ft. 5 in.	10 ft.	7 ft.
4	18 ft.	10 ft. 6 in.	7 ft. 8 in.

No.	Weight boxed, including steam fixtures.	Maximum speed at which the presses can be run to advantage.	Horse. power.
1	About 5 tons.	1310	½
2	About 7½ tons.	1200	⅝
3	About 9¾ tons.	1100	¾
3½	About 10 tons.	1100	⅞
4	About 12½ tons.	1000	1

PRICES OF MOLLETON CLOTH, ETC.

Best quality molleton for lithographers' rollers, 30 inches wide.	$1 50
Best quality molleton for lithographers' rollers, 60 inches wide.	2 25
Mole-skin, 29 inches wide	1 25
Thick flannel, 30 inches wide	$4 00
Thick flannel, 60 inches wide	7 25
Thin flannel, 60 inches wide	4 25

R. HOE & CO., 504 Grand Street, N. Y.

Also at 199–201 VAN BUREN ST., CHICAGO,
TUDOR ST., LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND.

FOR ILLUSTRATION, SEE OPPOSITE PAGE.

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. II.—NO. 2. CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1884. TERMS: { $1.50 per year in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING-PRESS.

(*Continued.*)

BY STEPHEN MC NAMARA.

THE drawing presented in our last number, for which we are indebted to Colonel Richard M. Hoe, affords an opportunity to observe from whence Adams obtained many ideas. By reference to the Tufts it will be seen the main features are almost identical; one hampered with ingenious yet intricate devices at every point, the other characterized by greater skill, strict adherence to mechanical rules, and simplicity within the comprehension of all.

While the resemblance between the two is striking, the operation materially differs, and the automatic action of handling the sheet by nippers, lifting by the bellows, and depositing by the fly were original, unique and effective.

The platen, placed on top of the frame, is held in position by two powerful bars passing down through the winter-beam below; the bed has a vertical throw of about four inches given by a toggle-joint operated by a crank, rod, and peculiar shaped cam called the "goose neck," a slot in the upper portion of which permits the rod to pass when tripped by the foot without being carried along to the limit of the stroke, thus suspending the impression and supply of ink. Access to the bed is had by withdrawing the platen, and thus the whole surface of the form is exposed.

The carriage derives motion from a separate crank-pin and rod, coupled to a heavy rock shaft provided with links termed "ducks-bill" cams. Provision being made for perfect adjustment of the connections, the throw of the carriage is at all times under control and forms an especial feature of this good old press.

The feed board hinged to the top of a pair of standards while the tape frame or delivery hinged below, and thus swinging from a different center, by means of a small hook, acts as a lock to hold it in position when raised. Points of delicate construction and instantaneous action materially assisted the register, for which this press was always noted, and while this feature is omitted in modern machinery, all efforts, for a time, made to imitate or devise a substitute for them, in response to the demands for what was thought to be necessary to secure perfect register, proved abortive.

The ink is taken from the fountain by a ductor, for which one of the form rollers is used; on this rides a vibrator which distributes the *line* of ink while it is being spread upon the large drum. It is there distributed by a most ingenious device termed the "traverse motion." This consists of a small frame holding two short rollers against the revolving surface; the position of the rollers being controlled by a loose fitting inverted pendulum, which meeting stops at either end, reverses the angle and thus they travel back and forth in an endless journey.

If there is anything dear to a printer's heart it is uniformity of color, and we may here remark, not inappropriately, that of all the various devices since adopted to accomplish this desideratum, it seems strange this plan was never copied. A modification applied to the cylinder press, for the production of standard book or newspaper work, could not have been otherwise than beneficial. And while effective on the Adams where the rollers were charged at once with sufficient color to cover the form, how much more so would it prove on the cylinder where the rollers could be supplied as the form was being covered.

The Irishman's locomotive has been described as "two handles and a wheel," and to "barrow" the simile the same might answer for the nipper motion of the Adams press. A telescopic frame with three fingers—both were "handy implements." When Wm. O. Blake put the first form on this machine a rock shaft, used to close the fingers, occasioned some trouble, whereupon the flat bar with lateral motion was substituted and the motion was perfect.

At this time wet paper being used exclusively, some doubts existed in the mind of Adams. He feared the current of air from the bellows would tend to dry it too rapidly for printing the second side, but in practice this had no more effect than the action of the fly.

Until the advent of this press all work was more or less experimental; the difficulties encountered caused vexation and delay, all of which were at once removed and press work became a system, three tokens per hour being the average product.

For book work this press was, so long as wet paper was used, peculiarly adapted, and being easy on type and plates became popular, and when four and six roller presses were built all work was gauged by the excellence of their productions. Job presses of many sizes were constructed, and as they delivered the sheet at the side of the press in view of the feeder, answered every requirement.

That this press was used for other than book work can be accounted for only on the ground that the cylinder was not understood, and hence printers were prejudiced. To print a newspaper the head rules were cut to admit a string down beside the column rule, and illustrated heads which could not be thus defaced were thrown out of position that a wire could be drawn across the frisket to sustain the sheet. Posters were dependent upon the ingenuity of the pressman, while cards of a single line were, with every other class of work, treated with surprising skill.

In looking back to review the path over which we have thus far traveled, let us observe that here, at the end of the platen press journey, we can proudly trace the names of men who should never be forgotten, Stanhope, Clymer and Rust, each of whom contributed their mite towards perfecting the hand press, and Treadwell, Tufts and Adams, who finished the good work they commenced. Nor should we neglect to note the many pressmen who—like private soldiers are unknown, yet by whose prowess all victories are won—marched in the grand procession and contributed their efforts toward the final triumph; who, whether in charge of a press the counterpart of the old town pump, or the collective product of mechanical study, produced work all the more surprising when the limited facilities are known.

(*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

BY S. W. FALLIS.

II.

AS previously remarked, wood engraving is the acme of pictorial art, and with its present rapid advancement toward perfection, it seems destined to remain at the head of the long and rapidly multiplying list of would-be competitors for pictorial honors in real composition or imaginary illustrations, and technical representations. A brief review of the rise and progress of the art for the last few centuries, cannot fail to interest and instruct the careful and appreciative reader.

It is claimed by some authors that the art of cutting figures in relief and printing impressions from them on paper was known and practiced by the Chinese as early as the reign of the renowned Emperor Wu Wang (1120 B.C.) There is no doubt that wood stamps were used by the Romans and ancient Egyptians for stamping bricks and other articles of clay, and that wood and metal stamps of monograms, etc., were used in various European countries at a very early period, for attesting deeds and other documents, when writing was an extraordinary accomplishment. We find, however, no evidence of wood engraving as we now understand it, until the beginning of the fifteenth century. It appears to have been used in Germany at that time for printing figures of saints, and playing cards.

The earliest print from a wood engraving, of which any positive information can be obtained, is in the collection of Earl Spencer. It was discovered in one of the most ancient convents of Germany, the Chartreuse of Buxheim, near Meiningen, in Bavaria, pasted within the cover of a Latin MS. It represents St. Christopher carrying the infant Saviour across the sea, and bears date of 1423.

Fig. 1 is a reduced fac-simile of this ancient and curious engraving.



Fig. 1.

It is a work of real merit for its day, notwithstanding its apparent crudeness when viewed by the critic of the present time. It is drawn with considerable skill and vigor, and the engraving is well and carefully done, considering the facilities at command.

The inscription at the bottom has been translated thus:

"*In whichever day thou seest the likeness of St. Christopher, in that same day thou wilt, at least from death, no evil blow incur, 1423.*"

There is some evidence of the existence and practice of wood engraving in the latter part of the fourteenth century. Caxton's "Game and Playe of the Chesse," without place of publication or date, is generally supposed to have been printed in 1476. This edition, which was the second, was embellished with wood cuts. The first

edition of the same work, without cuts, was printed in 1474.

Other books, principally of a religious character, and illustrated with wood cuts, were published in the early part of the fifteenth century, but not wishing to tax the patience of our readers, with a prosy technical history of the art, we will go back to the Chinese. In the absence of any stronger proof than the assertions made by authors, who rely more on their antiquarian surmises than on positive and existing proofs, we will allow, as a historical fact, that they were really the inventors of the art of wood engraving.

They made no very marked advancement in the practice of the art as the centuries rolled along, nor indeed have they exhibited any great artistic skill in its manipulation to the present day. Their work always has been and is, as a rule, of a very crude and grotesque nature, and they are today centuries behind the capabilities of the art as evidenced by engravers of other and more progressive nations. As an illustration of this fact we herewith give No. 2, a reduced fac-simile of a good average Chinese wood engraving.



No. 2.

This engraving was executed in Shanghai, China, for the writer in the year 1882, and is one-fourth the size of the original. It is engraved on the side, or as usually described, "grain side" of the wood, and for the manner in which it is done, is a very creditable piece of mechanism indeed, for the "grain side" of the wood is not susceptible of any very fine lines and graduations; but while this is circumstantially creditable to the Chinese, it does not in the least excuse them for their lack of enterprise in keeping pace with the advancement of the art, and employing wood and tools with more capability and adaptability. The writer has in his possession still another Chinese engraving on wood, a set of Chinese engraving tools, and numerous proof specimens of Chinese engravings, all of which clearly show their lack of advancement in the art. By comparing the fourteenth century cut with the nineteenth century cut, of the Chinese, we leave the reader to judge for himself which is most deserving of praise. The Chinese figure illustrations do not attempt character or portraiture, but to each class of individuals is ascribed a certain conventional style and expression of face and figure, lacking variety. As nature demands to be faithfully illustrated, their attempts at engraving bear a crude similitude, contrary to the practice of other nations with keener susceptibilities, progressive ideas and artistic ability, who illustrate portraiture and nature with a reasonable degree of pleasing technicality.

(*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ELECTROTYPING.

BY B. B.

(*Continued.*)

HITHERTO no form of single cell arrangement was adapted to the uses of the electrotyper, except the Daniell's, which employed a copper solution separated from the zinc element by means of a porous cell filled with diluted sulphuric acid. The medal to be copied hung in the copper solution connected with the metallic copper-containing vessel, or directly with the zinc *anode;* both copper cell and medal constituting the *cathodes* or negative elements, and receiving proportionately, the deposited copper. Dispensing with the copper jar, and substituting a glass or earthen one, the *black-leaded* mould, connected with the zinc *anode,* became the *cathode,* or negative element. In other words, the zinc plate and the black-leaded mould, become the electro-motive elements, in a modified form of a Daniell's battery.

The same arrangement could not be effected with a Smee, Grove or any other form of battery not employing sulphate of copper. But the introduction of a *separate jar,* containing simply a solution of copper, in which to place the mould, made the use of *any* style of battery available.

Some fifteen or eighteen years ago a process was discovered to render the face of the moulds more conductive, after being black-leaded. A difficulty existed in moulds of any considerable magnitude, in "coating" the *entire surface evenly* with a uniform thickness of copper, the deposition taking place first where the negative electrode connected with the mould, and then gradually spreading over the entire surface. By the time the more remote parts of the surface were covered by the copper deposit, that portion near the conducting wire was unnecessarily thick. Various devices were employed to obviate this defect, such as using bronzes mixed with the plumbago, and extra conducting wires connecting with different parts of the surface. This defect was an obstacle in the way of the rapid production of work. This process of which we speak,

consists of the use of *iron filings*, and a portion of the copper solution.

After the mould has been properly black-leaded, alcohol, slightly diluted with water, is poured over it and drained, then laid down flat and immersed to the depth of an eighth of an inch in a solution of the copper. *Iron filings* are then evenly sifted over the surface, and brushed over lightly with a camel-hair brush. Removing from the bath and rinsing with water, a fine metallic film of copper evenly covers the entire mould, which adheres sufficiently to be retained in the depositing battery. This discovery is of great importance, as it facilitates the production of plates several hours, the deposition taking place almost simultaneously over the whole surface of the mould.

Until the introduction of the *dynamo-electric machines*, Smee's combination was used pretty generally by large electrotyping establishments, both in Europe and this country. Very many electrotypers now employ the Smee battery in connection with their dynamo machines, using the Smee through the night when steam power has ceased.

The Smee battery is composed of plates of platinized silver and amalgamated zinc, immersed in diluted sulphuric acid, very simple in construction and continuous in action. The wonderful progress made within the last seven or eight years in developing the *dynamo machine* has had a tendency to retire the *galvanic* batteries as most too slow coaches in our era of progress, and in all large establishments in this country the dynamo is employed.

Really the *dynamo machine* is not altogether a strictly modern production. A magneto-electrical machine was made in England as far back as 1842, only six years after Professor Daniell made known his battery. A patent was taken out in 1842, by J. S. Woolwich, for the use of a *magneto-electrical* machine, using a commutator to reduce the alternating currents to a constant and continuous stream. In his patent he claimed it as available for the deposition of metals, and it is a little remarkable that the principles of this machine should so long have remained in abeyance.

Not choosing to go over all the intermediate steps in the progress of the art of electrotypy up to the present, we will endeavor, in a plain manner, to describe the methods as at present practiced.

A well arranged electrotype foundry of today requires a considera bleoutlay. In visiting one a person is somewhat bewildered as just where to commence to make a satisfactory and intelligent description.

Perhaps it is as well to follow up the "cuts" and type forms delivered by the printers, and watch the disposition of them in the working-rooms. First, we notice all the forms and cuts go to the "lock-up," where they are put in chases ready for the "moulder." He prepares flat, shallow pans, of a quarter of an inch in depth, of the proper dimensions to take in the "form," pouring in melted beeswax from a pot continually kept warm by steam, the beeswax containing a slight percentage of black lead and Venice turpentine. As soon as his "pan" becomes cool, he brushes the smooth, black surface over with a camel-hair brush until the surface is evenly black-leaded. At a certain temperature he transfers his waxen pan to the "moulding press." Taking the type matter or cuts, he brushes the face of them over with black lead, and then, by means of his powerful press, forces the face of the form into the wax. After remaining in this position for a few moments, the form is withdrawn. This mould or "matrix" of the form then goes to the "builders" bench. Here it is trimmed of superfluous wax, and the intended low portions in the electrotype are "built up" by means of wax, dexterously manipulated by the "builders."

The mould next goes to the black-lead machine, where, by means of a long camel-hair brush, in a closed chamber, the mould becomes thoroughly leaded over. After removing it from the rapidly vibrating machine, propelled by steam, it is submitted to a current of air, removing all superfluous lead from the face of the mould. Hooks composed of bright copper wire are imbedded in the waxen face of the mould, not interfering with the impressions of the form.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

STENOTYPOGRAPHY AND ITS ORIGIN.

BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

IT is the custom, in this country, to print any works containing shorthand specimens, or the like, from relief-line plates, from stone or from photo-electro plates. The processes thus indicated seem to give best satisfaction under the present circumstances. It may not be generally known that there are yet other means to produce such prints, and although the system of stenotype printing is of European origin, and thus far only adapted to Gabelsberger's stenography, it may be well worth while to say a few words about it in this journal.

The reputation of the Austrian imperial government printing works, at Vienna, is of a world-wide character. Many of the best inventions, the most important improvements in the art, have their origin traced back to the work rooms of this establishment. Large sums of money are spent annually in experimenting and improving, and no other office in the world has command of such a large variety of occidental and oriental type-characters, especially designed, cut and cast for a special purpose, as this special institution. It was under the efficient management of the late Baron Auer that the Austrian government printing office achieved the most extensive successes in its experimental department. It was this man of restless nature and progressive inclination who invented the so-called natural autotype process, producing electro-relief plates direct from the objects, a cheap and efficient manner for book illustrations, thus making the first step to the popularization of science, by furnishing the means of highly true and accurate reproductions of the original objects at a comparative small outlay. Scientific works, formerly only obtainable by the wealthy, were then placed within the reach of all, and that with better illustrations than before at a high price. Among other pet ideas of this important man was the one of designing, cutting and casting shorthand type. Although much time, brains and money were spent on the execution of this project, Auer did not succeed, and after several unsuccessful attempts to introduce his stenotypes, he resolved to drop the matter, and to

return to the good old way of lithographing, *i. e.* autographing shorthand copy, and to print it from stone. But the foundation was laid, and it belonged to another era, and another man, to build on it. This era was the last decennium, and this man was Karl Faulmann, formerly a compositor, then a parliamentary reporter, the publisher of many valuable works on shorthand, teacher of the art at the University of Vienna, and the author of a unique "*History of the Alphabet,*" and a "*History of the Art Preservative.*" Faulmann's system worked admirably, and after selling his type to the Vienna court printing establishment, we find at this date—to my knowledge—this institution the sole possessor in the world of a system of movable stenographic type, practically in use. While Auer divided each of the stenographic characters in piece fractions, with which the compositor was expected to work and compose the single characters, Faulmann designed his letters and the most prevalent contractions in one piece, ready for the compositor and the stick. Auer's system proved to be tedious, unsafe, almost inadjustable and very expensive. Faulmann's had to encounter, at first, many vexatious obstacles, but after they were cleared by the energy and perseverance of the inventor, and the cordial assistance of the imperial manager, success crowned his efforts. The advantages of stenotype printing over the former manner are: first, a reduction of the cost of printing, especially where the publication of limited editions is involved; second, the composition of the matter being of a stereotype character, tends to produce a uniform, systematic picture, which is of great value, especially in works with a didactic purpose, a result which can never be produced with the aid of the free hand of the writer or lithographer, no matter how great his experience and skill may be. As mentioned above, the obstacles obstructing the success of the invention at first were manifold and of no easy character. To form an idea of the energy needed to attain success, I will but mention a few. The greatest of all, and the one which almost reduced the value of the invention to equal naught, was the want of men who could handle the stenotypes. Faulmann either had to teach the art of Gabelsberger to a number of compositors, or had to induce a number of stenographers to stand at the case. Both methods seemed to involve great loss of time and pecuniary sacrifice. Still the bold man stood firm, and professed to do what almost every one called an impossibility. In order to handle the stenotypes, it was indispensable to have a complete knowledge of the system, and also to be thoroughly acquainted with the stenotypes, and to attain the former it required years of experience.

I need not say any more at present. The use of the Faulmann types at the Vienna office is (long since) a fact. Many publications have been set up with these types, and Faulmann's *Kammer Stenograph*, a monthly for parliamentary reporters, is set up with and printed from them. Thus the success of stenotypography may well be recorded as an established fact.

To conclude, I desire to picture to the reader some of the technical difficulties of stenographic type composition. I possess a diagram of Faulmann's case. This is a lower case showing 282 compartments; 259 of these sections are filled with shorthand characters, 6 with quads and spaces, 9 with Roman figures, and 8 are blanks. The Gabelsberger alphabet consists of 26 letters and a few contractions. Calculating thus we find each letter represented about ten times in the case. As there is in most cases scarcely a perceptible difference in the position of the character on the body of the type, a difference which is of great importance in the connection of the characters, but of so minute a matter when a single, separate letter sign comes in consideration, that it is hardly discovered by the unskilled eye, the reader may form an idea as to the practice needed for a successful manipulation of the type, and of the indescribable trouble and care the final practical introduction of Faulmann's invention caused its creator.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

MECHANICAL PROCESSES OF ENGRAVING.

BY HERMAN REINBOLDT.

AT present a good many mechanical processes are used for engraving, and new ones are springing up like mushrooms. In America the process of photo-engraving has come widely into use, where work is done equal to the best woodcuts, at lower prices and in considerably less time. In Europe this process is very little used, as it is not considered practical, and almost all work of this kind is done by etching, in combination with photography, which has been brought to the highest degree of perfection in Germany, and has given unequaled results.

There are quite a number of methods employed in photo-engraving, though they are all based on the same principle: the properties of gelatine in absorbing water and swelling up. I will give in this article a description of the two methods of photo-engraving, which give the best results; the one used to make stereotype, the other electrotype plates. There are many reasons why the stereotyping process is preferable to the other, though it has many disadvantages, as its working is more uncertain and accidents often spoil success in the last moment. But while it is a fact that with the stereotyping process a plate can be turned out in three hours, when everything works satisfactorily, yet the electrotyping is safer in all cases.

All photo-engraving is done from drawings or prints, which have to be photographed. In order to get a better effect, the drawings are mostly made larger and then reduced to the size desired to be engraved. The success depends altogether on the negative, therefore an experienced photographer and good instruments are necessary.

Of the various ways to intensify negatives for photo-engraving I have found the following the best:

When the negative is washed off, put it into a solution of 4 oz. sulphide of copper and 2 oz. bromide of potassium, in 12 oz. of water, until the film gets quite white. Then wash it and put on a solution of nitrate of silver, and wash it off again. Then put it again in the first solution and continue with silver until the negative is quite dense. Negatives for photo-engraving should not be varnished, but covered with gum arabic.

The negatives are used for printing on gelatine films, which can be prepared in different ways, the result being the same. In a dark room or a box, shelves may be fixed

to lay the glass plates on, which should be very heavy. In order to get a level surface, plate glass should be used, which is put on screws and leveled.

Prepare the following solution: 2 oz. Nelson's gelatine No. 2, are soaked in 10 oz. water, and to this ¼ oz. pure glycerine is added. As soon as the gelatine has taken up the water, melt it over a stove and make it hot, but do not boil it. Then add 2 drams of bichromate of ammonia or 3½ drams bichromate of potassium to the solution, and a few drops of carbolic acid. When the ingredients are dissolved, filter through cotton, and cover the glass plates with the solution. Put as much gelatine on each plate as it will hold, then close the room or box, to exclude dust. To have the plates dry quickly, the room may be heated, but the heat should not be very strong, as the plates will have a rough surface in this case, and therefore could not be used. If heat is applied the plates becomes dry in six or eight hours. When everything is rightly done the plates will be of light yellow color and perfectly smooth on the surface. This prepared plate is used to copy the photographic negative on, in order to get the picture raised and deep. The negative is placed on the gelatine plate, film sides together, in a printing frame, and exposed to full sunlight for twenty minutes or more, according to the strength of the light. The effect of the light is to change the chrome-salt, which has the property, when combined with organic substances, to be decomposed by the light.

Bichromate of potash, which consists of two parts of chromic acid, bound to a certain quantity of potassium, changes into simple chromate of potash and chromic acid, which gets free. As chromic acid has very strong tanning properties, it makes the gelatine hard and insoluble, wherever the light strikes it. The gelatine film, when long enough exposed, becomes dark brown on every place where the negative is clear. The plate is next taken out and placed in cold water, which enters the gelatine where it is unchanged. Wash out the undecomposed salt, and swell it up. When it is high enough, the plate is put in a solution of subsulphide of iron (Monsells salt) and washed off. From this a plaster cast is taken, from which an electrotype is made. Large white spaces, which are not deep enough must be dug out on the plaster. To get the plaster hard put some silicate of soda in the water before it is mixed; a little salt added makes it set quicker. The plaster should not be taken off the glass before it gets warm, as it has not consistency enough to stick if taken off sooner.

Cleansing Forms.—The cleaning up of forms on press should not be given out entirely to feeders. Machinemen should work with the feeders, and teach them to work carefully. The cleaning up should be followed by sopping the plates with a slightly moistened sponge, to prevent the gumming up of drying benzine in the counters. Make the delays of washing rollers or plates, or of getting up new lifts of paper, as short as possible. Have everything that is needed at hand and in good order for instant use. Try to do this work so as not to hinder the work of others. To work efficiently, the machineman should, with his own hands, take the lead in whatever has to be done, while he directs his feeder how to help him to the best advantage. As the performance of the machine is cut down more by unnecessary delays in stoppages than by slow speed while running, the active services of the machine man are really more needed during a stoppage than at any other time.

DEFECTIVE ELECTROS.

There are very few color printers who have not at one time or another experienced disappointment at the faulty registration of their electros. Of course this has nothing to do with the electrotyping process, if the original blocks themselves do not fit; but it not unfrequently happens that the original blocks register accurately, although the electros taken from them do not, and it is to this point that we wish to direct particular attention. Wax is the material commonly used to form the matrices in employing color blocks. This substance is more or less affected by atmospheric conditions; in a very cold temperature it shrinks in cooling, more than it does in a warmer atmosphere. If, therefore, we have a set of blocks in six printings, and three of them are molded on one day and three on another, it is a mere chance if the whole register accurately; the difference in the temperature will probably cause a difference in the size, and this difference will be marked in the some ratio as the variation in the temperature at the time of the respective moldings. The practical inference to be drawn from these facts is, the whole of the original blocks of any one subject should by sent to the electrotyper at the same time, and these should be molded at once. The electrotyper, if he has had any experience of color blocks, does this for his own sake, whenever it is in his power to do so, but he has frequently no choice in the matter; the blocks are sent to him one working at a time; they are thus molded under varying conditions of temperature, and the result is that the whole series may be faulty in register. An instance to illustrate: — Ten electros from brass originals in five workings were urgently required, but one of the original blocks (the outline) could not be found; the four first workings were therefore sent to the electrotyper; these were molded, and fitted each other very accurately. The outline block was subsequently found, and electroed by itself; when this came to be registered into the previous four workings it was found to be a six-to-pica lead too small. The cardinal rule, therefore, in multiplying by the electrotype process is to have all your blocks of one subject molded at the same time. If this is done, accurate register may be generally depended upon.— *Noble's Color Printing.*

GUTENBERG'S BURIAL-PLACE.

The London *Printers' Register* says: "It is remarkable that with reference to the burial-place of Gutenberg, an error should have existed up to the present day. It has been hitherto the opinion that Johann Genszfleisch, called Gutenberg, was buried in the Franciscan Monastery of Mentz. This, however, has been proved to be erroneous by an ancient record discovered by Dr. Bockenheimer, from which it appears that the inventor of printing rests in the Dominican Monastery in the same town. The document in which this interesting fact is recorded is the Mortuary Book of the Dominican Monastery of Mentz."

As the *Register* observes, the discovery of this "error" is "remarkable;" and a heavy weight of evidence inclines to make it more remarkable than valuable. Mr. De Vinne, in his "History of the Invention of Printing"—a work notable for the erudition and research displayed in its pages—maintains the theory that the Franciscan and not the Dominican Monastery of Mentz was the place of interment, and bases his support thereof upon the fact that Adam Gelthus, a near kinsman of Gutenberg's, not long after the great printer's death, caused a tablet to be erected to his memory in the Church of St. Francis, bearing an inscription of which the following is a translation:

"To John Genszfleisch, inventor of the art of printing, and deserver of the highest honors from every nation and tongue, Adam Gelthus places this tablet, in perpetual commemoration of his name. His remains peacefully repose in the Church of St. Francis, of Mentz."

As Mr. De Vinne backs up his information on the point by references which appear to be reliable, we should require strong proof before accepting Dr. Bockenheimer's doctrine. If the *Register* can advance such proof in justification of its acceptance of the Doctor's statement, and will do so, it will afford valuable information to its admirers in this hemisphere.— *Exchange.*

Typographical Union No. 49 has donated $35 to the aid fund. The various assemblies of Knights of Labor in the city and state have made liberal donations to aid the needy brothers and their families.

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."

FOR THE PRESSMAN

Van Bibber's Roller Composition,

Price 30 Cents per Pound.

IS THE BEST COMPOSITION MADE; IS THE MOST RELIABLE, AND DOES THE BEST WORK.

Van Bibber's "Rough and Ready"

Price 35 Cents per Pound.

Is the Cheapest Roller Material sold. By using it your winter Rollers will cost you about nineteen cents per pound, and the Rollers will be good ones. It is easy, quick and sure, and can be kept on hand for years.

Our goods are kept in stock by the following leading houses. Send your orders to them and SPECIFY VAN BIBBER'S:

FOR SALE IN THE EAST BY

FARMER, LITTLE & CO.....New York City.	J. & F. B. GARRETT.....Syracuse, N. Y.
VANDERBURG, WELLS & CO.....New York City.	H. L. PELOUZE & SON Washington, D. C.
COLLINS & McLEESTER.....Philadelphia, Pa.	H. L. PELOUZE & SON Richmond, Va.
BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY.....Boston, Mass.	CHAS. J. CARY & CO.....Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE IN THE WEST BY

MARDER, LUSE & CO.....Chicago, Ill.	JNO. T. RETON & SON Kansas City, Mo.
BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.....Chicago, Ill.	C. P. KINGSBURY..... St. Joseph, Mo.
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY.....St. Louis, Mo.	JONES BROS.....Dallas, Tex.
MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.	J. J. PASTORIZA Houston, Tex.
ROB'T ROWELL.....Louisville, Ky.	CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY.....Cincinnati, O.
H. H. THORP MANUF'G CO.....Cleveland, O.	LOUIS SNIDER'S SONS.....Cincinnati, O.
E. C. PALMER & CO.....New Orleans, La.	CHATFIELD & WOODS Cincinnati, O.
DUNLAP & COHEN.....Atlanta, Ga.	CHARLES STEWART PAPER CO.....Cincinnati, O.
C. F. BREWSTER..... ..Des Moines, Ia.	ALLAN C. KERR & CO.....Pittsburg, Pa.

Orders are also promptly filled by the following Advertising Agencies:

DAUCHY & CO.....New York.	LORD & THOMAS Chicago, Ill.
N. W. AYER & SON Philadelphia, Pa.	EDWIN ALDEN & BRO.....Cincinnati, O.

VAN BIBBER & CO.

50 LONGWORTH STREET,

Rollers Cast Promptly. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

RADIATING SHEET SUPPORTERS.

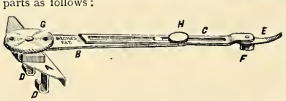
A NEW AND SUBSTANTIAL REGISTERING DEVICE FOR ALL PLATEN JOB PRINTING PRESSES.



Will never shift out of position. The register is perfect, and the placing of the sheets so smooth that the most delicate touch will determine their position. The side supporter is so arranged that it will not obstruct the removal of the sheets, and the feeding may be done rapidly and accurately throughout with all thicknesses of paper, envelopes, cards, etc. They are an ornament to any press, being beautifully nickel plated and elegantly designed.

Their application will not in any way conflict with any movements of the press, or necessitate any delay or changes. A most simple and effective method of affixing them has been patented, and any pressman can apply them by hand in a few minutes to any size or style of press. The supporters may thereafter be instantly set to all positions on the lower half of the platen, for all sizes of sheets. They never prevent use of gripper.

The following cut represents one of the Bottom Supporters, with letters referring to the parts as follows:



A—Is the holder.
DD—Legs of holder.
B—Pivoted section.
C—Sliding section.
E—Tongue.
F—Guide-head.
G—Large screw.
H—Small screw.

They are adjustable to the very finest degree. The cuts show their parts distinctly. The holder enables them to be slid apart on the bail along the lower edge of the platen, and the supporters, being extensible as well as pivoted, may be lengthened, shortened and turned as desired. They are always on the platen ready for use. The parts are readily secured by thumb screws. The edge of the guide-heads impress the platen paper, which marks their position, and prevents sheets from feeding under. The tongues may be turned to suit all margins. The platen paper will not be punctured or wrinkled, or the making ready interfered with. The upper bail may be raised and platen paper renewed without disturbing the supporters. They will save hundreds of dollars worth of stock, and prove a profit to the employer, a glory to the pressman, and a delight to the feeder, and their extremely low prices will enable all to avail themselves of their advantages.

They are affixed to the press by simply bending the legs of the holder around the lower platen-bail, as shown in Fig. 2. They are applied to any size or shape of bail.



FIG. 1—Before bending.



FIG. 2—After bending.

SIZES, PRICES,

AND PRESSES TO WHICH THEY ARE ADAPTED.

SIZE OF SUPPORTERS.	SIZE OF PRESS.	PRICE, PER SET.
2½ inches	6 x 9 inches	$2 00
3 inches	7 x 11 inches	2 10
3½ inches	8 x 12 inches	2 20
4 inches	9 x 13 inches	2 30
4½ inches	10 x 15 inches	2 40
5 inches	11 x 17 inches	2 50
5½ inches	12 x 18 inches	2 60
6 inches	13 x 19 inches	2 70
6½ inches	14 x 22 inches	2 80

The above sizes come within about half an inch of the center of the platen. Another size from that named may be selected for the press if desired. Measure from the lower edge of the platen up. Side supporters furnished to match.

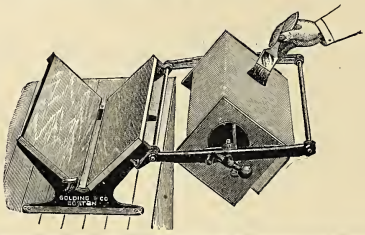
If for a press in which the gripper bar prevents the extension of a gauge below the platen, as in the old-style Peerless, order set with special holder. The sets with regular holder suit the Gordon, Universal, Liberty, New Peerless, and all other presses.

EDWARD L. MEGILL, Patentee and Mfr.,
60 Duane Street, - - - NEW YORK.

GOLDING'S

TABLET ✲ PRESS

For Blocking Paper of all Sizes.



SHOWS THE POSITION OF PRESS WHEN PAPER IS READY FOR CEMENTING.

This press reduces cost of blocking to comparatively nothing. Over 5000 sheets can be blocked at a time in about ten minutes.

EVERY PRINTER, STATIONER AND BINDER NEEDS IT.

Prices, $9 and $15.

Send for Circular. *The Press is sold on trial.*

OPINIONS.

JOHN CARTER & Co., Paper Dealers, Boston: "It would be difficult for us to get along without it. Everyone doing blocking should have one."

JOHN MCINTOSH, Binder, etc., Boston: "The great advantage is in getting at both sides of a pad without a possibility of the paper slipping or twisting in any way. I like it."

RICHARD DAVIS, Mercantile Stationer, Boston: "It gives entire satisfaction."

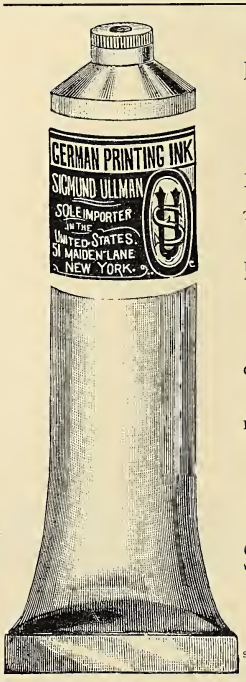
ANGELL'S Printing Office, New York City: "One week's use of the TABLET PRESS pays for its cost."

Patented and Manufactured by **GOLDING & CO.** Makers of and Dealers in

PRINTING PRESSES, TOOLS, TYPE AND MATERIALS,

183 to 199 Fort Hill Square, BOSTON.

Send three two-cent stamps for 166 pp illustrated catalogue.



FULL LINES OF BLACK AND COLORED

Printing & Lithographic

INKS

AND

PASTE COLORS.

The largest and most complete assortment in the country.

Bronze Powders for Printing

A SPECIALTY.

GERMAN PRINTING INKS IN TUBES IF DESIRED.

KEEPS THE INK FREE FROM SKIN AND DUST UNTIL USED UP.

Price List and Specimens sent on application.

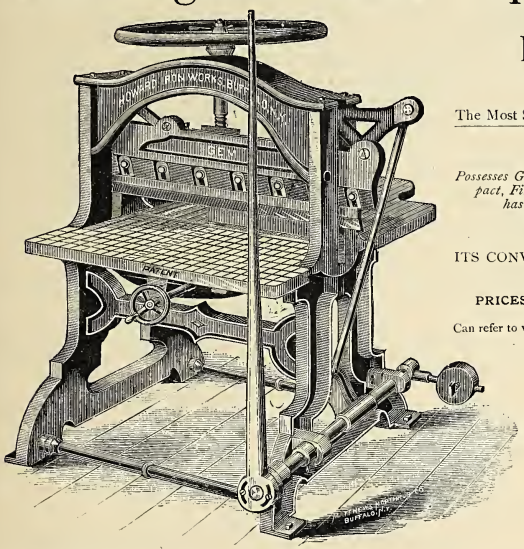
Sigmund Ullman

51 MAIDEN LANE,

NEW YORK.

SIGMUND ULLMAN. E. H. WIMPFHEIMER.

The Original "GEM" Paper and Card Cutter



Invented and Manufactured by the

HOWARD IRON WORKS,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Most Simple, Durable and Perfect Hand-Machine made.

. No other Hand-Machine equal to it

Possesses Great Strength. Works Easily and Smoothly. Very Heavy, Compact, Firm and Rigid. Knife Cuts Perfectly True. Windlass-Clamp has Free and Quick Motion. Cutting Sticks of Wood in Table to receive Knife. Table divided into Lines, Squares and Inches. Back and Side Gauges,

ITS CONVENIENCE AND ADAPTABILITY ARE WELL KNOWN TO THE TRADE.

PRICES—30-in., Weight 1,200 lbs., $175; 32-in., Weight 1,500 lbs., $200.

Can refer to very many sold and in use all over the United States for many years, which GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

HOWARD IRON WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper Makers, Book Binders and Printers' Machinery,

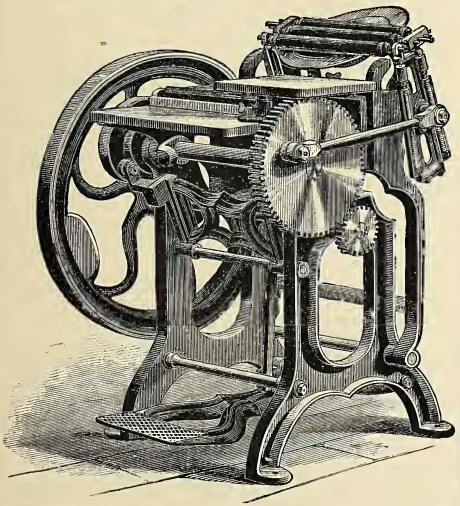
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

"DIAMOND" SELF-CLAMP PAPER CUTTER,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Gen'l Western Agents, 115 & 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO.

The Old Style Gordon Presses.



EIGHTH MEDIUM—7×11, inside chase—with Throw-off, on cars at Factory, $175.
QUARTO MEDIUM—10×15, inside chase—with Throw-off, on cars at Factory, $270.
Less 5 per cent for cash.

Steam Fixtures, $15. These prices include 1 Roller Mould, 2 Sets Stocks and 3 Chases.

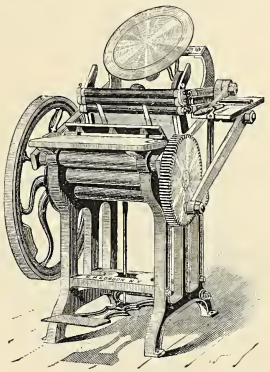
Built in the Most Substantial Manner and of the Best Material.

Of the large number of these Presses manufactured and sold BY US, NOT ONE HAS FAILED to give entire satisfaction.

F. M. POWELL & CO., 119 SOUTH CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

THE

New Style Gordon Press.



Five Sizes Made: 13x19, 11x17, 10x15, 9x13 & 8x12,
(INSIDE THE CHASE).

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

GORDON PRESS WORKS

99 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

H. HARTT, Pres't. WM. T. HODGE, Sec'y. ANDREW HARTT, Treas.

GARDEN CITY TYPE FOUNDRY,

CAPITAL STOCK, $150,000. ORGANIZED SEPT. 10, 1883.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS'

Machinery and Material.

FACTORY: Cor. 19th & Blackwell Sts. *OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:* 180 & 182 Monroe St.

CHICAGO.

DE VOS' PATENT LEAD AND SLUG RACK.

Cabinets, Cases, Stands,

Wood Furniture, Reglet, Imposing Stones, Etc.

IMPORTERS OF

German Printing Inks and Bronzes.

C. JURGENS & BRO.

86 & 88 Dearborn Street,

CHICAGO,

Electrotypers

AND

Stereotypers,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEADS, SLUGS,

AND

LABOR-SAVING FURNITURE.

COUNTRY ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

Illinois Type-Founding Company,

200 & 202 S. Clark St., Chicago.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR

Geo. Bruce's Son & Co. and James Conner's Sons,

NEW YORK.

Newspaper Dresses and Complete Outfits for Job Offices.

PRINTING PRESSES,

Of all makers, and everything requisite in the Printing art, furnished at manufacturers' prices.

☞Send for our New Specimen Book for 1883.

HOLYOKE. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

W. H. PARSONS & CO.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS

News and Book Papers

A SPECIALTY.

Card Board, Envelopes, Flat Writing, Etc.

CHICAGO OFFICE: 148 LA SALLE STREET.

C. M. DAVIS, AGENT.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE,

ELECTROTYPERS,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

LABOR SAVING LEADS, SLUGS, RULE AND METAL FURNITURE.

Prompt attention given to orders from outside the city.

303–305 Dearborn St., ✻ 46–48 Third Avenue,

CHICAGO, ILL.

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON,

PRINTERS OF FINE JOB WORK,

FOR THE TRADE.

BOOKWORK, CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES

WEDDING ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

SPECIAL FORMS SET UP AND ELECTROTYPED

FOR THE COUNTRY TRADE.

140–146 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

SMITH & SEAL,

DEALERS IN

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS'

Machinery & Materials

No. 124 EXCHANGE PLACE,

Philadelphia, Pa.

ESTIMATES FOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND OUTFITS FURNISHED.

FRENCH LINEN.

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CREAM LAID LINEN FLAT PAPER.

500 Sheets to Ream.

Made of Pure Linens. Suitable for Finest Office Stationery.

We carry in Stock the following Sizes and Weights :

12 lb. Folio,	$3.00 per Ream.	12 lb. Demy,	$3.00 per Ream.
16 " "	4.00 " "	16 " "	4.00 " "
16 " Royal,	4.00 " "	20 " Double Cap,	5.00 " "
20 " "	5.00 " "	24 " "	6.00 " "

Above prices are net.

CHICAGO PAPER COMPANY,

181 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

✲

NEW ENGLAND

TYPE FOUNDRY CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

243 Washington Street.

✲

NEW DESIGNS

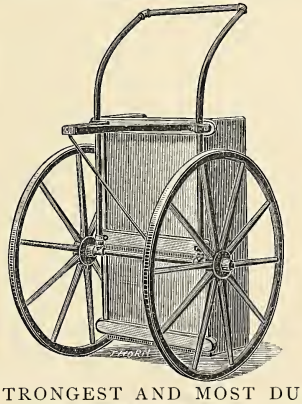
BEING CONSTANTLY ISSUED BY US.

THE

Chicago Metal Felloe Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS'



DELIVERY HAND WAGONS.

THE STRONGEST AND MOST DURABLE

EVER OFFERED TO THE TRADE.

CHICAGO METAL FELLOE CO.: CHICAGO, August 29, 1884.

Gents,—The hand cart you supplied us is undeniably the strongest on the market; the metal felloes cannot possibly wear out or break with any ordinary usage; we strongly recommend them.

Yours truly,

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON.

FACTORY AND OFFICE:

Corner 53rd and Arnold Streets, CHICAGO, ILL.

GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler,

115 & 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE

USED BY THE

Chicago Tribune, Chicago Times, Chicago Daily News, Chicago Staats Zeitung, A. N. Kellogg Co. (all offices), Chicago Newspaper Union, Western Newspaper Union, St. Paul Globe, St. Paul Day (new paper), Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis Journal, Kansas City Journal, Des Moines Register, Des Moines Leader, Quincy Whig, Quincy Herald, Dubuque Herald (dress 8 years old), Dubuque Times, Keokuk Gate City, Burlington Argus, Muscatine Tribune, Muscatine Journal, Fort Wayne Gazette, Fort Wayne Sentinel, Oshkosh Northwestern, Springfield (Ills.) Journal, and scores of other leading papers throughout the country.

IF YOU CONSULT YOUR BEST INTERESTS YOU WILL

Buy only our Superior Copper-Mixed Type.

WE ARE GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS FOR THE

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS CO.'S DRUM CYLINDER, TWO-REVOLUTION AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES,

THE HOWARD IRON WORKS' PAPER CUTTERS,

AND ALSO CARRY A FULL LINE OF

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRESSES.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED
AND
COMPLETE OUT-FITS SHIPPED ON SHORT NOTICE.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED. Established 1804. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO.

CHICAGO: 154 Monroe St.
NEW YORK: 63-65 Beekman St.
TYPE FOUNDERS.

NEWSPAPER DRESSES. JOB OFFICE OUTFITS.

OUR BOOK AND NEWSPAPER **TYPE** *Cast from the BEST QUALITY of DURABLE METAL*

For Wear, Accuracy and Finish, EXCELLED BY NONE.

——OUR ORIGINAL DESIGNS——

In JOB, DISPLAY TYPE and SCRIPTS are so varied that we can fit out a Complete Office in our own type.

Type of other Founders furnished when desired.

Printing Presses, Printing Inks, Paper Cutters.

ON HAND, A FULL LINE OF

CASES, CABINETS, STANDS, GALLEYS, IMPOSING STONES,

ETC.

CHICAGO BRANCH. } CHAS. B. ROSS, Manager. { No. 154 Monroe St.

ELECTROTYPE

Calendars for 1885.

Sixty-Four different Styles and Sizes.

The best and most complete assortment of Calendar designs in this country.

SAMPLE SHEETS ON APPLICATION.

A. ZEESE & CO.

ELECTROTYPERS,

Relief-Line and Photo-Engravers,

155 & 157 DEARBORN STREET,

CHICAGO.

CARTER, RICE & CO.

CORPORATION.

WHOLESALE **PAPER** DEALERS,

252 Devonshire St., BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

WE CARRY A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

Book, News, Cover and Manilla Papers

FINE, SUPERFINE AND ENGINE-SIZED

FLATS, CARDS, CARD-BOARD, TAGS, TWINE, ETC.

In fact, every kind of Paper a Stationer or Printer has occasion to use.

SEND FOR SAMPLES

OF LATEST THING IN COVER PAPER,

Our "Imperial" and "Royal Antique."

THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

2 TAYLOR BUILDING, MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - - JOS. PEAKE, SEC.-TREAS.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One dollar and a half per annum in advance; for six months, Seventy-five Cents; single copies, Fifteen Cents.

THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the tenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Secretary by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	ONE MONTH.	THREE MONTHS.	SIX MONTHS.	TWELVE MONTHS.
One inch	$ 4 00	$11 00	$ 21 00	$ 38 50
One-eighth page	8 00	22 75	38 50	75 00
One-quarter page	12 00	34 00	65 00	115 00
One-half page	20 00	56 00	105 00	190 00
One page	35 00	90 00	170 00	325 00

The following gentlemen have authority to receive and receipt for subscriptions to THE INLAND PRINTER:

NEW YORK: Franklin A. Baxter, *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, 17 Spruce street.
PHILADELPHIA: C. W. Miller, Rec.-Sec. Pressmen's Union, P. O. Box 269.
WASHINGTON, D. C.: Henry Evans, Pressroom Government Printing Office.
ST. LOUIS, MO.: W. H. Bowman, 2514 Cass ave.
CHICAGO: Edward Langston, with J. M. W. Jones Printing Co.
BOSTON, MASS.: Silas L. Morse, 117 Franklin street.
TORONTO, ONT.: James McDonald, with Rowsell & Hutchison.
BUFFALO, N. Y.: E. D. Eastabrook, 81 W. Genesee street.
MEMPHIS, TENN.: H. P. Hanson, Sec'y Typographical Union No. 11.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.: M. A. True, 51 and 53 Lyon street.
MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL, MINN.: T. S. Clinch, *Tribune* Job Room.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: Fred. A. Lorenz, Carlon & Hollenbeck's Pressroom.
WINNIPEG, MAN.: A. Fletcher, Sec'y Typographical Union No. 191.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.: J. L. Robinette, 1520 Ninth street.
MILWAUKEE: W. P. Harmon, at Burdick & Armitage, Broadway.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail of the following well-known newsdealers in Chicago:
WELLS B. SIZER, 152 Dearborn street.
PIERCE & SNYDER, 122 Dearborn street.
MCDONALD & CO., 55 Washington street.

Applications for agencies will be received from responsible working printers in every town and city in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1884.

PRINTING IN OUR PENITENTIARIES.

THE question of prison contract labor, as at present practiced in our penal institutions, is one which has recently attracted the attention of many earnest, right-thinking people. While no rational man, who has given the subject an hour's serious consideration, has advocated or will advocate a proposition to keep the criminal in *idleness* at the expense of the state, it must not be forgotten there is a vast difference between compelling the law-breaker to earn his living by the sweat of his brow, and aggregating the crime of the state on two or three branches of industry, compelling these callings to bear the brunt of such crime, and leasing the labor of the convicts to unprincipled speculators for their own enrichment. By this method a double wrong is perpetrated on society—a wrong too, which bears equally on the employer and mechanic—because it requires no argument to prove that the employer, who pays an honest day's wages for an honest day's work, cannot successfully compete in the labor market with a contractor who pays forty, fifty or even sixty cents per day for the labor of the convict, who frequently turns out work by the agency of the most improved machinery — furnished by the state.

While these facts have long been acknowledged, and the iniquity of the *contract* system conceded, they now possess a special significance to the craft by the proposition which has recently found favor in several quarters to have the "public printing" or the printing for the several states performed in our penitentiaries. Although we have no fears that any such project can successfully be carried into execution, the fact that it has been seriously broached by men who would feign poise as public benefactors, and its feasibility indorsed by a number of the clerical fraternity, regardless of the moral turpitude involved in the carrying out of such a scheme, warrants us in calling the attention of the craft to the subject. It has been urged that the whole question of prison administration should be regarded as a branch of political science, which has as important a bearing upon the public prosperity and well-being as any other department of public service. Accepting this proposition as sound in the main, we are at a loss to comprehend what process of reasoning these wiseacres adopt to justify their proposition that an intelligent, law-abiding class of skilled mechanics should be robbed of their daily bread, because a class of criminals, *outside of their profession*, have forfeited their right, for the time being at least, to liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

A few months ago a Senator of Cape May county, New Jersey, in moving a resolution for the appointment of a committee to examine and report upon the feasibility of having the public printing of that state done by convicts, had the temerity to insinuate that there would always be plenty of printer convicts to perform the work. An investigation by the Trenton Typographical Union, to determine what basis there was for such a statement, developed the fact that there had not been five printers confined in the penitentiary of that state for five years; and we have every reason to believe that similar investigations in the other states would give a similar result.

But, as stated, the advocacy of this system has not been confined to the random, reckless assertions of crack-brained would-be legislators. Many of our sensational, political preachers have recently taken up the cudgels in its behalf; and it is to the demands of these fanatics that we wish to present a counter proposition. The dearth of talent in a large number of our theological graduates has long been a matter of complaint—mediocrity being the rule, talent the exception; while their mammonized servility is apparent to all, the finger of Providence and the path of duty invariably pointing in the same direction —*an increase of salary*. Many of these can glibly discourse on evolution or revolution, humbug or Humboldt, but the gospel seems to be a closed book. Now our proposition is, that instead of establishing a printing office, a theological seminary be established in every penitentiary in the land. Some years ago we had George Francis Train for a companion, at dinner, at the Neill

House, Columbus. As soon as his presence was known, a bevy of ladies flocked to the table, and plied him with every imaginable question. "O, Mr. Train," said one, "do tell us *why* so many smart, intelligent women marry rascals?" "Women like brains; it requires brains to make a rascal," responded the interrogated. Receiving this explanation as a correct one, we have the *raw material* in abundance to commence operations with; certainly a great improvement on the intellectually unqualified occupants of many of our pulpits, and certainly no class is more in need of saving grace than our convicts. Next, let these criminals be made the subject of special prayer, and as the prayer of the righteous availeth much, there is every reason to believe conversion would follow; and the adoption of this method would ultimately develop a class of divines who would preach the gospel in its purity, the results of which would be a diminution of crime, and a decrease in the number of our penitentiary occupants. Then as to the question of re-imbursing the state for the necessary outlay, upon which so much stress is laid, we reply, that it would be amply repaid by the reformation effected in the criminals, and subsequently in society. But if even this is unsatisfactory, we have no doubt an arrangement could be made whereby a portion of the convict's first year's salary could be secured to the exchequer of the state. Be this as it may, we insist this proposition is neither more shocking nor unjust than the demand that the crime of the state be saddled upon the printing fraternity—a class of citizens ranking among the most intelligent and law-abiding in the community.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF WHITE PAPER.

A FEW weeks ago the Secretary of the Treasury, fearing infection by cholera, issued an order prohibiting the importation of rags from foreign ports into the United States. As the importations of last year reached the enormous total of 84,000 tons, or about one-third of the entire amount consumed in the country, and aas ll first-class book and writing paper is made in the main from rags, the effect of this virtual interdict on the product of our paper mills may be appreciated. The order, which was originally intended to go into effect September 1, was subsequently modified so as to admit all cargoes then on their way to the United States, except where it had been proved they were directly shipped from an infected port, after which the embargo was made imperative, irrespective alike of the port of shipment or destination. For a time this order created comparatively little trouble in the paper market; but as the domestic stock of rags diminished, and it became apparent that the embargo would be indefinitely extended, the manufacturers became alarmed, and as a result the price of paper advanced from forty to sixty per cent, while a further increase of ten to twenty per cent is now regarded as inevitable.

The New York *Evening Post*, in referring to the subject editorially, says:

The treasury order prohibiting the importation of rags, without regard to the place of exportation and without regard even to the chances of cholera infection, is likely to work enormous injury to the cheap newspapers all over the country, as well as to paper manufacturers. It is estimated by good authority that if the order stands in force six months, it will cause such an advance in the price of print paper that it will nearly kill all of the one-cent papers and seriously cripple the two-cent papers, the margin between the cost of white paper and the selling price of the journals being very small.

Under these circumstances a meeting of the American Paper Manufacturers Association was held at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, October 22, over 125 gentlemen being in attendance. President Parsons, of Holyoke, Mass., in his opening remarks emphatically denied that rags are dangerous to public health, and maintained that the embargo should be removed from cargoes coming from non-infected ports. He had written to Acting Secretary Coon, and had been unable to get even an opinion as to whether the prohibition would continue longer than December 1, or not. After debate, the following preamble and resolution offered by Augustine Smith was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS the order of the Treasury Department, dated August 30, 1884, prohibiting the landing of rags from all foreign ports between the 1st of September and the 1st of December, 1884, has been and is productive of great injury to the paper manufacturing and publishing interests of the United States, and, in the opinion of your memorialists, is entirely uncalled for in the interests of the public health and, as we are advised, is not warranted by any existing law;

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair, who shall nominate a committee of five, who shall take such action in the matter as they deem best for the interest of the association.

Several communications from members of the association, unable to be present, were read, advising curtailment of production and the raising of the price of paper, after which the following resolution, offered by Mr. W. R. Sheffield, of Saugerties, N. Y., was adopted with only five dissenting voices:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting of the American Paper Manufacturers Association of the United States, that we should curtail our production to the extent of fifty per cent of our output and that the details for carrying this resolution into effect be referred to the respective divisions of this association for their immediate action.

After the meeting of the eastern members of the National Association had adjourned, the manufacturers of writing and book papers held a conference to take action regarding the stoppage of the mills. To definitely settle the question, *pro* or *con*, a committee of five, composed of representative manufacturers, was appointed to decide on a plan of action and report before adjournment. As the result of their labors the following agreement was presented and immediately signed by the authorized agents of twenty paper mills, representing 600 tons of paper.

We, the undersigned manufacturers of loft dried, animal sized and engine sized writing and book papers, agree that we will shut down our engines and machines the last full week of November, December and January, provided that eighty per cent of the production shall sign this agreement.

Since adjournment sufficient signatures have been obtained to warrant the announcement that the "shut down" is an accomplished fact.

It will thus be seen that the outlook from a business stand point is far from encouraging; and while there is no doubt this action will lead to temporary embarassment at least, it remains to be seen whether the inventive genius of the American mechanic will not ultimately rise equal to

the emergency, and by the appliances of new machinery, agencies and material, so far as publishers and printers are concerned, avert in some measure the threatened disaster.

CORRECT ESTIMATING.

WHILE conversing a few days ago with a friend on the slipshod method of estimating followed by too many of our business firms engaged in the printing and kindred trades, and the advantages to be derived from the adoption of a systematic, and as far as practicable, uniform rule, he remarked: "Let me give an example which recently came under my own observation. An acquaintance of mine, about to publish a work, sought an estimate of the cost of composition and press work from six different establishments, with the following results: composition, per page, first office, $2.50; second, $1.75. Press work, first office, $18 per form; second, $13; third, $15; and fourth, $10. Now, in the name of common sense how could there be a discrepancy of *80 per cent* between the estimate of rational business men in a transaction of this character, if business had been conducted on business principles?" The truth of the matter is a large proportion of the so-called collapses are the result of carelessness rather than intentional dishonesty. Many men in their overweening anxiety to get work, especially beginners, don't stop to think; they want to be busy, to see the presses running, and allowing their impulses to control their judgment, without duly considering the wear and tear of material and machinery, incidental expenses, etc., accept work at a positive loss, and, as they generally belong to a class who do not believe in taking *monthly soundings*, when adversity overtakes them they are forced to the wall, and lock the stable door after the horse has been stolen.

A comparatively short time ago an acquaintance engaged in the printing business, who seemed to float on the tide of prosperity, and who, to all appearances, was making money, was vehemently protesting against what he was pleased to call the red-tape system of monthly statements. "Why," said he, "its all nonsense. I know where I stand every Saturday night just as well as those who make out a statement as long as the moral law. These time tickets, and long-spun estimates, and the like are bosh, and in my judgment represent a sheer waste of time. I know the cost of and profit on 5,000 business cards or 10,000 letter circulars just as well as if I filled a sheet of paper to find it out." Time rolled by and a change came over the spirit of his dreams. Meeting him one day, when everybody was complaining, we inquired the state of business. He replied, "I'm in an ugly fix, and what's more I don't see my way out of it." Upon reminding him of his boast a short time before that he was making money, and that he didn't believe in detailed estimates, time tickets or monthly balance sheets, he remarked: "Well, by Jove I thought I was, but the film was taken off my eyes when I was compelled to pay out $2,500 for new to replace worn out material, and $350 or $400 for repairs, and then I found I came out at the little end of the horn." And this is just what nineteen out of twenty men will eventually experience who try to run their business on his method.

HINTS TO APPRENTICES.

IN connection with imposition, a few hints upon making up, furniture and locking up forms will not be out of place. Sufficient importance is not usually attached to this feature of the printer's work, and the locking up of a form is sometimes spoken of as a matter of small moment, which anyone can perform. But an examination of two forms, one locked up by a printer who has made the subject a study, and the other by one who has not, will show at once that there is more in the matter than appears upon the surface. The description of chase used, the furniture, side-sticks and quoins, all play an important part in locking-up; and a good selection of these materials goes a long way towards securing accuracy of workmanship.

First, with reference to the chase, if you have a choice, select one that is nicely squared and strong enough to resist the pressure exerted by the quoins as they are driven into position. When cross-bars are used, whether fixed or movable, there is not much danger of the chase "bowing," but when, either from the shape of the form or its size, cross-bars cannot be used, then the tendency to "bow" is great and needs to be guarded against, more especially in large forms. Wrought-iron chases are preferable in book-work to cast-iron, as they are usually better made and have a greater power of resistance. Cast-iron chases are liable to be affected by atmospheric changes, and frequently have flaws which develop at inconvenient times. Many a form has been pied on account of a flaw in a cast-iron chase, the existence of which was not known or suspected. Should necessity compel the use of cast-iron chases, they should be well tested on every occasion before using.

Second, as to furniture. In book or catalogue work, metal furniture is preferable to wood, for the simple reason that it does not shrink or expand, as is the case with wood furniture, and being cast to even faces is easier to make up. Especially in the case of a form composed of pages with borders or running heads with rules under, in which perfect register is expected should metal furniture be used. If it cannot be had, then all the furniture intended for gutters, backs and heads should be compared and gauged before putting it into the form, in order to be sure that no trouble will ensue after the form has gone to press.

No rules can be laid down as to the quantity of furniture to be used between each page in making up a form, as this will be governed by the margin allowed by the stock, or, in other words, by the difference between the size of the page of type and the page of the work when trimmed after binding. It is safe to say, however, that not less than one pica should be allowed for trimming, except in cases where the margin is very small. To make our meaning plain, we will suppose a sixteen-page form is to be made up, the size of stock being 22 by 32 inches, the type page measuring 4 by 6 inches, or 24 by 36 picas. The furniture for one quarter of the form—comprising pages 1, 8, 9, 16, for example—should be eight picas in the back, or in the spaces between pages 1 and 16 and 8 and 9, and ten picas in the head spaces between pages 1 and 8 and 9 and 16. This would give a pica for trimming and leave a fair margin around the page. The furniture between each quarter of the form should be sufficient to measure eleven inches one way, and

sixteen the other, from type to type, the bars of the chase running between each quarter of the form, to give strength and solidity in locking up. When wood quoins are used the beveled sticks for the side and foot of each quarter should be in good condition and properly planed, to avoid danger of "springing" when the quoins are driven into position. Where patent iron quoins are used the furniture should be perfectly squared to avoid the same trouble.

Having laid the pages down in regular order and placed furniture, chase, etc., in position, take off the cords around each page, beginning with the inside pages, and gently pressing the furniture around them as you proceed to keep the pages from "squabbling." When all the cords are taken off, adjust sufficient quoins to keep everything in place, and look carefully over the pages to see that no letters or points, at the ends of the lines have slipped. Being satisfied that all is correct in this respect, get the final proofs of the pages and compare each page of type with the proof to see that all corrections have been made, rectifying any errors that may have escaped the notice of the corrector. Then gently plane down the form, to make sure that every letter is well on its feet, and slightly tap the quoins all around the form; then drive them a little more forcibly, taking care not to put the form out of the square by driving the quoins more on one side than the other. We have seen printers locking up forms as though the mallet they wielded was a pile driver, and the quoins the piles to be driven; and having, by so doing, raised all the type from the imposing surface, take a planer and pound on the type to get it back to its place as though the type was made of case-hardened steel, which no amount of pounding would injure. This is not the way to lock up and plane down a form; and a little experience will soon prove to the typo that gentleness and patience will accomplish far more than merciless driving and pounding, both in saving of time and in preservation of material.

If the pages have running heads they should be gauged with a straight-edge, a strip of brass rule being the best instrument for that purpose, each page being filled out or reduced as may be necessary; for sometimes pages are not accurately made up and need a little attention before they can be sent to press. A press-proof should then be taken of the form for examination by the proofreader, who will see that pages are properly laid down, corrections all made and furniture correctly made up, to avoid delay after the form has gone to press. When this is not done the press is either delayed after the form is made ready, or errors pass which afterwards have to be corrected by a page of "errata" being added to the work.

The above remarks apply to an ordinary form of book-work. In a future number we will offer a few suggestions in relation to other classes of work which, perhaps, require even more careful attention than that treated of in the present chapter.

NOT A PERFECT SPECIMEN.

ABOUT one hundred years ago a number of the professors of the Edinburgh University attempted to publish a work which should be a perfect specimen of typographical accuracy. Every precaution was taken to secure the desired result. Six experienced proofreaders were employed, who devoted hours to the reading of each page; and, after it was thought perfect, it was posted up in the hall of the University with a notification that a reward of £50 would be paid to any person who would discover an error. Each page was suffered to remain two weeks in the place where it had been posted before the work was printed, and the professors thought they had attained the object for which they had been striving. When the work was issued it was discovered that several errors had been committed, one of which was on the first line of the first page.

AN apprentice in England writes to *The Printing and Paper Trades Journal*, London, under date of Sept. 1st, as follows:

Dear Sirs,—I received your post card on Tuesday morning last and beg to state that my master says that apprentices are not allowed to take trade journals, and as I didn't know when I wrote to you that I was not doing right, I beg to withdraw my name from the list of subscribers at present. I liked your *Paper and Printing Trades Journal* very much, but it seems that I am debarred from taking it.

The journal to which this communication was sent says, in reply: "If it were not for getting the poor lad into a row we should publish the names and addresses." Well, we should like to get hold of the addresses, accompanied with a likeness of the antideluvian who objects to his apprentice taking a trade journal. We don't think his counterpart can be found on the American continent, at least we hope not.

A MILWAUKEE correspondent writes: "In one of your near future numbers please state your opinion in regard to the wages that apprentices in job offices should receive each year of their apprenticeship, giving them four years to learn the business." Our correspondent should have been a little more explicit, because even the wages of an apprentice will be in a great measure gauged by the rate of wages paid to journeymen. Thus, an apprentice in Denver, where the scale is $21 per week, or Austin, where it is $20, will receive more than he would in Utica, Cleveland or Lowell, for example, where wages range from $8 to $14, because the cost of living is higher in the former than in the last named cities. Taking the wages in Chicago, however, $18 per week, as the average, we should say that $3, $6, $9 and $12, respectively, would be a fair compensation. As this is a question, however, upon which a diversity of opinion may be found, we shall be pleased to receive the views of our readers thereon.

THE last issue of *Caslon's Circular*, under the head of "Piracy Defeated," says:—

Our readers will be glad to know that in future all novelties produced by type founders, whether in this country or abroad, can, and no doubt will, be protected for a period of five years from date of registration, and the protecting mark is so simple that it will be possible to put it even upon a small type. Five years is a sufficiently long period to enable a type founder to sell his novelties throughout his market, and to reap the reward to which his enterprise and energy have entitled him. Many a printer has been attracted by the specimens of unscrupulous persons calling themselves type founders, which specimens, by the way, are invariably printed from types made by the legitimate founder whose types are pirated, and, in ignorance of

the abominable means by which the spurious imitations are produced, has ordered type in the expectation of receiving a good article, only to find out too late, that he has been grossly imposed upon. * * * To enable all legitimate type founders to protect their productions in future, we are glad to give publicity to the following particulars:

1. A set of capitals from A to Z constitutes one set of designs, which can be registered for twenty shillings.

2. A set of lower-case from a to z also constitutes one set, which can be registered for twenty shillings.

3. Registration of a set of types in one size protects all sizes or bodies in which it may be produced.

4. A combination border of an indefinite number of pieces constitutes one set, and can be registered for twenty shillings, provided the said pieces are component parts of one scheme or design.

5. The protecting mark signifying registration is simply the letters Rd. and the figures denoting the number of the registration. The former costly and ugly mark is therefore abandoned.

We hope that our American friends will at once avail themselves of the protection that is now within their reach, and secure to themselves the sale of novelties, which hitherto have no sooner made their appearance in this country than they have been unscrupulously appropriated, to our disadvantage, and, indeed, to the disadvantage of all legitimate type-founding, as well as to the loss of the original founder.

THE TRUE INVENTION OF PRINTING.

DISCOVERY OF DOCUMENTS UNKNOWN TO ANY HISTORIAN OF PRINTING.

We have already referred to the exceedingly interesting character of the paper read before the Dublin Congress by Mr. George Bullen, of the British Museum. The communication was founded on a recent discovery that the inventor of printing was identified, in a book published in 1470, as Bonne-montanus, the Latinized form of Gutenberg. Instead of reprinting Mr. Bullen's paper, we give the following account of the article on which it was based, with an *original* translation of the Latin passage in question:

In the number of the 10th of October, *Le Livre*, has given prominence to an article of M. Dutent, devoted to the interesting question, "Who is the Inventor of Printing?" the article being extracted from a new manual for the amateurs of engraving, written by one who had labored for many years in the rich library at Rouen. The author brought forward with much clearness and reviewed with considerable sagacity the texts of the principal known documents, distinguishing, after the example of Mr. Hessels, the pieces that were certainly apocryphal and those that were suspected of being so. This conclusion is a sensible one, and his opinion may be regarded as impartial, being altogether devoid of the blindness which the spirit of patriotism often induces when such questions are treated of.

It was in the Low Countries, evidently, that the first attempts at printing were made. Whether these were of the nature of block printing, originally, and whether later on they made use of letters separated one from the other, either engraved on wood, or on lead, or founded or cast by some imperfect process, the fact is that what it is convenient to call the Dutch school, or that of Haarlem, has not left any products of the art that are not merely rudimentary.

The story, told by Junius, of a workman named John, who in the middle of one Christmas night, stole the types and materials of Coster, and then proceeded with them to Amsterdam (then a place of no importance), thence to Cologne, and afterwards to Mayence, where he printed in 1442 certain books similar to those of Coster, with the type and utensils belonging to his former master, is in the last degree unworthy of belief, and ought to be regarded merely as a fable. The invention of a man of genius, the true practical secret of printing with movable types, such as that connected with Mayence, has no relationship with the legend of the dishonest workman.

What is really incontestable, is that during the first half of the 15th century, at a date earlier than is generally imagined, in various places such as the Low Countries, the banks of the Rhine, and Germany, people were engaged secretly in experimenting in processes for reproducing pictures, and for multiplying writings, by material and mechanical means, without the employment of the pen. There will be found, in the remarkable work of Mr. Hessels, on Gutenberg, page 7, various names of artisans in this branch of industry, with certain dates and the names of the places where they lived. Wimpfeling has made known in his "Catalogus Episcoporum Argentinensium," that Gutenberg, after the loss of his first process at Strasbourg, arrived at Mayence in 1445, and found there some investigators, men who were like himself making experiments in this direction "*in hac arte investiganda similiter laborantes.*"

In fact, printing could only have been invented in this way. The experience of one man is taken advantage of by another, and the failure of one is a guide to his successor. From mistakes and failures knowledge is derived. The first ill designed efforts give place to better processes. A man of intelligence, laboring and experimenting by himself, ultimately utilizes the experience of his predecessors, and, avoiding their errors, evolves a process, an art and an industry, in reality—and of this he was in reality, as was declared by his contemporaries, the inventor.

Such was the position of Gutenberg. The *document appended*, and which is *not known to any historian of printing*, is of prime importance; for in it Gutenberg is asserted to be the real inventor of typography, as it exists even in the present day.

In a letter of Savoisien Guillaume Fichet, addressed to Robert Gaguin, a printed letter, which we find at the head of some copies of the work entitled "*Gasparini Pergamensis orthographiæ liber*," in small 4to, the second book printed in Paris, we read, folio 2, *verso*, the following passage:

Instead of reprinting the original Latin we give the following translation: "The new class of book publishers whom, within our recollection Germany has, like a sort of Trojan horse, poured forth in every direction, have brought to us a great illumination, for they say that there was, not far from the city of Mentz, a certain John with a surname Gutten-Berg, who first contrived, some time ago, an art of Printing by which they make books, not with a reed as other scribes did in the old times, nor with a quill as we do now, but with brazen letters, and that too in an elegant, even and beautiful manner; that man certainly was worthy of being endowed with divine honors by all the muses, by all arts, and by all the tongues of those who delight in books, and of being esteemed much more eminent than the gods and goddesses * * * to, and as Ceres was the first to cleave the sod with the plough, the first to give food and sustenance to the world, yet that Gutten-Berg made a far more precious and divine discovery; for he carved out letters of such a kind that whatever can be said or thought may be very soon written and copied and committed to the memory of posterity. But I must not omit to mention here those among us who already surpass their masters in the art, of whom Ulrich, Michael and Martin are said to be the chief, who some time ago printed the letters of Gaspurin, which John Lapidanus revised. * * * Written in haste by me at the Sorbonne on the 1st of January at daybreak."

The value of these statements must be striking to every reader. We find here besides a eulogium on printing, the name of its inventor. This is the authentic testimony of makers of books by a new process. Who were these strangers, these new comers? One was named John, surnamed Gutten-Berg, who was the first to invent the art of printing. *This is clear and precise.*

We must now see who those were who became guarantees of Claudin's assertion. These were the master printers who brought to Paris the new art which it is said Louis XI induced to stay in Paris, and which the Prior of Sorbonne called the Germans. Among these three master printers we find Martin Krantz, who was the son of Peter Krantz, who figures as a witness in the second trial of Gutten-Berg, at Mayence, in 1455. The two others, Michael Friburger and Urich Gering, were also well known. They came from Basle before they established a printing office in Paris. There can be no doubt that the testimony of these three printers may be relied upon in regard to the inventor of the art. They brought with them to Paris the secrets of its origin, and in this way announced to all the world the name of the inventor of their new industry. Fichet edited their Declaration, which they signed for the benefit of posterity. Here certainly is a document

which may be called contemporaneous, as Gutten-Berg died in 1468, and the testimony authentic and undeniable just before, not hitherto discovered, the very earliest known up to the present time being the "Chronicle of the Popes," by Philip de Signamine, in addition to those of the "Chronicle of Cologne," etc. The date of the letter of Fichet is easy to fix. The book is, it is well known, the second one printed in Paris at the Sorbonne. The first book printed at Paris was issued at the end of the year 1469, or at the beginning of 1470. The preface of the book now under notice being dated in the month of January, the first of the three last months of the year, when it was begun at Eastertide. It therefore follows that the letter of Fichet to Goquin is at the end of the same year, namely, 1470.

Dr. Ingram remarked that there was no copy of the Orthographia in Trinity College Library. As to the main question—namely, who was the author of printing in Europe—he feared they must be content to remain in an agnostic state of mind.

Mr. Richard Garnett stated that he had had in his possession a copy of a work by an Italian writer of the sixteenth century, Passi, in which he stated Gutenberg learned the art of printing from a Chinese, through the medium of the Russians. Passi mentioned that he had seen Chinese works which had been presented to Pope Leo X by Portuguese, and learning from these that the Chinese were acquainted with printing, he formed his theory respecting Gutenberg.

Mr. Bullen remarked that the art of printing from blocks might have been introduced from China, but the real printing was printing from movable types, and printing from movable types was known in Japan and the Corea before the introduction of printing in Europe. The British Museum now contained 300 volumes which had been purchased from Her Majesty's Consul at Bangkok, and Professor Douglas had assured him (Mr. Bullen) that some of those works were printed about 1417.

Mr. Harrison (London) remarked that the irony of fate was shown in the fact that Fichet, who wrote of the art of printing as perpetuating the memory of man, did not get his own letter made known until 400 years after it was written.—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

TYPE RUSTING: ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

The *Austrian Printer's Gazette* has the following on the causes of type rusting, and on caustic lye as a preservative. It is written by Alios Sassik, head of the Imperial Printing Establishment, in Vienna:

"With zincotypes the greatest possible cleanliness is most important, as oxidation takes place very rapidly in this kind of engraving. Zinc oxidizes very quickly when exposed to the air or to alkaline liquids; when the oxide is once formed, it freely develops under the influence of the soda potash. We would recommend the use of benzine or spirits of turpentine, then dry with a rag, leave a moment in the air, and place the zincotype in a drawer.

"When washing forms, dirty water or such as has already been used is often taken. This latter always contains potash, petroleum, and spirits and dirt. This is another cause of rusting. Another habit is no less injurious. When the potash does not act quickly enough, some washers are accustomed to pour spirits of turpentine on the brush or on a rag and to rub the rebellious spots, without taking the precaution, however, to use a little potash and clean water afterward.

"It has been ascertained by chemists that the spirits of turpentine, especially when old, absorb oxygen from the air and ozonizes it—that is, it transforms it into an active and positive oxide that acts very energetically—so that any spirits remaining on a form not only favors, but actually excites the development of the oxide on the type.

"The principal causes of type rusting may be resumed from the foregoing as follows: 1. Bad proportioned alloys. 2. Improper metals in the composition. 3. Placing the type in damp places, especially when not previously dried. 4. Want of care on the part of the washers of the forms.

"Let us now say a few words on potash of soda and the introduction of the fatty matters of soap into the potash. What we have said went to show that the soda lye does not produce the oxidation, but is rather neutral toward the type, and that the causes must be sought in negligence in washing and rinsing. Soda lye is the best caustic that we know, and it would be difficult to replace it; it makes the use of spirits of turpentine superfluous, and is only surpassed by benzine for cleaning zincotypes and wood engravings, as this latter oil prevents the wood from changing. The great point, therefore, is to make a good lye; there is no lack of receipts, but still there are complaints of the results obtained.

"Solid soda or soapstone, although dear, is excellent in its way, as it is put up in air-tight boxes and retains all its natural causticity and strength. Trade papers often give formulas in this matter that a chemist, the only judge, would not approve. The quantities for the mixtures are given, but no mention is made of the manipulation, nor the time required for boiling, nor the degree of heat, nor the quality of the substances—matters that are equally as important.

"In country towns the ashes of hardwoods, the beech, etc., are wetted with boiling rain water, some lime is added, the product is drawn off, and a very good lye and one that does not injure the type is obtained. In large cities, however, we have to follow another plan. The following receipt we have found excellent: Dissolve 2 kilograms of crystallized soda (carbonated sodic oxide), or 0.75 kilo of sub-carbonate of calcined soda, in 24 kilos of river water that contains no calcareous matters. Heat the mixture in boiler to boiling point. While boiling, slacken 2 kilograms of quick-lime in 6 kilograms of river water, make a kind of jelly of it and pour it into the solution while it is boiling; stir, lift from fire, cover up carefully and let cool and settle. Then pour the clarified part, the caustic solution, into stone jugs and cork hermetically, to prevent the carbonic acid gas of the air from entering. There will be a deposit of carbonate of lime on the bottom of the boiler; pour some river water on this, stir up and boil again. This second solution is weaker, and will serve for cleaning inking tables, cleaning rags, etc. The first solution should only be used for the forms. We have tried silicate of potash and found it inefficient; it contains but very little caustic soda."

THE FIRST NEWSPAPERS.

The initial printed newspapers of the world appeared in the following order, according to a writer in *Woodcock's Printer and Lithographic Weekly Gazette:*

	NAME.	TOWN.	YEAR.
0.	Printing introduced	Mayence	1438
1.	*Gazette*	Nuremberg	1457
2.	*Chronicle*	Cologne	1499
3.	*Gazette*	Venice	1570
4.	*Die Frankfurter Oberpostamts-Zeitung*	Frankfort	1615
5.	*Weekly News*	London	1622
6.	*Gazette de France*	Paris	1631
7.	*Postosch Inrikes Tidning*	Sweden	1644
8.	*Mercurius Politicus*	Leith, Scotland	1653
9.	*Courant*	Haarlem, Holland	1656
10.	*Publick Occurrences*	Boston	1690
11.	*Pue's Occurrences*	Dublin, Ireland	1700
12.	*Gazette*	St. Petersburg, Russia	1703
13.	*News Letter*	Boston	1704
14.	*Gaceta de Madrid*	Madrid, Spain	1704
15.	*Mercury*	Philadelphia, Pa	1719
16.	*Gazette*	New York	1725
17.	*Gazette*	Annapolis, Md	1727
18.	*Gazette*	Charleston, S. C.	1731
19.	*Gazette*	Williamsburg, Va	1736
20.	*Gazette*	Calcutta	1781

GLUE, PASTE, OR MUCILAGE.

Lehner publishes the following formula for making a liquid paste or glue from starch and acid: Place five pounds of potato starch in six pounds of water, and add one-quarter pound of pure nitric acid. Keep it in a warm place, stirring frequently for forty-eight hours. Then boil the mixture until it forms a thick and translucent substance. Dilute with water, if necessary, and filter through a thick cloth. At the same time another paste is made from sugar and gum arabic. Dissolve five pounds gum arabic and one pound of sugar in five pounds of water, and add one ounce of nitric acid and heat to boiling. Then mix the above with the starch paste. The resultant paste is liquid, does not mould, and dries on paper with a gloss. It is useful for labels, wrappers, and fine bookbinder's use. Dry pocket glue is made from twelve parts of glue and five parts of sugar. The glue is boiled until entirely dissolved, the sugar dissolved in the hot glue, and the mass evaporated until it hardens on cooling. The hard substance dissolves rapidly in lukewarm water, and is an excellent glue for use on paper.—*Polytech. Notiz.; Pharm. Record.*



12A, 24a. THREE-LINE EXCELSIOR SIGNET. $2.10
Quads and Spaces, 30c. 24a Lower Case, (extra) 1.15

A hat is the canopy of thought, the roof of imagination.
A high hat is a proper loft for lofty ideas and things to skip around in.
A soft hat often covers hard thoughts.

O, Happiness! our being's end and aim,
Good, Pleasure, Ease, Content, whate'er thy name:
Plant of celestial seed, if dropt below,
Say, in what mortal soil thou deign'st to grow?

LOWDYOIGH & BAWLER,

Rearragged Newsmongers, and Local Gossip Venders,

1234 Printing House St.

10A, 20a. PICA SIGNET. $2.70
20a Lower Case, (extra) 1.30

Richardson's Patent Mining Tool

A sure and Expeditious Instrument for Penetrating and excavating Micaceous, Auriferous Shale,

537 Bonaventure Avenue.

The triumph of Creation, the pride of every nation
Is mighty Man—a shaft of animated gas,—
Made of the elements of grass and garden sass.
And his life is but the twinkling of an eye,
And he lives the little twinkle but to die.

Robert Paden & Co., 1884.

Dealers in Fire-cured Lumber and Charcoal Shingles,

Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Cleveland Type Foundry,
Cleveland, Ohio.



8A, 16a. THREE-LINE NONPAREIL SIGNET. $3.85
Quads and Spaces, 38c. 16a Lower Case, (extra) 1.85

Down by the Old Garden Gate
52 Temperance Principles Violently Upheld
$1234567890
Royalty & Righteousness

6A, 12a. TWO-LINE PICA SIGNET. $4.40

The Ides of March, 1884
Nothing Venture Nothing Gained
$1,234,567
Robert Burns & Co.

4A, 8a. THREE-LINE PICA SIGNET. $6.60
Quads and Spaces, 50c.

New Capital Stock
$1,648.00
Cleveland & Springfield
Ranny & Cook.

NEW AND USEFUL STYLES OF TYPES

DESIGNED AND MADE AT

The COLLINS & M'LEESTER FOUNDRY

ALEX. M'LEESTER. THOS. A. WILEY.

No. 705 JAYNE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Complete Outfits, of Superior Quality, for Newspaper, Book and Job Offices.

TWO-LINE NONPAREIL DART. 18 A.—$2.00

WONDERFUL ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION
EDISON, BRUSH AND OTHER DAZZLING LIGHTS

THREE-LINE NONPAREIL DART. 14 A.—$2.75

AMERICAN IRON-CLAD LAUNCHED
CAPACITY 7658 TONS

FOUR-LINE NONPAREIL DART. 10 A.—$2.75

DELIGHTFUL FRAGRANCE

SIX-LINE NONPAREIL DART. 5 A.—$3.00

STRIKING POINTS

TWO-LINE NONPAREIL GOTHIC, No. 6. 25 A.—$2.25

AUTUMN COSTUMES
COMPRISING 48523 GARMENTS

FOUR-LINE NONPAREIL GOTHIC, No. 6. 10 A.—$2.85

PUBLIC GROUND

FIVE-LINE NONPAREIL GOTHIC, No. 6. 7 A.—$2.90

OUTLANDISH

SIX-LINE NONPAREIL GOTHIC, No. 6. 5 A.—$4.05

SCREACH

THREE-LINE NONPAREIL LA BELLE. 5 A, 14 a.—$3.85

PRECIOUS STONES
Diamonds $2645 Saphires

FOUR-LINE NONPAREIL LA BELLE. 5 A, 10 a.—$.60

MINISTERS
Preaching Earnestly

SIX-LINE NONPAREIL LA BELLE. 4 A, 7 a.—$7.50

LONDON SPECIAL
Dispatched by Atlantic Cable

PATENT PENDING.

GEO. E. LLOYD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FOLDING MACHINES,

ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY,

AND

GENERAL PRINTERS' MACHINISTS,

68 WEST MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. McALLASTER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF AND JOBBERS IN

ADVERTISING CARDS,

FOLDERS, BEVEL EDGE CARDS,

NOVELTIES, SCRAP PICTURES, FRINGED GOODS, &C.

196 & 198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

Illustrated Catalogue sent free to any Address.
Liberal discount to Printers.

JOHN ANGUS, Pres't. FRANZ GINDELE, Manager.
CHAS. W. GINDELE, Sec'y and Treas.

THE

FRANZ GINDELE PRINTING CO.

Printing in all Modern Languages.

☞Translations made by competent parties.

FACILITIES FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK.

140–146 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

Telephone No. 62.

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION

NEWSPAPER

PRINTING, FOLDING & MAILING

Done upon Short Notice, and at Reasonable Prices.

NEWSPAPER WORK OF ALL KINDS A SPECIALTY.

☞Give us a Call.☜

271 & 273 FRANKLIN STREET.

E. P. DONNELL & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

158–160 SOUTH CLARK STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.



COFFIN, DEVOE & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

B-R-O-N-Z-E-S

GOLD, SILVER AND FANCY COLORS.

Price, from $1.00 to $6.00 per Pound.

176 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

F. C. WILSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cans and  Tanks,

FOR
PRINTERS'
USE,

239 AND 241 LAKE STREET,
CHICAGO.

BOSTON. ESTABLISHED 1830. NEW YORK.

J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS,

LITHOGRAPHIC ART PUBLISHERS,

Works at Harrison Square, Mass.

WESTERN BRANCH,

NOS. 156 & 158 MONROE STREET,

CHICAGO.

ROBERT J. LESTER, MANAGER.



CLAUDE D. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER OF

ENVELOPES & FINE STATIONERY.

SPECIALTY: BEVELED EDGE CARDS

OF ALL SIZES.

164 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

W. B. CONKEY,

BOOKBINDER.

PAMPHLETS MY SPECIALTY.

163 AND 165 DEARBORN STREET,

CHICAGO.

SNIDER & HOOLE,

BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS,

152 MONROE STREET,

CHICAGO.

101 & 103 WALNUT STREET,

CINCINNATI, O.

STANDARD NEWSPAPER UNION.

"A NEW BROOM SWEEPS CLEAN."

Partly Printed Sheets equal in all respects to those of any older house.

FOR TERMS AND SAMPLES WRITE TO

STANDARD NEWSPAPER UNION,

CHICAGO, ILL.

A. N. KELLOGG

NEWSPAPER CO.

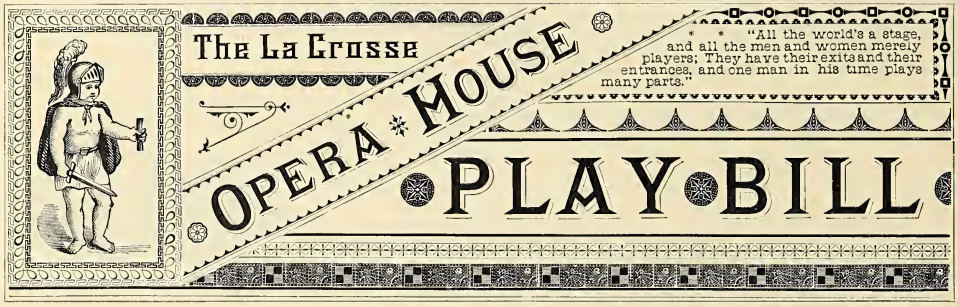
AUXILIARY SHEETS. AUXILIARY PLATES.
DAILY NEWS PLATES.
NEWSPAPER HEADINGS.

ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING.

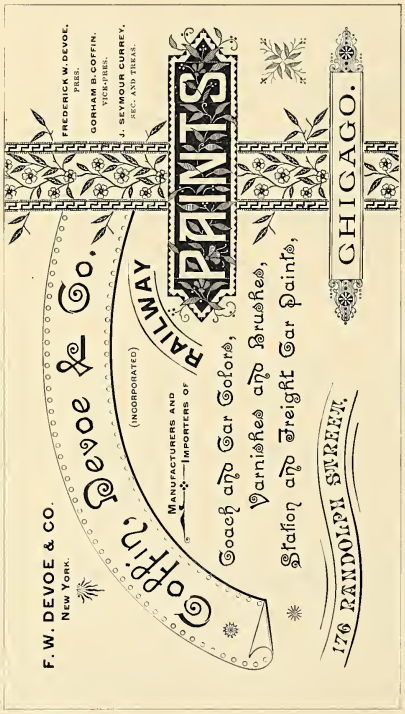
OFFICES:

CHICAGO, 79 Jackson Street.
ST. LOUIS, 224 Walnut Street.
CLEVELAND, 141 St. Clair Street.
KANSAS CITY, 314 West Sixth Street.
CINCINNATI, 177 Elm Street.
MEMPHIS, 35 Jefferson Street.

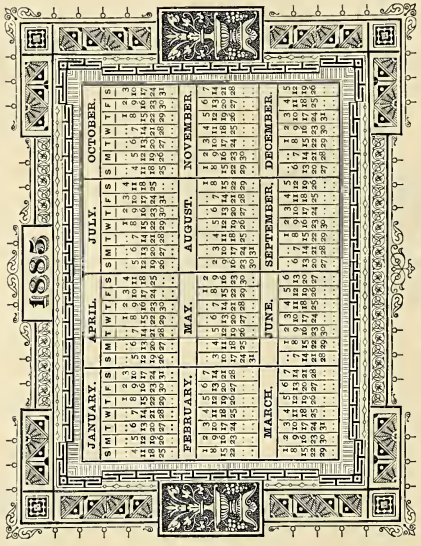
SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.



COMPOSITOR—E. L. SPICER, LA CROSSE, WIS., EMPLOYED BY N. P. TUCKER.



A. R. ALLEXON, CHICAGO.



A. ZEESE & CO., CHICAGO.

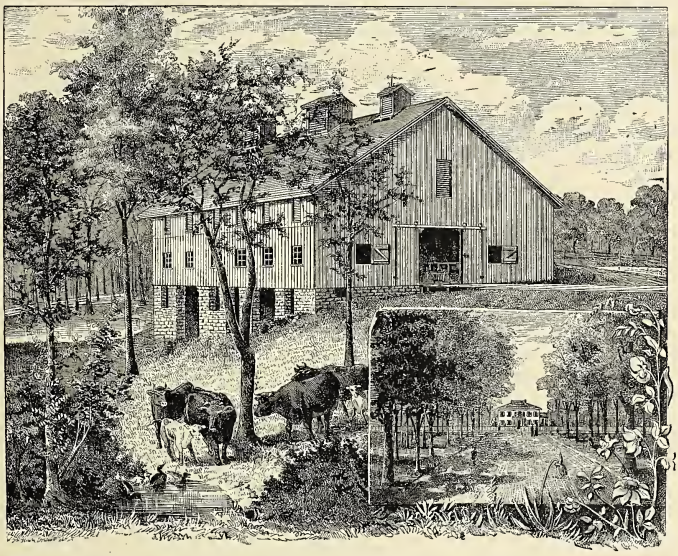
THE LEVYTYPE PROCESS OF PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

THE Levytype process of photo-engraving, by which was produced the plate from which the accompanying impression is printed, is a method of producing an engraved picture or design by means of the chemical action of light. The result of this process is a plate of hard type metal, furnished ready for use in any printing press, and which can easily be duplicated by stereo or electrotyping, the same as wood engravings. These plates are claimed to be equal to the most carefully engraved wood cuts, the printing surface being smoother, the lines sharper, and the "cut" deeper than by any other process at present in the market.

The special advantages claimed for photo-engraving is that it replaces the laborious tool handling of the engraver with the less costly, energetic, and untiring hand of nature. For years the labors of scientific research, both in the old and new worlds, have been devoted to this end, with a large degree of success, and a yet larger promise for the future. The photographically engraved plate of today is comparatively new as a commercial product, though from a scientific standpoint far from being a novelty. Photo-engraved plates were successfully produced in 1826, and the first experiments looking to their production date from the beginning of the present century.

The Levytype process is claimed to be capable of reproducing prints in the forms of engraved plates, regardless of the color in which the impression is printed, excepting *blue* and *purple*. Nor yet does a tint of color in the paper in which the impression is printed militate against the work, unless the color be too pronounced. Thus a print on a pink, buff, light green, light brown, blue or purple paper, etc., can be reproduced, but in all cases a good black impression on clear white paper is preferable, and renders the best results.

Reductions or enlargements in any picture, design or other original in line can be photographically enlarged or reduced almost indefinitely; but when an enlargement is carried too far the result is coarse and comparatively ineffective, while a too great reduction renders the lines too fine and close together, causing the plate to "fill up" in printing. The average of woodcut prints will stand a reduction to about one-half, and seldom more than that. Steel plates can generally be reduced somewhat; etchings as a rule will not bear any reduction, and copper plates and lithographs can be changed in dimensions, more or less, according to the nature of the work.



Pictures in *tone*, such as photographs, brush drawings in sepia, color or India ink, and, in short, all pictures wherein the effects are produced otherwise than in *lines*, cannot be *directly* reproduced in a form available for the ordinary printing press. A drawing which may be either in line or stipple, must therefore be made after such original and the drawing can then be reproduced as an engraving.

THE printing business throughout the entire country is in a very depressed condition, as the reports from our correspondents testify. Now that the excitement over the presidential contest has well nigh subsided, however, we hope in our next issue to be able to chronicle a different state of affairs. It is a serious question which the American people are beginning to ask themselves—do not these national elections occur a little too frequently?

CORRESPONDENCE.

(While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.)

FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor: DETROIT, Oct. 28, 1884.

Owing to misrepresentations made by the directory publishing firm of R. L. Polk & Co., Toledo Union suspended its scale, thus securing some gazeteers from Detroit, which they (Toledo Union) thought a rat firm in Indianapolis had been doing. Upon receiving a protest from Detroit they promised to restore the scale to its original figure, viz., 33⅓ cents for bookwork. However, Detroit has been running this work uninterruptedly for the past eighteen months, and it was the principal source of employment, giving work to an average of from 35 to 50 hands, and as the bottom has dropped out of it things are very uncertain here at present, with no visible signs of relief. Congratulating the publishers and editors of THE INLAND PRINTER, which is a credit to the craft and fills a long felt want, and assuring you that every typo in this city who has seen it thinks it is a marvel, and that you will receive a large accession to its subscription list from this city, I remain, yours fraternally, T. H. S.

THE IVES PROCESS.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 18, 1884.

In the October number of your journal, Mr. Herman Reinboldt makes some statements which are inaccurate, and which I hope you will kindly correct.

Mr. Reinboldt says: "As Meissenbach patented his process long ago, and Ives' process is based on the same principles, it is clear that the latter is only a modification of the first one." The facts are as follows: 1. The Ives' process is *not* based on the same principles as Meissenbach's. 2. The Meissenbach process was *not* patented before the Ives' process. The Ives' process was patented more than a year before Meissenbach's, and was introduced into successful commercial operation more than a year before *any* other.

Mr. Reinboldt also says, "these processes are equal in their merits," etc. In this, there may be thought to be room for a difference of opinion but the editor of the London *Photo. News*, who thinks highly of Meissenbach's process, and has done much to call public attention to it, says of my recent specimens, they are "undoubtedly the finest yet seen in this country" (England).

In regard to color work, you will see by the inclosed cutting from the *Photo. News*, that work which I did in 1881 is now regarded as more remarkable than anything which has been done since.

The specimen shown by E. Brown & Co. is by substantially the same method as that patented by Paul Pretsch a quarter of a century ago. The method described by Reinboldt is also old, having been published and patented many times, and is incapable of producing first-rate results. Truly yours, FRED E. IVES.

FRICTIONAL ELECTRICITY.

To the Editor: PITTSBURG, November 4, 1884.

I have read several articles in different journals circulated among printers on a difficulty usually called "frictional electricity;" and having had some experience with it, and thinking, perhaps, it would interest the readers of your paper, I send you my experience for publication.

In the fall of 1883, a writer on frictional electricity overcame it partly, as he claims, by using a wire pointed with copper and leading to a gas or water pipe, which forms a ground current and carries off the electricity, at the same time cleaning the belts and keeping them tight. Another plan given is to use water to reduce the temperature about the press. After having tried both of these schemes and several others suggested, and not a few of my own, I commenced to think that we must be groping in the dark on this question, and that it must be something more than frictional electricity we had to contend with. I then commenced to look for other causes of this trouble of clinging sheets to the cylinder and fly, and scattering them over the floor when delivering them to the table. This does not occur in the summer; then what produces it in the winter? The answer must be because it is cold. Then it must be this agency that causes the clinging of the sheets to cylinder, fly, etc. When I reached this conclusion I examined the cylinder and found it very cold, although the temperature of the room was up to 80 degrees.

This is where I differ with the theory of frictional electricity, and call it "cold attraction," for as soon as the sheet comes in contact with the cylinder it is drawn tightly to it by the *coldness* of the cylinder, and when the sheet leaves the cylinder it will sometimes cling to the fly, it being colder than the atmosphere in the room.

To overcome this trouble in press rooms that are afflicted in this way (for there are some that are not, which, you will find, are kept at a certain temperature all the time, and their paper kept in a warm room), at first see that the paper is warm, then the cylinder, which may be warmed successfully by taking one or two thick wrappers and heating them very hot, and placing them on the impression part of the cylinder; but it matters not what means you use so you get the cold out of your machine. When the cylinder, fly and feed-board are warm, and a warm wrapper placed on your table to prevent the sheets from scattering, and your room is heated to 70 degrees, you will find the trouble has disappeared. PRESSMAN.

FROM NEW YORK.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, November 1, 1884.

The trade is still dull, and the supply of labor considerably beyond the demand, though the election gave us a temporary boom for a week. The Union, however, holds its ground, and has lost nothing since the strike on the *Commercial Advertiser* last August, when the superintendent, Mr. Bryant Godwin, reduced the price from 40 to 35 cents. Learning that the office was advertising for men in Philadelphia to fill their places, in case they refused the reduction, they immediately struck. Two additional strikes occurred in the office within a fortnight, the last being on the morning of the great labor parade, neither of which were successful. But the end is not yet. The *Commercial Advertiser*, while under the management of the late Mr. Hugh Hastings, had been a "card" office for twenty years, but within a year after its purchase by Messrs. Parke Godwin, Ledley & Company, the old hands were forced to leave the office or submit to a reduction.

The boycotting of the *Tribune* still goes on, although the election is over. That was only a side issue. The main point is the establishment of Union principles in the tall tower; when that is accomplished, and not till then, will the *Boycotter* be laid on the shelf.

The Concord Coöperative Printing Company, which was started some six months ago, has been followed by a second adventure in the same direction, known as the Knickerbocker, with a newstand attached for boycotting purposes.

The object of these coöperative movements is not so much the declaring of dividends for stockholders, as to drive out the amateur botches and "cock-robin" shops, which by their poor but cheap work prevent the competent workman from obtaining a fair compensation. There are some seventy assemblies of the K. of L. and thirty or more other trade societies in the upper portion of the city; and if the workingmen stand together, as they seem more inclined to do every day, there is no reason why this last venture should not succeed and be followed by others. What may be accomplished by coöperation, and to what lengths it may be carried, is shown by an article in the last INLAND PRINTER, on "Coöperation in England and America."

SIX.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, October 27, 1884.

In the first place permit me to say, that the changes in the PRINTER have met with universal approval by the printers of the Quaker City. We thought when we first saw the PRINTER, one year ago, that here was the *ne plus ultra* of trade journals, but now we see our mistake, and we shall not be surprised hereafter when we see the PRINTER climb to still greater heights in the ladder of perfection. We congratulate the level heads at the helm.

In my last letter I spoke of the financial embarrassment of John E. Potter & Son, publishers. How the trouble has been settled I do not know, but I see the printing department is still running.

Since I last wrote, Wm. F. Fell & Co., printers, of 1,222 Sansom street, have passed through the waters of financial affliction. I hear that the matter has been adjusted and that they are now running as usual. Taking it as a whole, I think business is rather poor here just now. I have before now spoken of the great and unnecessary multiplicity of printing offices. It looks as though every journeyman or manager, who can control a job or two of any proportions, feels called upon to start an office and get in an unnecessary number of presses. The result is that he not only is not able to get along himself but cripples older establishments. If I had money to throw away I think I could find no better place to get rid of it than by starting a printing office in Philadelphia.

As the whole country is now in the throes of a great political struggle let me add a little to the agony by telling what a very foolish thing the Typographical Union is doing in this city. Calvin A. Wells, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Press*, summarily dismissed Unionism from his office. This gentleman is now at the head of the Republican electoral ticket in this state. The Typographical Union thought, as did everyone else, that here was a good opportunity to rebuke him for his unjustifiable act. Now, instead of selecting some reputable elector on the other ticket, who would have got the vote of a great party who are naturally opposed to Wells, and where a vote from a Republican working man would have counted *two*, they go to work and set up an independent candidate, a vote for whom will only count *half of one*. The result will be Calvin Wells will only run a little behind his ticket, be elected, and labor will be wounded in the house of its friends. How foolish!

At its last meeting the Pressmen's Union, after hearing a report from a committee who had been appointed to investigate the matter, concluded not to unite with the Knights of Labor.

We Philadelphians feel proud, when reading those masterly articles of Mr. McNamara in the PRINTER, to observe the part our sires had in advancing the printing-press to its present state of perfection. The thanks of the craft are due to Mr. McNamara for his unselfish devotion and untiring energy in the task of shedding light on the history of that mighty engine. C. W. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1884.

The power of the press is a theme that has been sung too often for me to take up in this, my first contribution to your journal, except to take it as a text for my remarks. Truly the press is a power; a silent yet mighty force, which moulds men's views imperceptibly, yet surely. But this great lever, I am sorry to say, is never used but for the advancement of a class already powerful; it is almost without exception the willing servant of capital, and scant justice and no favor is shown by the press to the labor element. Had labor the countenance of the great journals of the day, who will doubt that its aspirations, its highest hopes, were sure of speedy realization? But the press of the present day has little idea of ever dealing justly by the masses who produce. It is not "good form," aside from the interest which the wealthy owners of our leading journals may have in throwing obstacles in labor's onward march.

We all agree, then, that we have no favors to expect from what is termed the capitalistic press. Yet we are also forced to agree as to the desirability of possessing so powerful a weapon for defense and for offense. And that brings me to the point of what I wish to say which is this: Why do not workingmen sustain the journals which are published in their interest? That is a poser, is it not? You, Mr. Editor, have had many years of struggle in the field of labor journalism, and will appreciate the force of my charge when I say that the body of workingmen, even those who have the good sense to be organized, lack the judgment to appreciate the immense service which a prosperous, and therefore powerful labor press would be in the never ceasing conflict which labor is compelled to wage in order to restrain capital from crowding it to the very wall. Very few of the journals published in labor's cause are sustained as they should be, and many are crippled, if not put to death by the acts of the very class who should deem it their duty to sustain them. Now mark my words: the labor movement will never be successful, the work of organization will never be as complete as we hope to see it, unless the potent aid of the labor press is substantially recognized. The establishment of labor journals and their hearty support should go hand in hand with the enrolling of the army of toilers into unions and assemblies. Only thus can the latter be kept up to the good work.

If any one should think these remarks are not justified by the facts as they exist, let the critic take the case of the labor paper published at the place where he resides. What is the local circulation of *John Swinton's Paper* compared with the army of workingmen in whose behalf it labors so earnestly and well? What is the patronage of the Cincinnati *Unionist*, the St. Louis *Advocate*, and of all other labor journals, compared to that which workingmen in these same cities bestow on journals which are indifferent, if not actually hostile, to their interests? This is a state of things which we know exists. The sooner it is remedied the better. Let workingmen make up their minds that the editors of labor papers know their business better than those who delight in carping and finding fault, and that it is the duty of those for whom these editors toil, to uphold them with a fair degree of support; my word for it, by helping their journals the workingmen will help themselves. A. D.

MISTAKES IN PUNCTUATION.

Mistakes in punctuation, such as the omission or misplacing of a comma, may cause serious alteration to the sense of a passage. The contract made for lighting the town of Liverpool by wick-lamps during the year 1819 was rendered void by the misplacing of a comma in the advertisements, thus: "The lamps at present are about 4,050, and have in general two spouts each, composed of not less than twenty threads of cotton." The contractors would have proceeded to furnish each lamp with the said twenty threads; but, this being only half the usual quantity, the commissioners discovered that the difference arose from the comma following, instead of preceding, the word "each." In the following instance it was no doubt a bachelor compositor who, in setting up the toast, "Woman, without her, man would be a savage," got the comma in the wrong place, and made the sentence read: "Woman, without her man, would be a savage."—*Chambers' Journal.*

HOW TO SPLIT A SHEET OF PAPER.

It is one of the most remarkable properties of that wonderful product, paper, that it can be split into two or three even parts, however thin the sheet. We have seen a leaf of the *Illustrated News* thus divided into three parts, or three thin leaves. One consisted of the surface on which the engravings are printed; another was the side containing the letter-press, and a perfectly blank piece on each side was the paper that lay between. Many people who have not seen this done might think it impossible; yet it is not only possible, but extremely easy, as we shall show. Get a piece of plate-glass, and place on it a sheet of paper; then let the latter be thoroughly soaked. With care and a little dexterity the sheet can be split by the top surface being removed. But the best plan is to paste a piece of cloth or strong paper to each side of the sheet to be split. When dry, violently and without hesitation pull the two pieces asunder, when part of the sheet will be found to have adhered to one and part to the other. Soften the paste in water and the pieces can be easily removed from the cloth. The process is generally demonstrated as a matter of curiosity, yet it can be utilized in various ways. If we want to paste in a scrap-book a newspaper article printed on both sides of the paper, and possess only one copy, it is very convenient to know how to detach the one side from the other. The paper when split, as may be imagined, is more transparent than it was before being subjected to the operation, and the printing ink is somewhat duller; otherwise the two pieces present the appearance of the original if again brought together. Some time ago the information of how to do this splitting was advertised to be sold for a considerable sum. We now impart it to all our readers gratuitously. —*Exchange.*

PRINTER'S INK IS KING.

There is a host of men who boast
Of powder, cotton, steam,
But every hour the mighty power
Of printer's ink is seen.
It moves the world as easily
As does some mighty thing,
And men proclaim in despot's ears
That printer's ink is king!

The man of gold, of wealth untold,
Printer's ink may scorn,
Or knit his brow, nor deign to bow
To one so lowly born;
But printer's ink has built its throne
Where minds their tributes bring,
And God's most gifted intellects
Shout, Printer's ink is king!

King of the world of thought refined,
No abject slave it claims;
Where superstition's victims pine,
It bursts their servile chains.
In every clime, in coming years,
Will men proud anthems sing,
And round the world the echoes float,
That printer's ink is king!

STORY OF A CHAPEL CLOCK.

A curious story of a printing office clock has just come to our knowledge. About thirty years ago some compositors working in a provincial printing office thought they would like to have a clock. No sooner was the idea mooted than a subscription was commenced, and in a few weeks an excellent new clock was bought of a traveling hawker. The question soon arose as to whose property the clock should be. Some wished to "throw" for it, but this was objected to, because the owner might at any time take it away with him; so it was at last decided to let it be held on the tontine system, which was for the last subscriber left in the office to be the owner of the clock. A list of all the names of those who had contributed to the purchase was written out and pasted inside the clock case, together with a copy of the resolution, that when one name only remained of the list the clock should become his property. Time rolled on; men went away and returned, till at last, when nearly thirty years had expired, only one of the subscribers was left in the office. This man one day heard of a better situation, and was about to quit the office and take the clock with him.

On the day before this person (who we will call Mr. John) left, however, an old tramp called at the office and asked for relief. He said that he worked in that room many years before when a young man. Now, trade being rather plentiful, just then, the overseer offered the old man a few days' work, and he accordingly commenced operations at once. The next morning Mr. John came to pack up his effects, and one of the first things he did was to take down the old clock, which was ticking away merrily, suspended high up from a nail in the wall. As he opened the door at the back to blow out the dust, his eye caught the list of names inside, and he began to read them out, observing as he did so,

"Well, I never expected I should live to be the owner of this clock when I paid my subscription to buy it. I wonder how many of the poor fellows are now alive. Let me see, there were just twenty-one of them."

As he spoke he began reading out the names from the list, and when he came to one commencing with Robert, the old tramp, who was at work in a frame close by, called out, "Yes that's me; what's wanted?"

"You! Why, is this your name inside the clock?"

"Yes, sir; that's me, sure enough. I worked in this very room nigh thirty years ago, and now you read the names out I can remember the circumstance of paying towards buying that clock."

"Then, as there is another subscriber now working in the office, you are not entitled to dispose of the clock," remarked one of the comps. to Mr. John, as he was beginning to pack up.

"Decidedly not," joined in the old tramp. "According to the resolution, if this man leaves the office, and there is no other subscriber left, I think I can put in a claim to it."

A chapel was at once called to discuss the question, and to ascertain the identity of the claimant. The result of the deliberations was, that as Mr. John was no longer at work in the office the clock became the property of the tramp. At the close of his few days' work the chapel bought the clock of him for 10s., and after having it cleaned, it was once more hung up on the nail in the wall, where to this day it is ticking away right merrily.

THE MAN WHO "KNOWS ALL ABOUT IT."

Who has not encountered the client who "knows all about printing, you know?" He sails into your office to give his orders for circulars and posters.

"What do you say to this size? you blandly inquire, showing him a double-medium poster.

"Yes, that would do; or, say a size larger. This is demmy, isn't it?" he ventures, doubtfully.

"No, double-medium," you explain.

"Ah, we used to call that Dem-me."

"*Demy*, you mean?"

"Ah, yes; we always call it demmy. Well, that size will do, and put some black Romans and some Gothics and Condensed in it."

Probably been looking through a type-founder's specimen book, you think, but do not say so.

"And with regard to the circulars?"

"Well, now, I want that put in plain Pica type—no nonsense, no flourish," says he emphatically.

"Do you really mean in Pica?" you ask, when you see enough copy to warrant it being set in Nonpareil.

"Yes! oh, I know something about printing, you know. I was apprenticed to the business, and worked at it for nearly a week."

You show him a circular set in Pica, when he exclaims:

"Dear me, no! Much too large—something about this size (pouncing on a line of Long Primer small caps) would be better."

Then he tells you he wants it on good foolscap paper. You show him a sheet of foolscap, folded to quarto, and he thinks that will do nicely, only it must be larger; and you discover that he wants folio post quarto, and that he thinks foolscap is a quality instead of a size. And with many valuable minutes wasted in many valueless references to long pica, small primer and "*Rejoice*, don't you call it?" he leaves the type question and discourses learnedly for some minutes about paper, on which subject, as you do not contradict him, he manages to land himself in a complete fog.

He presently backs out of the premises, leaving you in possession of his order and a soul thoroughly vexed, while he goes away fancying he is going to get his printing done at what he calls trade price, which he thinks is next to nothing.—*Printing Trades Journal.*

THE committee of management of the Technological Museum of New South Wales, report that the collections are rapidly increasing, and that the present building will shortly be greatly extended. Raw materials are shown, illustrative of nearly every industry, including the paper manufacture. The Government printer of Japan has forwarded from Tokio samples of Japanese paper and imitation leather, and Messrs. Brookes and Currie, of the Melbourne paper mills, have furnished a variety of samples of paper, illustrating the processes of manufacture at their mills. The United Asbestos Company, London, contributes a collection of specimens, illustrating the uses to which asbestos is put; Professor Liversidge, F.R.S., samples of fibre from New Zealand; G. Philip and Son, a valuable collection of schoolroom maps, atlases and class books; and Messrs. Caslon, specimens illustrating the manufacture of types. Patent literature is represented, whilst periodicals and works of reference have been sent from publishers of all nations.

PRINTING ON COLORED PAPER.

No kind of work so much taxes the resources, the knowledge, and the taste of the printer as printing on colored paper; hence the following data, the results of many experiments, may be appreciated.

BLACK ON VERMILION PAPER.

Pure black ink is quite useless for this purpose. All the trials made with the different qualities of black ink gave no satisfactory result. A mixture of Parisian blue and copal varnish, however, gave a good effect; but the best was obtained by using pure Paris blue, the recipe being:

Paris blue	5 parts.
Varnish (middle)	8 "
" (weak)	2 "
Copal varnish	1 "

BLACK ON LIGHT YELLOW PAPER.

The ink must be weaker than in the preceding case. The stronger the black ink selected the weaker will the impression be. The most suitable ink was found to be that made from the following recipe:

Paris blue	5 parts.
Common black ink	5 "
Copal varnish	2 "
Dryers	½ "
Linseed oil	1 "

BLACK ON DARK BLUE PAPER.

This can be satisfactorily done only by a mixture of one-third black and two-thirds Paris blue; the recipe being as follows:

Paris blue	6½ parts.
Black	4½ "
Copal varnish	½ "
Dryers	1 "
Linseed oil	1 "

RED ON YELLOW PAPER.

The best recipe is:

Geranium varnish	5 parts.
Weak varnish	6 "
Varnish (middle)	8 "
Copal varnish	2 "
Dryers	½ "

Instead of geranium varnish another red, for instance vermilion, may be used; the other component parts need not be varied.

RED ON BLUE PAPER.

The following is a useful recipe for this very difficult kind of printing:

Vermilion	5 parts.
Varnish (middle)	½ "
" (weak)	1-5 "
Tallow	¼ "
Lard	⅓ "
Copal varnish	1-5 "
Linseed oil	¼ "

BRONZE ON COLORED PAPER.

This, too, is a difficult kind of printing, especially as it is impossible to print with strong gold varnish. Let the following mixture be prepared:

Mordant brown	5 parts.
Linseed oil	2 "
Copal varnish	¾ "

WHITE ON BLUE PAPER.

The recipe is the following:

White lead	1 part.
Lard	5 "
Varnish (weak)	1 "

A rather light white lead should be selected. It is impossible to print white on hot-rolled blue paper, as the white is so easily rubbed away.

BLUE ON SILVER PAPER.

Use the following:

Milan blue	5 parts.
Varnish (middle)	5 "
" (weak)	5 "

In nearly every case the printing done as above is improved by hot-rolling. Let it be remembered that rollers suffer severely by the use of dryers, although they may generally be remelted. Red ink penetrates through a roller, and usually spoils it for any other job.—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

According to Muller, a liquid for etching on glass has recently been introduced into commerce, and can be used with an ordinary pen. It consists of hydrofluoric acid, ammonium fluoride, and oxalic acid, and is thickened with barium sulphate. A better ink is obtained as follows: Equal parts of the double hydrogen ammonium fluoride and dried precipitated barium sulphate are ground together in a porcelain mortar. The mixture is then treated in a platinum lead, or gutta-percha dish with fuming hydrofluoric acid, until the latter ceases to react.—*Dingl. Polyt.*

STANDARD MEASUREMENT.

The accompanying table, taken from a valuable little work of interest to employing printers, recently published by Mr. David Ramaley, of St. Paul, gives the correct measurement for the bodies of the Johnson Foundry. Several other foundries run smaller bodies which in large measurements would materially add to the number of ems of composition. The figures on the first line of the table give the increased number of ems in a square inch of the smaller bodies of other foundries. For example, in 10 inches of small body bourgeois, there would be 100 ems added to 576, making 676 ems in ten inches; in long primer the amount to add would be 43 ems, making a total of 563 ems.

NUMBER OF EMS IN SQUARE INCHES.

Sq. Inches.	Pica.	Small Pica.	Long Primer.	Bourgeois.	Brevier.	Minion.	Nonpareil.	Agate.
		7-4	4-3	10	7-3	8-5		30
1	36	43	52	64	81	106	144	171
2	72	86	104	128	162	212	288	342
3	108	129	156	192	243	318	432	513
4	144	172	208	256	324	424	576	684
5	180	215	260	320	405	530	720	855
6	216	258	312	384	486	636	864	1026
7	252	301	364	448	567	742	1008	1197
8	288	344	416	512	648	848	1152	1368
9	324	387	468	576	729	954	1296	1539
10	360	430	520	640	810	1060	1440	1710
11	396	473	572	704	891	1166	1584	1881
12	432	516	624	768	972	1272	1728	2052
13	468	559	676	832	1053	1378	1872	2223
14	504	602	728	896	1134	1484	2016	2394
15	540	645	780	960	1215	1590	2160	2565
16	576	688	832	1024	1296	1696	2304	2736
17	612	731	884	1088	1377	1802	2448	2907
18	648	774	936	1152	1458	1908	2592	3078
19	684	817	988	1216	1539	2014	2736	3249
20	720	860	1040	1280	1620	2120	2880	3420
21	756	903	1092	1344	1701	2226	3024	3591
22	792	946	1144	1408	1782	2332	3168	3762
23	828	989	1196	1472	1863	2438	3312	3933
24	864	1032	1248	1536	1944	2544	3456	4104
25	900	1075	1300	1600	2025	2650	3600	4275
26	936	1118	1352	1664	2106	2756	3744	4446
27	972	1161	1404	1728	2187	2862	3888	4617
28	1008	1204	1456	1792	2268	2968	4032	4788
29	1044	1247	1508	1856	2349	3074	4176	4959
30	1080	1290	1560	1920	2430	3180	4320	5130
31	1116	1333	1612	1984	2511	3286	4464	5301
32	1152	1376	1664	2048	2592	3392	4608	5472
33	1188	1419	1716	2112	2673	3498	4752	5643
34	1224	1462	1768	2176	2754	3604	4896	5814
35	1260	1505	1820	2240	2835	3710	5040	5985
36	1296	1548	1872	2304	2916	3816	5184	6156
37	1332	1591	1924	2368	2997	3922	5328	6327
38	1368	1634	1976	2432	3078	4028	5472	6498
39	1404	1677	2028	2496	3159	4134	5616	6669
40	1440	1720	2080	2560	3240	4240	5760	6840
41	1476	1763	2132	2624	3321	4346	5904	7011
42	1512	1806	2184	2688	3402	4452	6048	7182
43	1548	1849	2236	2752	3483	4558	6192	7353
44	1584	1892	2288	2816	3564	4664	6336	7524
45	1620	1935	2340	2880	3645	4770	6480	7695
46	1656	1978	2392	2944	3726	4876	6624	7866
47	1692	2021	2444	3008	3807	4982	6768	8037
48	1728	2064	2496	3072	3888	5088	6912	8208
49	1764	2107	2548	3136	3969	5194	7056	8379
50	1800	2150	2600	3200	4050	5300	7200	8550

A MODEL TIME TICKET.

We present herewith copy of a form of Job ticket, for the benefit of those printers requiring such. Properly filled out, it records the history of the job from the time it comes to the house to its entry in the book-keeper's journal. The Long Time ticket speaks for itself. It is supplemental to the regular ticket.

JOB TICKET.

This Ticket must be FILLED OUT with as COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS as possible before job is given out.

Job No. *Date*.....

Name.....

Address.....

PARTICULARS.

.....

.....

.....

Proof by..... *Job wanted*.....

How Blocked.....

Quantity..... *Ink*.....

STOCK.

.....

.....

.....

Cost of Stock $.....

COMPOSITION.

This Ticket must be FILLED OUT with FULL and CORRECT TIME by the compositor when the form is sent to press.

COMPOSITOR.	TIME.	COMPOSITOR.	ALTERATIONS.
.....			
.....			
.....			

Electrotyping $..... *Binding $*.....

New Material $..... *Ruling $*.....

PRESS WORK.

The pressman is responsible that this portion of the ticket be properly filled out, and, when practicable, an IMPRESSION OF THE JOB taken on the back.

PRESSMAN.	FEEDER.	TIME.
.....		
.....		
.....		

Total Time, ...

NO. IMPRESSIONS.	NO. FORMS.	INKS.		QUANTITY OF INK.
		Color.	Price.	
.....				
.....				
.....				

Total,

Compo		
Presswork		
Stock.....		
Electro		
Ruling.....		
Binding.....		
Total Charges.....		

CHARGED.

.....

Jo. Folio.....

Book-keeper will charge this job

$.....

LONG TIME TICKET.

This Ticket is to be used supplementary to the regular job ticket, and MUST be attached to same on completion of the job.

No. of regular ticket.....

Name.....

Description

.....

.....

DATE.		COMPOSITOR.	TIME.	ALTERATIONS.
.....				
.....				
.....				

FIRE-PROOF PAPER.

A fire-proof paper is made by a combination of asbestos and infusorial earth.

About forty parts, in bulk, of fine or disintegrated asbestos fiber and about sixty parts of what is known as "infusorial earth" are taken and placed in a dry state in an ordinary beating engine, and then sufficient water is added while the machine is in operation to beat the mass into pulp just thin enough to form upon an ordinary cylinder. The web is taken from the cylinder and finished in the usual manner. The asbestos fiber is long enough to give strength and elasticity to the paper, and the infusorial earth, which is a good non-conductor of heat and fireproof, forms a filler or padding, the two adhering together strongly and forming a flexible paper, which may be used wherever ordinary paper board is employed, it differing, however, from ordinary boards in being fire-proof.

The infusorial earth should be calcined before use, to free it from impurities not fire-proof.

If desired, and in some instances, a small quantity of lime, starch, or other cementitious substance is added. The proportion of asbestos and infusorial earth may be varied.—*Scientific American.*

WHO INVENTED METAL TYPES?

Meeting Colonel Rush C. Hawkins, I naturally referred to his book on early printers, which, after years of labor, has just been published. In the conversation which ensued, I gathered some curious facts; one of these is the improbability of ascertaining when the metal type was adopted, and who invented it. He said that it was probably enough that the wooden blocks and metal type had existed side by side in some establishments for a considerable time.

The great beauty of the early typography can be accounted for, by the fact that the invention of printing coincided with the renaissance in art, when the current meaning of the word "art" was very comprehensive, and embraced almost all handicrafts. The excellence and accuracy of many of the early texts is due to the scholarship of the early printers, who all knew Latin, and some of whom knew Greek as well.

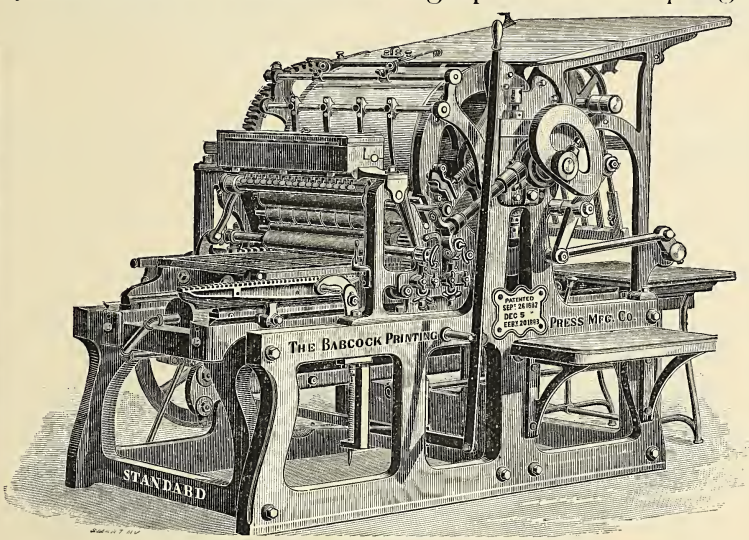
The Colonel spoke with an enthusiasm of Father Antonio Cheriani, Director of the great Ambrosian Library, at Milan, to whom the book is dedicated. Him he described as the typical scholar, brimful of learning, absolutely exhaustive in some directions, and yet with perfect unconscious simplicity. This Ambrosian Library contains Leonardo da Vinci's famous illustrated manuscripts on civil engineering, in which there is a drawing so closely resembling the Howe truss pattern of a bridge, that it was once in contemplation to get a copy for use in a suit relative to that patent.—*Exch.*

A JOURNALISTIC enterprise, upon somewhat novel lines, is on the carpet in England. Mr. George W. Plant, an English journalist, has for some time past been perfecting a project for establishing and publishing in London a daily newspaper devoted to the interests of the numerous American and Canadian visitors and residents in England and Europe generally. The principal feature of this new journal will consist of special cablegrams from every part of the United States and the Dominion of Canada, from specially appointed correspondents. *The Cable* will be the name of this news sheet.—*New York Tribune.*

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO'S

Drum Cylinder, Two-Revolution AND Lithographic Pat. Air-Spring Presses.

New Style Elevated Fountain, allowing easier access to forms and furnishing better distribution than the old style.



Tapeless Sheet Delivery, Perfect Register, Rapid, Strong, Durable, Handsome, and Guaranteed in all respects.

BABCOCK "STANDARD" PRESSES.

These Presses are built from new designs combining strength and durability with increased capacity for speed, and embody several new and very important improvements, among them the following:

NOISELESS GRIPPER MOTION, with PERFECT REGISTER. AIR VALVE, for removing the spring when desired, and invariably restoring it when the press is started. THE SHIELD, which effectually protects the Piston and Cylinder from paper, tapes, etc., that might fall upon them and produce injury. THE PISTON can be adjusted to the size of the Air-Cylinder, so that the wear of either can be easily compensated. This easy, positive and perfect adjustment prevents leaks and vacuums and secures evenness of wear in the Air-Spring. THE ROLLER-BEARING has the following advantages: Any single roller may be removed without disturbing the others. All of the rollers may be removed and replaced without altering their "set." When desired, the form rollers may be released from contact with the distributor and type without removing the rollers from their bearings or changing their "set." THE INK FOUNTAIN is set very high, allowing easy access to the forms, and furnishes much better distribution than the old style. These improvements will commend themselves to the approval of printers and pressmen.

SIZES AND PRICES OF "STANDARD" PRESSES.

No. 1,	Size bed	19 x 24	$1,100.00	No. 5,	Size bed	29 x 42	$1,600.00
2,	"	20 x 26	1,250.00	6,	"	32 x 46	1,650.00
3,	"	25 x 31	1,400.00	7,	"	33 x 51	1,750.00
4,	"	27 x 39	1,525.00	8,	"	36 x 53	2,200.00

No. 9, Size bed 38 x 56.....$2,500.00

THE BABCOCK NEW TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

DELIVERS THE SHEETS IN FRONT PRINTED SIDE UP.

In bringing out a series of Two-Revolution Presses, the BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MANUFACTURING CO. has sought to not only combine the best features known in other machines of this class, but also to add a number of valuable improvements which greatly increase the durability, usefulness and convenience of these Presses. In addition to the general features of the Babcock Drum Cylinders enumerated above, the Two-Revolution Presses *deliver the sheet in front printed side up*, without the use of either fly or swinging arms. They also have the new *backing-up motion*, enabling the pressman to back up his press while the belt is on the loose pulley and without the aid of either gears or friction—a most valuable improvement. The mechanism for raising the cylinder is remarkably simple—an important fact when the tendency to wear and lost motion in the joints is considered, and also requiring less power to run. These Presses are made very heavy for speed, and in every respect thoroughly constructed.

THE BABCOCK PATENT AIR-SPRING COUNTRY PRESS.

The best Newspaper and Job Cylinder Press for the price in the market. Size of bed 32 x 46 inches, will work a 6-column Quarto Newspaper without "cramping." It is simple, strong, and in every way splendidly constructed. It combines all the latest improvements for fast and good work, together with beauty in design and solidity in all its parts. With its other qualifications it is capable of a high rate of speed; has perfect register, fine distribution, runs easily and almost noiselessly. It is adapted to all kinds of work, having Air-Springs and Vibrators on Form Rollers. Price, $1,100. Steam Fixtures, $50 extra.

The best material which the market affords are used in all our Presses, and are adapted and combined with a special view to secure the best possible wearing qualities. All the running parts are made and adjusted with extra care. All the patterns are new, and carefully studied with a view to combining simplicity, strength and durability. All gearing is accurately cut with new and improved machinery, with cutters made on scientific principles. Prices include boxing and delivery on cars at New London, Conn.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Gen'l Western Agents,
115 & 117 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

CAMPBELL & CO.
ELECTROTYPING,
Engraving and Printers' Supplies,
59 and 61 Longworth Street,
CINCINNATI, O.

OSTRANDER & IHUKE,
(Successors to Huke & Spencer)
Manufacturers of Type Machinery, Perforating Machines, Lithographic Hand Presses, Gumming Machines, Electrotype Machinery, Stereotype Machinery, Varnishing Machines, Printers' Chases, Pullers, Shafting, etc.
PRINTING PRESS MACHINISTS.
81 & 83 Jackson St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

MARDER, LUSE & CO.
TYPE FOUNDERS
—AND—
ELECTROTYPERS,
CHICAGO.

J. B. WIGGINS,
Engraver.
WEDDING CARDS,
SEALS,
MONOGRAMS,
48 Madison St., CHICAGO.

H. D. WADE & CO'S
PRINTING INKS.
MARDER, LUSE & CO.
Agents,
CHICAGO.

INDEXED MAPS AND GUIDES
—OF—
All Countries in the World!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
RAND, MCNALLY & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 148–152 Monroe Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

DOUGLASS, THOMPSON & CO.
Merchants in all Requisites pertaining to the
Art-Science of Photography,
PHOTOGRAPHERS' BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, PUBLISHERS AND NEWSDEALERS,
Nos. 229 & 231 State Street,
CHICAGO.
GAYTON A. DOUGLASS.
HENRY G. THOMPSON.
Send for Catalogue.

The Inland Printer,
PUBLISHED BY
THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,
No. 2 Taylor Building, Monroe Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

WM. H. RANNEY,
MANUFACTURER OF
Printers' Rollers and Roller Composition,
156 & 158 FIFTH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.
93 ELM ST., DETROIT, MICH.

Paper Dealers!
THE BEST
Advertising Medium!
—THE—
INLAND PRINTER.

THE
WORLDS
INDUSTRIAL AND
COTTON
EXPOSITION
NEW ORLEANS.
Opening Dec. 1, 1884.
Closing May 31, 1885.
W. H. H. JUDSON,
Chief of Department
—OF—
Printing and Publishing.

Type Founders!
INSERT YOUR
New Specimen Pages
IN THE
INLAND PRINTER.

O'NEILL & GRISWOLD,
EDITION BOOK BINDERS.
Especial attention given to Country Orders for Case Making, Stamped Titles, Stamped Backs, etc.
SEND FOR ESTIMATES.
Nos. 180 & 182 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

ELLACOTT & LYMAN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTERS' LEADS AND SLUGS,
By Patent Process, of Any Desired Length.
— ALSO —
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS OF BORDERS ON METAL OF PICA BODIES.
No. 16 Calhoun Place, CHICAGO, ILL.

AULT & WIBORG
MANUFACTURERS
PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS
AND VARNISHES,
CINCINNATI, OHIO

RULING, NUMBERING,
PERFORATING AND BOOKBINDING,
DONE FOR THE TRADE.
J. S. McDONALD & Co., 140-146 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

A. P. SANDBERG,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Engravers' Woods and Tools,
BOLTED BLOCKS A SPECIALTY,
Office and Factory—Nos. 86 and 88 Dearborn Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

SAMUEL BINGHAM'S SON,
MANUFACTURER OF
PRINTERS' ROLLERS,
Nos. 200 & 202 CLARK STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

I. Kunzman, Proprietor.
The Chicago Brass Rule Works,
J. P. Trenter, Manager.
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Brass Printing Material,
Such as
Brass Rule, Ellipses, Circles, Labor Saving Rule, etc.
No. 84 Market Street, Room 38, Chicago, Ill.

E. BROWN & CO.
PHOTO-ENGRAVERS,
155 & 157 Washington St., Room 34,
CHICAGO.
Send or call on us before placing your orders.

THE
British AND Colonial Printer AND Stationer
—AND—
Booksellers' Circular.
Consists of 16 pages. Illustrated. Every Thursday. Three Dollars per Year.
W. J. STONHILL,
Ludgate Circus, - - - LONDON, ENG.

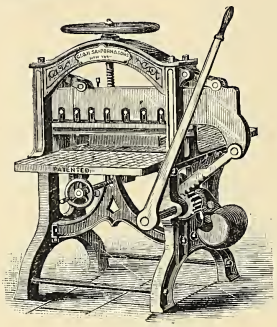
THE
INLAND PRINTER
— HAS BEEN —
ENLARGED TO FIFTY-TWO PAGES
AND COVER.
$1.50 PER YEAR. — 75c. SIX MONTHS.

SANBORN'S

PAPER CUTTING
BOOKBINDERS'
PRINTERS' AND
PAPER BOX MAKERS'

MACHINES

COMPLETE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.



PRINTERS' CUTTER.

SANBORN MACHINES CAN BE SEEN AT
152 Monroe St., Chicago.

GEO. H. SANBORN & SONS,

69 Beekman St., NEW YORK.

Manufactory: Standard Machinery Co., Mystic River, Ct.

J. W. BUTLER PAPER COMPANY,

173 & 175 ADAMS STREET,

CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PAPERS

USED BY PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS & STATIONERS.

We respectfully solicit attention to the following popular brands of goods which we carry in stock:

FLORENCE MILLS,
WAWASA MILLS,
LAKE SHORE MILLS,
BUTLER MILLS,
ST. CHARLES MILLS,
LEDGER MILLS,

FLAT and RULED PAPERS.

L. L. BROWN'S LEDGER PAPERS.

We also have a full line of

Holiday Cards, Ball Programs, Wedding Goods

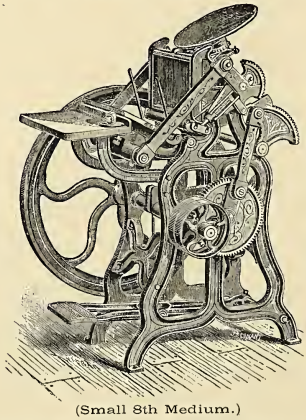
OF THE LATEST STYLES.

SPECIAL RULING done and SPECIAL SIZES OF PAPER made to order on short notice.

THE "PROUTY"

Job Printing Presses.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS IN MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.



UNEQUALED FOR SPEED, DURABILITY, EASE OF MAKING READY AND OPERATING.

(Small 8th Medium.)

Strength and Power without excessive bulk and weight. Simplicity of construction, perfect register, and beauty of design and finish.

For Illustrated Pamphlet and Specimens of Printing, address

THE PROUTY PRESS CO.

52 Federal Street, BOSTON, MASS.

PERSONAL.

MR. JOSEPH SPRAGUE, representative of Geo. Mather's Sons, of New York, the well known ink manufacturers, is in town. He is as jolly as ever.

MR. S. P. ROUNDS, government printer, has been in the city for some days past. He has been interviewed by a large number of his old friends, and is looking as fresh as a daisy. THE INLAND PRINTER acknowledges the compliment of a call.

WE had the pleasure of a call a few days since from Mr. Ault, of the firm of Ault & Wiborg, manufacturers of printing and lithographic inks, Cincinnati. He reports an improvement in business.

LOCALS.

S. P. ROUNDS, JR. has started in the printers' supply business, at 186 Fifth avenue.

THE ILLINOIS TYPE FOUNDING COMPANY have just issued their first supplement to their Specimen Book of 1883.

W. K. WEAVER has been elected secretary and treasurer of the J. M. W. Jones Stationery Co., in place of Mr. Mars, resigned.

CARDY, BARSTOW & CO., job printers at 84 Market street, were recently burned out. Loss, $4,000; insurance, $2,000.

MR. THOS. FAULKNER, of the book room, has succeeded to the foremanship of the J. M. W. Jones' job room vacated by Mr. Gillespie.

WM. F. RUSSELL, stricken with paralysis a few weeks ago, is improving, and is now able to visit the printing offices with the aid of a crutch.

GEORGE H. TAYLOR, 140 to 146 Monroe street, has recently taken probably the largest order for paper ever given in Chicago, it amounting to over $250,000.

IT is stated that MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, the well known Philadelphia type founders, will shortly establish a branch foundry in their Chicago building.

WM. PROCTOR, for many years foreman of the *Live Stock Journal*, and a life-long consistent member of the union, died October 17th, of pneumonia, aged 67 years.

M. H. MADDEN, who has been for some time at Hot Springs, Ark., being treated for a dangerous and stubborn case of eczema, has returned to his labors in this city, apparently cured.

AT the recent disastrous fire, on the corner of La Salle and Michigan streets, the repair shops of the Campbell Printing Press Company were totally destroyed. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $15,000.

CARHART, WRIGHT & CO. have been added to the long list of non-union offices sold out by the sheriff during the past year. It confirms Darwin's theory of the "survival of the fittest"—the union offices.

IT will doubtless gratify the many friends of Mr. Wm. Lindsay, manager of the Illinois Type Founding Company, of this city, to learn that he is slowly but surely recovering from his long and severe illness.

PETER PETERSON, publisher of *Der Nye Tid*, a Danish weekly, published at Chicago, has made an assignment. He states his liabilities to be $1,569; and his assets, consisting of type, printing material and subscriptions and advertising, bills $2,700.

MR. DAVID B. COOK, the well known publisher and bookseller of this city, died on Tuesday, October 29, in the 59th year of his age. He had been a resident of Chicago since 1851, and at the time of his death was purchasing agent for the American Express Co.

THE Shniedewend & Lee Company have been incorporated at Chicago with a capital of $100,000, for the purpose of doing an electrotyping and stereotyping business, and to manufacture printing presses. The incorporators are Paul Shniedewend, Jas. L. Lee and Henry F. Wellman.

THE Levytype Co., 75 and 76 Market street, have just issued a sample book, showing specimens of work done by the Levytype photo-engraving process. It is from the press of Shepard & Johnston, and contains a large number of finely executed engravings, reproductions from photographs and pen and ink drawings, that reflect credit on the company.

WE learn from Mr. E. A. Blake, the Chicago representative of the Cottrell Press Company, that he has recently supplied Mr. P. G. Thompson, of Cincinnati with a full line of Cottrell presses, also a complete stereotyping outfit. The presses are all of their new style front delivery.

BUSINESS in the printing line continues exceedingly depressed in this city, and large numbers of craftsmen are idle. Secretary Rastall reports 323 arrivals, to November 6, by traveling card since May 1, last, and states that this number does not include those who arrived and departed again without obtaining employment, who numbered at least 100 more.

WE direct the attention of our readers in the West to the advertisement of Tenney & Reese, manufacturers of all kinds of hand stamps, rubber, dating, official seals etc., and we can say from an actual knowledge of their workmanship that they cannot be beaten in the United States either in price or quality. If you are requiring anything of the kind write them for their catalogue.

A. ZEESE & CO., electrotypers, 155 and 157 Dearborn street, have the largest and most complete assortment of calendars in this country as a look at the many exquisite designs to be found in their book of specimens will verify. They range in size from the country town quarter sheet to one which can be carried in the vest pocket without inconvenience. Country publishers and printers would do well to remember this fact.

GEO. FANTLEY, a compositor with one hand only, paid this city a brief visit a few days since. He was born with the right hand missing. Holding the stick against his body with the stump of the right arm, he sets type with the left hand. He is above the average compositor in rapidity and workmanship, and claims to be as useful in the job room, as in straight composition. Mr. Fantley, finding Chicago overrun with printers, started for the South.

THE MARCH OF THE CAMERON MEN.—On Saturday evening, October 9, Mr. D. R. Cameron of the firm of Cameron, Amberg & Co. printers, stationers, etc., 71 and 73 Lake street, was married to Miss Emma Grange, daughter of Davis Grange, Esq. After the ceremony the happy couple left on an eastern trip. On their return they will be at home to friends at their residence 630 Washington Boulevard. Friend C., we wish you health, wealth and happiness, and the sharer of your joys and sorrows every blessing which this world can bestow.

EQUAL TO THE BEST.—A few days ago we had the pleasure of examining, at the establishment of Messrs. Ostrander & Huke, 81 and 83 Jackson street, an "old style" Gordon press, every portion of which had been manufactured by the above named firm on their premises. In point of finish, workmanship and material it was equal in all respects to any similar press which was ever made outside of Chicago, while in ease and smoothness of motion it could not be surpassed. As both members of the firm are finished, practical workmen, who devote their entire attention to the supervision and execution of all orders intrusted to them, their customers can rest assured that nothing of an inferior character is allowed to leave their establishment.

MR. JAS. GILLESPIE, for some years foreman of the job department of the J. M. W. Jones printing house, has returned to the ticket department with which he was formerly connected. On Saturday afternoon, November 8, he was presented with the following address, accompanied by the signatures of the employes. The presentation was made by Mr. J. H. White, and feelingly responded to by Mr. Gillespie, who carries with him to his new field of labor, the respect and best wishes of his former associates, who always found in him the courteous, conscientious gentleman, who while a faithful conservator of the interests of the firm he represented, never forgot that employes have rights which even foremen are bound to respect.

TO J. GILLESPIE, ESQ.: CHICAGO, November 8, 1884.

It was with feelings of deep regret we learned you were about to sever your connection with our Department, over which you have so ably presided for several years. We cannot let the opportunity pass without expressing our strong appreciation of the gentlemanly demeanor you have always exhibited toward employes. We are rejoiced to know that your *form* will still be seen within our establishment, and we trust that the star of prosperity may continue to shine on you brightly.

As a token of our esteem we ask your acceptance of "Chambers' Encyclopedia."

DEATH OF WILBUR F. STOREY.—The demise of this well known journalist occurred at his residence in this city on Monday evening, Oct. 27th. He was born in the town of Salisbury, Vt., in 1819, and was consequently in his 65th year. Though connected with several journals during his lifetime, it was as the proprietor of the Chicago *Times*, which he purchased from Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick in 1861, that he attained his notoriety, which was not altogether of an enviable nature. He was able, energetic and vigilant, but his distinguishing traits of character were far from lovable, or even worthy of emulation. While he made the *Times* a phenomenal success and established a national celebrity, the *sensational* invariably predominated in its columns, often at the sacrifice of truth, and generally at the expense of the better feelings of society. In the collection of news, however, the *Times* had literally no rival, as neither money nor agencies to obtain it were spared, while its corps of reporters were among the best known in the country. He was a man of iron will and indomitable energy, but possessed none of the finer feelings which dignify true manhood. He was an ardent opponent of the Typographical Union, and died as he lived, its bitterest enemy. But he has gone, and the Chicago *Times* remains, and will remain, as a splendid monument of his journalistic ability and business management.

A FRAUD.

The following is a copy of a communication received by us from a fellow craftsman:

PITTSBURG, October 27, 1884.

Inland Printer Co.

DEAR SIR,—On last Decoration Day I paid one dollar to one James Clark, a printer of this city, who represented himself to be your agent, for a subscription to your journal. I have never received a copy yet. I hear of others who have been treated in like manner. Yours, etc.

We desire to call the attention of our friends throughout the continent, that the only gentlemen authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions in our behalf are those whose names we publish each month, and that in any case where the subscriber fails to receive his copy promptly, our secretary should be apprised of the fact. We beg to inform our Pittsburg friends that the above named person has no authority whatever to act for us, and that any subscriptions he may have taken have been obtained by false pretense, if he represented himself as our agent, and should they prosecute the swindler we will do our part to furnish evidence to convict him. In any case of doubt send your money to our Chicago office and a receipt will be mailed you per return.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

PHILADELPHIA has become the nursery for one cent daily papers.

E. B. WALKUP, of Delphos, Ohio, has invented a feed guide for printing presses.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 30, of St. Paul, has put in operation a new scale of prices. For some time back the scale has been suspended.

M. M. POMEROY, better known as "Brick," has begun the publication of a paper in New York City, which he calls the *United States Democrat*. Its politics are indicated by its name.

THE contract for printing the poll books of St. Louis goes to Buxton & Skinner, at fifteen cents per name. Twenty cents was the price paid for the last contract. There are upwards of 60,000 names registered.

F. F. DONOVAN, New York State Deputy of the International Typographical Union, has been making an extensive tour of that state. As a result of his trip five or six new unions will shortly be established.

HERMAN H. STOLTZ, of Clarion, Pa., is missing, and his wife desires information of his whereabouts. When last heard of he had left Bradford, Pa., with a Bradford card. Address Mrs. H. H. Stoltz, Clarion, Pa.

THE compositors of the Sabine Pass (Texas) *Times* were presented with a number of very suspicious looking bottles from a first-class saloon. As the aforesaid compositors are all girls the compliment was rather dubious.

FREDERICK B. OPPER, whose grotesque illustrations in *Puck*, notably those accompanying Bill Nye's articles have brought him well earned praise, is but twenty-seven years of age. Acquiring the trade of compositor in his native place, Madison, Ohio, he went to New York at the age of eighteen, and began work on *Wild Oats* as draughtsman, from which he went to Leslie's and, after three years to *Puck*.

A PETITION is being circulated by the Typographical Union of St. Louis against the convict labor system, which is meeting with signers among the foremost business men, showing that progressive ideas are taking root.

THE New York *Evening Telegram* now brings out but one edition, the five o'clock. The suspension of the earlier editions is a sensible move, resulting in economy, and allowing copy to go to the composing room several hours later.

IN 1769 the first type foundry in America was established by Abel Buell, at Killingworth, Ct., in which he made good long primer type. That year he had asked assistance of the Connecticut Legislature in establishing a type foundry.

IT is stated that James Gordon Bennett has sold a third interest in the New York *Herald* to John A. Mackay, the Nevada millionaire, to enable him to go into his cable scheme. It is also stated that the *Herald* lost $100,000 last year.

A COTTRELL printing press was used by the *Electric World* in the Electrical Exhibition at Philadelphia for printing the paper. It is run by a Daft motor, which receives its power from a Daft dynamo. The dynamo is driven by a straight line engine.

THE cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago, with an aggregate population of 3,750,000, and with eighty-four daily newspapers, issue an aggregate edition of 1,693,000, being at the rate of 140 copies per annum for each person in those places.

MESSRS. R. HOE & Co., New York, are building a perfecting press to print a twelve-page paper directly from type at the rate of twelve thousand per hour, and to work either eight, ten or twelve-page editions. They are also building a press for the New York *Telegraph* that will print seventy-two thousand folio sheets per hour.

GEORGE W. WEAVER, the publisher of the Ilion *Citizen*, on the 26, ult. printed the first newspaper in the world the type of which was entirely composed by a type-setting machine. The entire edition of 5,000 copies was printed by the aid of an electric monitor, the same which on March 14 printed Mr. Weaver's journal, being the first in the world to accomplish the feat.

FATHER PRESCOTT, the oldest printer in Iowa, and, perhaps, in the West, died at his home in Corning recently. Mr. Prescott began as a printer in 1819, and at the age of sixteen years, and until he lost his sight a year ago and became totally helpless, followed the craft. He was a native of New York, and was at the case alongside of Horace Greeley when the latter was a tow-headed boy apprentice at the trade. Sixty-four years almost continuously at the case — almost twice the average life-time of printers — is the record left by Father Prescott.

REV. LEONARD WITHINGTON, of Newbury, is probably the oldest printer in the United States, as it was eighty years ago that he became an apprentice to Messrs. Thomas & Andrews, of Boston (at that time the leading publishers and booksellers of New England). After laboring several years at the business, Mr. Withington left the same and prepared for the ministry, and is the oldest Congregational divine in New England. He has a son, editor of the Newburyport *Herald*, and a grandson who labors at the case, and is a member of the London (England) Typographical Union.

WE are pleased to announce the election to Congress, from the Thirty-second New York (Buffalo) Congressional District, of our old and esteemed friend, John M. Farquhar. Although his election was bitterly opposed by the *Express* and *Telegraph*, the old soldiers and workingmen pulled him through. Mr. Farquhar is a printer by profession, and an ex-president of the International Typographical Union. He is a Scotchman by birth, a thorough American in every fibre of his composition, an earnest, unflinching advocate of the rights of the industrial classes, and, above all, an honest, able, true-hearted man.

A SOUTH BEND (Ind.) correspondent of *The Craftsman*, under date of October 29, writes as follows: As many of the papers have a good

deal to say in regard to old printers, I would like to say a few words. We have a typo in this (*Tribune*) office, Lea Johnson, familiarly known as "Pap" Johnson, who has worked continuously at the case since 1832 (fifty-two years), and from appearances is good for several more years. He worked for ex-Vice-President Colfax during all his newspaper days, and is a valued personal friend of the distinguished statesman. "Pap" has a son now working in the government office in your city. This equals if not excels any "old print" story yet published, and is true, as any one can find out by calling at this office.

THE many interesting stories told of men, in the latter part of their lives, acquiring large stores of learning may be very encouraging to middle aged and old men; but they afford no proper example for boys and young men, to incite them to put off study until their powers are dulled and weakened. The best time for the acquisition of knowledge is in the heyday of youth and young manhood, when it is most easily retained. When mature years arrive, each one has generally to bear burdens and cares unknown to him earlier, leaving him little opportunity for gaining the knowledge that he may desire. Especially is this true in regard to technical learning of any kind. We often hear men say that if they could live their lives over again, they would devote a larger share of their time to a more thorough acquisition of the details of their chosen avocations, and some essay to do this even in middle life. Unfortunately, they begin too late, and they have to bear the torment of useless regrets, and, in middle life, to see younger men advanced over them to places that, under other circumstances, they could have better filled. As men aim to secure material wealth while in their fullest vigor, that they may enjoy it in middle life and old age, so should the young workman gather stores of practical wisdom for use when manual labor can, in a measure, be given up, and the acquirements of early years made use of in directing and governing the labors of others. Employ the present time in study, and do not put it off till you are worn out.—*Lithographer and Printer.*

FOREIGN.

IN the city of Canton, China, which has a population of 1,500,000, there is not a newspaper of any kind.

A RECENT inquiry into the affairs of the Servian government printing office has brought to light the fact that the amount of outstanding debts is over £20,000.

ON or about the fifteenth of November, the Grolier Club of London will hold its second exhibition, the subject being missals. The exhibition will remain open for several days.

THE *Hiogo News* says a large number of machines have been sent from Nagasaki to Shang-Hai, for the purpose of establishing there a Japanese printing office and a Japanese newspaper.

The coöperative associations of the Paris compositors do not seem to have prospered. The shareholders of the Grande Imprimerie have almost unanimously resolved to liquidate, and the Imprimerie Nouvelle will follow the same step.

HERR GUNTHER, machine minder at Klinkhardt's printing office, at Leipsig, has invented and patented a new self-flyer, which not only takes the printed sheets from the cylinder, but automatically ranges them on the taking-off board.

JOURNALISM is in a flourishing condition in the little kingdom of Greece. There are 122 printing houses, which produce annually about 1,000 different works. Nearly every village has its newspaper. In Athens alone there are no fewer than 54 political papers.

THERE is published once a month at Yokohoma an extraordinary comic called the *Japan Punch*. It consists of about a dozen pages, lithographed, both text and pictures, on the thinnest paper imaginable. The drawings are rough but exceedingly funny.—*Paper World.*

THE late Mr. James Figgins, of London, who was for many years on the Court of the Stationers' Company, has bequeathed £3,000 Oude Rohilcund Railway Stock to the company, to establish four pensions of £24 per annum each for aged, sick or worn out compositors.

THE *Paper and Printers' Journal* says:—As illustrating the rapid growth of some of the large metropolitan printing firms, it was stated at a recent festival gathering of the managers and clerks associated with Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Limited, that, exclusive of the staff, 3,240 hands, at a weekly cost of £4,157, are now employed by the company, as against 2,459 hands receiving £2,997 in wages in 1877.

THE town of Norwich, in England, has a newspaper 170 years old—the *Mercury*—which was started, or is supposed to have been started, in 1714. From the year 1727 the file in the office of the proprietor is complete. Reprints of the issues in 1727 are being made.

THE Melbourne Typographical Society has just held its half-yearly meeting. According to the report and balance sheet the society is in a very flourishing state, both financially and numerically. A sum of twenty pounds was voted on behalf of the proposed Working Men's College.

SPAIN imports by far the greater part of its paper from Germany, the quantity coming from that country last year reaching 1,304,300 kilogs., against 909,417 from Belgium, 697,275 from France, 179,516 from England, 113,830 from Austria. The best kinds of paper are supplied by France.

HERR KRUPP, the great German manufacturer of guns and war material, does his own printing. At his works, at Essen, he has a complete printing office, comprising three machines and six hand presses, besides the usual accessory plant. There is also a lithographic branch and a photographic studio.

MR. JOHN SANDS, printer, of Sydney, proprietor of "The Official Directory and Year-Book of Australia," offers premiums of £10 for the best suggested improvements in the contents of the volume, and a similar sum to the person who can find the largest number of mistakes (not typographical) in the issue for 1884.

AN important and valuable book has just been issued from the printer's. It is a catalogue of all English printed books from the invention of printing of the year 1640, contained in the British Museum, and consists of three handsome volumes, arranged alphabetically under the name of authors. The indexes of printers and titles are of great value.

A FACTORY inspector lately summoned an employing printer trading in the West-end of London for ignoring those provisions of the act which direct factories to be periodically lime-washed. In pressing the case before the magistrate the inspector asked that a heavy fine should be inflicted, as he had called attention to the same circumstances, at the same place, two and a half years previously.

WHEN Koenig, the inventor of the printing machine, returned to Germany, in 1817, there were only one or two machine paper mills, and it was his great aim, in which he finally succeeded, to establish one himself. Now Germany possesses 620 factories for paper and pasteboard, with 826 machines at work. Besides these there are about 100 small mills for hand-made papers, with about 200 vats.

THE *Gaulois* now undertakes to pay a sum of 5,000 francs, at the decease of any subscriber who may meet with his death on a railway or tramway, or by being run over by a vehicle in the street. A proportionate sum is paid for injuries received. All that is necessary to produce is the last receipt of subscription. The *Gaulois* also pays compensation to any purchaser of a single copy, or his heirs, should he be injured or killed on the day on which the paper is bought.

THE employment of web machines for daily newspapers has become all but universal, and no doubt their application to book work is only a question of time. Messrs. Brockhaus, of Leipsic, are now using a web machine for printing the new edition their Conversations Lexicon, and report very favorably of its achievements. Its reputed speed is 10,000 per hour, and Messrs. Brockhaus obtain usually about 8,000 hour. The machine we saw in operation was of moderate dimensions, large enough probably to take a sheet of double demy.—*Exch.*

OUR colonial brethren will soon be on a par with the British newspaper proprietors in the rapid production of their journals. Mr. Conquest, the London manager of Messrs. R. Hoe and Co.'s manufactory, informs us that they have nearly ready for exportation two full-sized rotary news machines, to work from the web, with folders also, for the *Melbourne Age*, the circulation of which has grown so enormously that nothing less than two of these fast machines are equa to its production.—*British and Colonial Printer.*

It has been computed that the average number of unemployed operative printers in Germany was for the year ending June 25, last, 1500. This excessive number of unemployed is attributed, not to any falling off in the printing trade, but to the fact that far too large a number of apprentices is annually indentured. At the present time there are said to be in Germany some 7000 printer's apprentices, and rather less than 16,000 journeymen. The membership of the Friendly Society of German Printers comprise 11,000 operatives.

The electric light is being adopted in Australian printing offices. Its installation in the *Brisbane Courier* (Queensland) composing-room was witnessed by a large number of visitors. The *Brisbane Courier*, the *Daily Observer*, and the *Queenslander* staffs were all at work on the occasion. The "electric light edition" of the *Observer* was printed in the presence of the visitors on pink-toned paper specially supplied from England, each visitor being presented with a copy. It contained two interesting articles on "The Electric Light."

The second competition for jobbing work invited by M. Berthier, of Paris, has proved a comparative failure. There were three prizes—a first prize of 200 francs, and a second prize of 100 francs for the best composition, and a prize of 150 francs for the best press work. There were eight competitors, of whom four were from Paris. The first prize was not given, and the second was obtained by a compositor for a title-page. The prize of 150 francs for the best press work was also not awarded. The best work was sent in by a Paris pressman, Groené, but he died before the awards were made.

Like the Hungarian, the Austrian newspaper press has made decided progress in recent years, especially since 1872, notwithstanding the legislative restrictions placed upon it. The number of periodicals was 866 in 1873, and has risen gradually to 1,378 in 1882. The number of daily political papers rose from 97 to 100, weeklies from 287 to 358, monthlies from 152 to 311. The greatest increase has been in belletristic and comic papers, the numbers of which rose from 78 to 118. The military papers decreased by one. Of the 1,378 papers which appeared in 1882, 912 are in German (against 590 in 1873, an increase of 322), whilst papers printed in the Czech language numbered only 176 (105 in 1873, an increase of 71).

Many printers have doubtless wondered why Dr. Mackie's composing machine—undoubtedly the best and most original yet introduced—has never been employed elsewhere than in his own office. It now appears that he is not satisfied with its performance, and has of late been turning his attention to simplifying and increasing its productiveness. We learn that he has discovered a method whereby his machine may be made to set four times as many types in an hour as it does now. At present it works at the rate of 8,000 letters per hour; the new one will produce at least 32,000 an hour, or a quantity of matter equal to three news columns of the *Times*. He intends to work it with logotypes—as, ac, be, co, etc. This will materially increase its productive power. It is intended to do away with distribution entirely, the news type of the previous day being recast each morning.—*The Paper and Printing Trade Journal.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Telford prize has been awarded by the Institution of Civil Engineers to Mr. J. W. Wyatt for the best essay on the art of paper-making.

New South Wales possesses, it is said, in large quantities, several kinds of wood suitable for the use of engravers, such as the yellow box, which has a fine close grain, and corkwood, a beautifully fine white timber.

The invention of paper bags has been ascribed to the Moravians of Pennsylvania some fifty years ago. Their thrifty habits would not permit the waste of paper employed in the old-fashioned method of putting up bundles.

More than three-fourths of the cedar used in the manufacture of cedar pencils in the world is shipped from Florida; large groves of cedar grow up and down the coast and the Suwanee river, and the supply seems inexhaustible.

The Lapi oake, which means "the wood carrier," is the name of an Indian newspaper published at the Santee Agency, Nebraska, under the supervision of the Rev. Alfred L. Riggs. There are two editions printed, one in English and one in Indian.

Muller's Artificial Lithographic stones consist principally of carbonate of lime, to which small percentages of alumina and silica, as well as metallic oxides, are added. The various qualities of the stone are obtained by a proportionate mixture of these substances.

T. Fletcher, of Warrington, has designed a new book finisher's stove which is said to be an improvement on those now used. It is so arranged that the wood handles of the tools cannot be burnt, and the longest wheels may be heated evenly and quickly over the center hole, through which all the waste heat rises. The letter-plate is removable, so that a glue-pot may be heated by the stove.

Paper may be stuck on wood by means of this solution: Gum arabic, half-ounce; powdered gum tragacanth, half-ounce; water, one and one-half ounces and acetic acid, twenty drops; it will cause labels to adhere very firmly without staining them, unless the paper is of an unusually bad quality. A clear solution of gum arabic applied once or twice is all the varnish required in finishing for most purposes.

For Enameling Cardboard and Pasteboard.— Dissolve ten parts of shellac in a sufficient quantity of alcohol and add ten parts of linseed oil. To each quart of the mixture add also about one-fourth of an ounce of chloride of zinc. The board may be immersed in it or the solution applied with a brush. The board is thoroughly dried and the surface is polished with sand-paper or pumice before applying this preparation.

Flour Paste is much used by bookbinders for fastening sheets of paper or paper and cloth together. This may be made stronger by the addition of a small quantity of glue. Starch is also much used for mounting, where clear work is required. A little white glue added to the starch strengthens it. A little gum tragacanth in the paste or starch also strengthens and makes clean work. The sheets should be pressed if flat work is required.

Mr. Albert R. Baker, of Indianapolis, Ind., has secured patents upon a numbering attachment for printing presses. The press has an additional cylinder, with numbering heads properly mounted thereon, and appropriate mechanism for operating them, the cylinder being in such relation to the regular cylinder that the numbers in the numbering heads will come in contact with the paper thereon as the cylinders revolve, with various other novel features.

The German Soda Process Chemical-Wood Pulp.— At the International Forestry Exhibition, at Edinburgh, specimens of this pulp, in successive states of preparation from the wood to the paper produced entirely from the pulp, and made both by hand and machine, were shown. Some estimate of the present extent of the trade in wood-pulp with this country may be formed by a reference to the published import returns, which show that one firm alone has received about 11,000 bales of the material during the past twelve months.

A regulator for paper drying machines has been patented by Mr. Augustus H. Morrison, of Mechanicsville, N. Y. The invention consists in journaling one of the top rollers in one arm of a three armed lever, to another arm of which is attached a rod and tension spring, while to the opposite arm is connected the handle of a steam valve for regulating the supply of steam to the drying cylinders; there is also a bell for giving alarm if the web of paper breaks, with other novel features.

Researches made by M. Kayser, of Nuremberg, have shown that a gold varnish, distinguished both by its hardness and beautiful color, may be obtained by the use of picric and boracic acid. A very pure solution of gum lac should be mixed with picric acid, and about half per cent of crystallized boracic acid, the two acids having been previously dissolved in alcohol. In this way a gold varnish may be prepared possessing all the advantages of those that are met with in commerce.

Although petroleum oil is a highly useful fluid for cleansing wood letter or wood-cuts, the printer should be cautioned that it is highly injurious to type and stereo-plates. While it has no effect in opening the pores of wood, but on the contrary, hardens the surface, rendering the face peculiarly smooth, it corrodes or rots the metal, and leaves a white

powder on the face, which, although it may be removed with a brush, shows that the type has been injured. Besides this petroleum is highly dangerous on account of its inflammability.

MERIMEE gives the following properties as characteristic of superior ink: "When broken, its fracture is black and shiny. The substance is fine in texture, and perfectly homogeneous. When you rub it with water you do not feel the slightest grit, and, if you mix it with a great deal of water, there will be no sediment. In drying its surface takes upon itself a skin which has a metallic appearance. It flows easily from the pen, even at a low temperature, and, when it has dried on the paper, a brush charged with water passes over it without disturbing it. This property is very remarkable, for the same ink dried upon marble, ivory, or porcelain, gives away as soon as it is wetted."

COPPERPLATING ON ZINC.—Take an organic salt of copper—for instance, a tartrate. Dissolve 126 grammes sulphate of copper (blue vitriol) in two litres of water; also 227 grammes tartrate of potash, and 286 grammes crystallized carbonate of soda in two litres of water. On mixing the two solutions a light bluish green precipitate of tartrate of copper is formed. It is thrown on a linen filter and afterward dissolved in a half litre of caustic soda solution of 16° B., when it is ready for use. The coating obtained from this solution is very pliable, smooth, and coherent, with a fine surface, acquiring any desired thickness if left long enough in the bath. Other metals can also be employed for plating, in the form of tartrates Instead of tartrates, phosphates, oxalates, citrates, acetates, and borates of metals can be used, so that it seems possible to entirely dispense with the use of cyanide baths.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND PRINTING OFFICE.—A correspondent of the London *Press News*, in describing this establishment, says: "Besides the usual composing, press and machine rooms, there is a very complete stereo-foundry connected with the establishment, as well as an extensive warehouse and binding department. Although there is always an amount of regular work, giving constant employment to the ordinary staff of the bank printing-office, there is also a large amount of what may be called periodical work, necessitating the assistance of additional or "grass" hands at case. The regular staff comprises about fifty printers, and in times of pressure it is not unusual to call in the "reserve forces" of from sixty to eighty. During the last month the department has been called upon to issue about 300,000 printed packets in connection with the National Debt (Conversion of Stock) Act, 1884."

THE report of the French consul in Mexico throws some additional light on the paper imports to that country: "All the papers used come from France, England, the United States and Germany. Ordinary papers come from Belgium, but superior or fancy papers are mostly imported from Austria. French newspaper would be much more used (French news is about the worst and dearest in the world — *Trans.*—) if the manufacturers would only reduce their prices. Counting house stationery comes more from the United States and Germany than from France." Speaking of imports of books the report states that France does most in this line, then comes Spain, a little is done with Germany and Belgium and *very* little with the United States. Almost all the young men in the cities can read French, and books in that language are used in all the colleges for scientific and other studies. Many of the Spanish works are printed in Paris. There is no duty on imported books, unless they are *de luxe* with ivory or fancy bindings.

THE economy of having office stationery put up in "pads" or tablets is fully recognized by the business public, and this branch of the printing business is assuming large proportions; a single order lately placed with one of our large houses for 300,000 tablets, consumed 18,600,000 sheets of paper, which placed in a row would extend 9,300,000 feet, or 1,761⅓ miles; or piled on top of each other would be one mile and a quarter high. An ingenious, yet simple, machine has been patented by Golding and Co., which overcomes every difficulty in making pads, and reduces the cost to the merest trifle. It can be operated by an office boy. This machine has had a surprisingly large sale among stationers, binders, and printers, and is conceded to have met a "long felt want." It is advertised in another column, and merits attention. Golding & Co. have in the past introduced many labor-saving machines, and their new catalogue of 166 pages has just been issued, and will be sent to any address on receipt of three two-cent stamps. It is in fact a printer's hand-book, profusely illustrated, covering the entire range of a printer's requirements, and containing a deal of interesting information not hitherto collected in one volume. The address of the firm is, 183 Fort Hill Sq., Boston, Mass.

COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.

The country newspaper is the most useful and least compensated of all the agencies which stamp the impress of progress upon villages and inland cities. Without the aid of local newspapers local towns are, as a rule, thriftless and dead. It is common for small great men to speak with contempt of the local newspapers, but the village newspaper makes more great men out of less material—more bricks without straw—than any other factor in politics, and it is the one ladder on which men climb to local distinction as the beginning of wider fame. The advent of the local newspaper has always dated the increased thrift of the community. The local newspaper is the life of the locality, and the measure of its support, as a rule measures the advancement of the people. Not only subscribe but pay for your local newspapers. They are friends and helpmates of all seasons.—*Philadelphia Times.*

RECIPES FOR THE REMOVAL OF STAINS.

To remove stains from prints or pictures, the following recipes give excellent directions:

1. GREASE SPOTS, if of long standing, may be taken out with caustic potassa, applied in a more or less concentrated solution to the back of the sheet of paper in question. The printing, which may have a grayish appearance after the removal of the grease spot, should be touched up by an application of one part of muriatic acid in 25 parts of water. For grease spots of recent date, carbonate of potassa (1 part to 30 parts of water), chloroform, ether and benzine, prove of good service. Sometimes it will be found advantageous to immerse the entire sheet in one of those solutions.

2. WAX SPOTS will disappear readily, if, after a soaking in benzine or turpentine, the spot is covered with folded blotting paper and a hot iron applied, until the dissolved wax is absorbed. Paraffine may be removed with boiling water or hot alcohol.

3. INK OR IRON STAINS yield to oxalic acid and boiling hot water. After the application the paper should be placed for some hours in clear water.

4. STAINS left by chloride of silver or chloride of gold are removed by a weak solution of corrosive sublimate or cyanate of potassa.

5. SEALING WAX BLOTS may be softened by means of heated alcohol and then scraped away with ossa sepia.

6. BLOTS CAUSED BY INDIA INK are to be brushed with oil, which after some twelve hours may be saponified with sal ammonia. After the ink has been drawn out, the carbon like particles which still remain, may be removed with a blotter.

7. BLOOD STAINS are taken out by the application, for about twenty minutes, of chloride of lime; the yellow light stains left will yield to any weak acid.

8. PASTE STAINS, if fresh, may be wiped off with a moistened sponge; if of older date, hot water should be tried.

9. MOLD STAINS of yellowish color, edged in by darker lines, will disappear if the paper is bathed for one or more hours in clear water, to which some chloride of lime has been added. If these stains are in bound volumes, they may be removed by placing damp linen over and under the discolored leaves and separating them by means of tin foil from the other leaves. When the desired effect has been secured, linen and tin foil may be taken out, the leaf operated upon put between sheets of blotting paper, and the volume closed. Should there be a great many of these stains, the cover ought to be taken off and the volume placed over night in a basin filled with water. The separated parts will afterwards have to be hung up to dry.

Sometimes the mold stains, caused by dampness, occupy a large space and are marked all over with little black dots. In this case the paper has to be backed with an additional sheet, after which tartaric acid may give the result desired.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Boston.—State of trade, bad; prospects, bad; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $15. The quarrel with the *Post* still continues, and we advise printers to stay away.

Butte.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $25. No difficulty, but well supplied.

Cincinnati.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. No difficulty, but bookwork is exceedingly dull, and will not keep present supply with more than two-thirds work.

Detroit.—State of trade, very bad; prospects, discouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents.

Denver.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better; price of composition on morning papers, 45 cents; on evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. No difficulty, though we have more printers than can find constant employment.

Indianapolis.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. We have no difficulty, but have more printers than there is work for.

Joliet.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. There is no chance at present for job printers. The scale has recently been raised from the old rate 25 and 28 cents.

Keokuk.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. No use coming here, plenty of printers.

Milwaukee.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $18. Let me congratulate you on the good paper you are publishing. I see you have a good circulation here.

Minneapolis.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good for newspapers; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Town full of "subs" at present; no difficulty.

New Haven.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents—three papers non union; evening—union—35 cents; bookwork—union—35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Our advice is, steer clear of New Haven, as there are compositors leaving every day. There is a strike on the *Morning News*, the only paper that was in the union is now ratted. The union scale in this city, is 40 cents for morning papers; the rat offices are paying 35 cents.

New Orleans.—State of trade, very poor; prospects, bad; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. No difficulty, but printers are flooding the town.

New York.—State of trade, dull; prospects, far from encouraging; composition on morning papers, 46 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 37 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Still boycotting *Tribune* and *Commercial Advertiser*

Omaha.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not encouraging; price of composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. The *Bee* office has been opened under a compromise with the publishers. There are more printers here than can secure employment.

Philadelphia.—State of trade, medium; prospects, brightening; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 38 and 40 cents; job printers, $18. Difficulty existing, the same as reported last month.

Pittsburg.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15

Quincy.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $15. Keep away, as we have all the "subs" wanted.

Rochester.—State of trade, fair; prospects, reasonably good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, made up and imposed, 33 cents; job printers, per week, $14, but first-class hands command more. While there is work enough for resident printers, there is a surplus of "subs," though all manage to live. There is a difficulty of a trifling nature—a dispute as to double and single price matter. If not settled immediately, boycott will be declared on *Sunday Herald*. A new scale of prices is being drawn up, and trouble ahead. Present scale of prices expires Nov. 1. K. of L. very strong here.

Sacramento.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. Enough men here to fill the demand.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, very poor; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. There is no room for printers here. Over one-half of our own members are idle. All outsiders are warned to give Springfield a wide berth, as there is absolutely nothing to do. There is a difficulty here at present. The state printer has let his work by sub-contract, which is contrary to union laws; hence there is a lock-out in that establishment, which does not savor of a speedy adjustment.

Stockton.—State of trade, poor; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. The *Mail* and *Herald* have been "ratted"; cause—plates. No use of printers coming here at present.

St. Louis.—State of trade, very bad; prospects, gloomy; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. The *Post-Dispatch* is still non-union, and is being "boycotted." The *Republican* has entered the fold of the union. Our advice to printers is, stay where you are, as times must be as good wherever you are as they are in St. Louis.

Topeka.—State of trade, dull; prospects, anything but bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, $15 per week; job work, $15 per week. As stated last month, there is only one union paper in town, and the town is overcrowded.

Toronto.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $11. No use in coming to Toronto, as there are large numbers of printers out of employment. The Trades Council is "boycotting" the *Mail*.

Wilmington, Del.—State of trade, fair to medium; prospects, brighter; composition on morning papers, 30 and 35 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 20 and 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 and $12. There is one "rat" sheet here which the union seems unable to get, as a union man is not allowed by the proprietor to work in his office.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $13 to $14. A fresh invoice of tourists arrives daily; we advise other printers to stay away until those here, have sought new pastures. Our job offices have a good run of work, and it promises to keep up all winter.

PRESSMEN'S REPORT.

Pittsburg.—State of trade, rather slow; prospects, fair. There are no difficulties in any of our pressrooms, but there are no vacancies.

OFFICE OF "PRINTERS' CABINET." "PEERLESS" ROLLER COMPOSITION.

S. P. ROUNDS, Jr. & CO.,

PRINTERS'

Furnishing Warehouse,

ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING,

Nos. 186 and 188 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

☞ *Roller Composition, either in Bulk or Rollers cast to suit press. Estimates cheerfully furnished.*

S. P. ROUNDS, JR. A. WAGENER.

THOMAS FOX, *Pres't & Treas.* GEO. N. FRIEND, *Vice-Pres't.*
GEO. B. FOX, *Secretary.*

Friend & Fox Paper Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN FINE

BOOK, COVER, NEWS, WRAPPING,
ROOFING AND CARPET FELT.

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO.

153 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

Lockland Mills, Crescent Mills, Rialto Mills.

—THE—

Cincinnati Type Foundry,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TYPE, PRESSES,

AND PRINTERS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

ALL GOODS FIRST-CLASS, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Send for Specimens and Special Prices. CHAS. WELLS, Treas.

201 VINE ST., CINCINNATI, O.

VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO.

TYPE AND BORDERS,

Presses and Materials,

WOOD TYPE, CABINETS, STANDS, ETC.

TURKEY BOXWOOD AND OTHER ENGRAVERS' MATERIALS AND WOODS.

PRINTERS' "STRONG SLAT" CASES. (TRADE MARK.)

110 Fulton and 16 & 18 Dutch Streets, NEW YORK.

FACTORY: PATERSON, N. J. N.B.—MACHINISTS' PATTERN LETTERS.



TENNEY & REESE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

PATENT SELF-INKING STAMPS

RUBBER STAMPS, SEALS,

Patent Rubber-Faced Type, Pencil and Pocket Stamps.

And Everything in the Stamp Line.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

70 MADISON ST., CHICAGO.

SUPERIOR

PRINTING INKS,

MADE BY

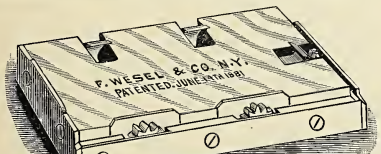
THE ULLMANN & PHILPOTT MFG. CO.

Nos. 56 and 58 Merwin, Corner of West Street,

CLEVELAND, O.

FOR SALE BY

GUSTAV HINSTORFF, 48 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY, Third and Vine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.
KANSAS CITY PAPER CO., 420 West Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.
ROBERT ROWELL, Third Ave. and Market St., Louisville, Ky.
H. B. PARKER, Cass and Congress Sts., Detroit, Mich.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 128 St. Clair St., Cleveland, O.



IMPROVED PLAIN OLD STYLE BLOCK WITH PATENT END HOOK.

The above cut represents our PATENT STEREOTYPE BLOCK which is well known all over the United States and Canada. During the year 1883 we furnished 2828 blocks.

F. WESEL & CO.

Manufacturers of Brass and Steel Rules, Brass Dashes, Patent Stereotype Blocks, Brass Galleys, Galley Racks, Proof Presses, Proof Rollers, Wrought Iron Chases, McGill's Patent Chases, etc. etc.

11 Spruce Street. NEW YORK.

CARTER & BARNARD,

BLACK AND COLORED

PRINTING INK MAKERS,

116 Monroe St.

CHICAGO.

STAR PRINTING INK WORKS

We are the only firm in the city who manufacture a full line of

Black and Colored Inks.

Prouty Presses. *Central Type Foundry.* } SPECIAL AGENTS { *Holly Wood Type.* *Boston Type Foundry.*

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Type and Brass Rule,

PRESSES AND PRINTERS' SUPPLIES.

54 and 56 Franklin Street,

TELEPHONE 1040. CHICAGO.

A complete stock of Boston and Central Type Foundries' Beautiful Faces constantly on hand.

POPULAR BECAUSE RELIABLE.

The attention of Printers is directed to the following specialties, which HAVE NO RIVAL and are ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

ELM CITY COUNTER.



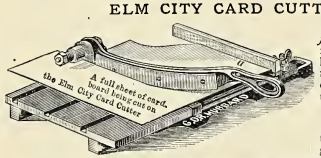
Saves both stock and time. Counts 100,000 and repeats automatically.

Can be attached to any kind of machine where a direct horizontal or vertical movement is to be obtained.

Price, $10.00.

No. 2, counting 10,000, $8.00.

ELM CITY CARD CUTTER.



It is so made that a *full sheet* of card board may be cut on it with as little trouble as any larger machine. There is no other cutter of its size that will do this.

Price, $10.00.

Send for description of these and all our other goods.

SELF-FEEDING ELM CITY BRONZING PAD.

(PATENT PENDING)



The Bronze is received in the top, and delivered through valves in the center of the fur at bottom, passing through a sieve before reaching the paper. The supply regulated by thumb-screw at end of pad.

It is of convenient size, very light, and positively prevents all waste.

Price, large size, 2½ by 6 inches, $2.50
Price, for light work, 2¾ inches, 1.50

Send for Illustrated Circular of the ELM CITY LINE SHAPERS.

ELM CITY ROLLER COMPOSITION has desirable qualities which Pressmen like. Send for sample.

G. D. R. HUBBARD & CO.,

ELM CITY PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

SECOND-HAND
PRINTING PRESSES AND MACHINERY

FOR SALE BY

MARDER, LUSE & CO.,

139 and 141 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

CYLINDER PRESSES.

32x46 **Hoe** Drum Cylinder, steam fixtures, tape delivery	$ 900
36x55 **Hoe** three-revolution, speed 2,000 to 3,000 an hour	2200
41x58 **Hoe** three-revolution, all complete, will print 7-col. quarto sheet,	2500
41½x60 **Hoe** three-revolution,	2500
28x41 **Hoe** Drum Cylinder	800
27½x33 **Hoe** Drum Cylinder,	900
35x47 **Campbell**, complete press, steam fixtures, 4-roller	1000
38x52 **Campbell**, complete press, steam fixtures, 2-roller	900
28x32 **Campbell**, complete press, steam fixtures, 6-roller, springs	1000
24x29 **Campbell**, complete press, with steam, 2-roller, springs	850
31x46 **Campbell**, complete press, steam fixtures,	1200
32x46 **Cottrell & Babcock**, first-class press, steam fixtures, tape delivery, spiral springs, 2-roller	1200
34x52 **Cottrell & Babcock**, first-class press, with steam, tape delivery, spiral springs, 2-roller	1500
34x50 **Cottrell & Babcock**, first-class press, with steam, tape delivery, spiral springs, 4-roller	1600
34x52 **Cottrell & Babcock**, first-class press, with steam, tape delivery, air springs, 2-roller	1600
32x50 **Cottrell & Babcock** Country Cylinder, table distribution, spiral springs and steam fixtures	850
32x46 **Potter**, first-class press, with steam fixtures, tape delivery, 2-roller	1500
34x52 **Potter**, first-class press, with steam fixtures, tape delivery, 2-roller	1300
34x56 **Potter** Drum Cylinder, table distribution	1400
30x46 **Potter** Country Cylinder, with springs, hand fixtures	750
34x52 **Potter**, fluted columns, table distribution	900
32x46½ (8-col.) **Prouty** Cylinder, with hand fixtures, good as new	500
27½x43½ (8-col.) **Prouty** Cylinder, with hand fixtures, first-class	450
33x49 **Taylor**, 3-revol., with air springs, steam fixtures, speed, 2000 an hour	1400
35x52 **Taylor** Drum Cylinder, with steam fixtures, air springs	1200
26x33 **Taylor** Drum Cylinder, steam and hand fixtures, spiral springs.	900
31x46 **Fairhaven** Cylinder	650
31x46 **Fairhaven** Cylinder	650
28x42 **Fairhaven** Cylinder	475

JOB PRESSES.

14x18 **Nonpareil** Jobber, with fonntain	$ 225
13x19 **Chromatic** Job Press	200
14x18 **Nonpareil**, with steam	235
11x17 **Chromatic**	175
12x17 **Chromatic**	175
12x17 **Chromatic**	175
13x19 **Gordon**, old style, with throw-off and steam	225
13x19 **Globe**	200
10x14½ **Novelty**	18
10x15 **Gordon**, old style	200
10x15 **Gordon**, with throw-off	225
13x19 **Chromatic**, with crank	200
13x19 **Chromatic**, steam	215
13x19 **Globe**, with fountain	215
14x18 **Nonpareil**	225
Gordon Segment Cylinder, will print one page of 6-col. paper	250
17x24 **Nonpareil**, with treadle and crank	325
15x19 **Nonpareil**, treadle, fountain and crank	275
15x19 **Nonpareil**, old style	200
10x15 **Globe**	175
10x15 **Globe** Job Press, with fountain	200
10x15 **Globe** Job Press	175
10x15 **Standard** Job Press	175
10x15 **Globe** Job Press	175
10x15 **Favorite**	175
11x16 **Star Lever**	75
10x12 **Alligator**, crank	75
10x15 **Lever** Job Press	60
10x14½ **Novelty**	18
9x16 **Nonpareil**, old style	175
10x15 **Gordon**, new style	225
10x15 **Gordon**, old style	200
9x13 **Gordon**, old style, in frame, with fountain	125
8x12 **National** Jobber	100
8x12 **Improved National** Jobber	115
8x12 **Young America**	125
8x12 **Globe**	100
8x12 **Empire**	125
8x12 **Caufield** upright	125
8x12 **Young America** old style	115
8x12 **National**	125
8x12 **Gordon** new style	175
7x11 **Gordon Franklin**	125
6x12 **Nonpareil**	100
6x10 **Liberty**	100
6x10 **Amateur**, treadle	75
2⅝x5¾ **Model** Lever	12
6x9 **Model** Lever	25
6x10 **Excelsior** Lever	25
7½x11 **Star** Lever, with treadle, iron frame	50
5½x10 **Eclipse**	65
7x11 **Favorite**	65
5½x8½ **Favorite**	50
7x11 **Star**, side treadle	50
7x11 **Gordon Franklin**	125
6x10½ **Young America**	75
7½x11 **Gordon**, frame all around	100
7x10 **Ruggles**	60
6x10 **Nonpareil**	100
7x10 **Model** Rotary	75
7x12 **Nonpareil**, new style	$125
7x11 **Liberty**	125
6x10 **Model** Lever	25
6x9 **Columbian** Rotary	65
7x11 **Gordon Franklin**	125
5x7½ **Columbian Lever Press**	20
Hoe Card and Ticket Press	275

HAND PRESSES.

9-col. **Cincinnati** Washington	$ 225
9-col. **Cincinnati** Washington	225
7-col. **Washington**	175
7-col. **Cincinnati** Washington	175
7-col. **Washington**, with rolling bed	200
6-col. **Washington**	150
7-col. **Army** Press	65
6-col. **Army** Press	45
Cap **Foster** Press	40
8-col. **Washington**	200
6-col. **Army** Press	45
6-col. **Army** Press	45
6-col. **Foster**	100
6-col. **Smith**	125
7-col. **Smith**	150
7-col. **Washington**	175
8-col. **Washington**	200
7-col. **Washington**	175
7-col. **Washington**	175
8-col. **Washington**	200
8-col. **Washington**	200

PAPER CUTTERS.

30-inch **Wisconsin**, Improved	$140
33½-inch **Hercules**, hand lever	140
32-inch **Sheridan**, steam and hand	175
34-inch **Diamond**, steam	350
46-inch **Dooley**, steam, fine order	600
28-inch Plow Cutters, iron frame	30
28-inch Plow Cutter, wood frame	25
28-inch Plow (**Hoe**) Cutter, wood frame	25
36-inch Plow Cutter, iron frame	40
30-inch **Riehl** Cutter	125
30-inch **Clark**, Wisconsin	100
32-inch **Acme**, hand and steam fixtures	250

CARD CUTTERS.

26-inch **Ruggles**, iron frame	$18
26-inch **Ruggles**, iron frame	18
30-inch **Ruggles**, iron frame	30
28-inch **Tisdel** Improved, No. 1	28
32-inch **Curtis & Mitchell**	25
28-inch **Anson Hardy**	25
30-inch **Anson Hardy**	30

ENGINES AND BOILERS.

8-horse Horizontal Engine and Boiler	$350
4-horse Engine and Boiler	275
3-horse Engine and Boiler (Payne)	200
2-horse Genuine "Baxter," first-class	200
3-horse new Baxter	200
1-horse walking beam Engine and Boiler	125

MISCELLANEOUS.

15½-inch Book Trimmer	$115
26-inch Book Trimmer	150
21-inch **Semple** Book Trimmer	125
21-inch **Semple** Book Trimmer	125
21-inch **Semple** Book Trimmer	125
Bookbinder's Stabbing Machine	35
Steam Mitering and Sawing Machine	75
Treadle Mitering and Sawing Machine	75
2-horse **Todd** Water Motor	100
Hickok Backing Machine	50
Hickok Standing Press, 20x27 inches	100
Iron-Frame Bookbinder's Press, 16x24 inches	75
Paging Machine, with 4-figure wheels	75
Paging Machine, with 4-figure wheels	75
Victor Mauger Paging Machine, with 5-figure wheels (first-class)	100
Hoe Mailing Machine and 27 galleys	50
Forsaith Folder, will fold a sheet 36x52, 5 folds or less	300
Hughes stereotype outfit, 11x18	75
Ruling Machine	125
Automatic foot-power Stitching Machine, nearly new	60
Small Stereotype Outfit	25
Hughes Stereotype outfit, 7½x12	50
Stereotype outfit, 9x16	65
Stereotype outfit, 10x18	75
Stereotype Shaving Machine, 17 inches	130
Stereotype Drying Press, 20x26 inches	150
Circular Saw Table and gauges	115
Stereotype Trimmer, 24 inches, with overhead fixtures	140
Casting Box for plate 12x15 inches	95
Two pair Stereotype chases, 6-col.	70
Two Beating Tables, 20x24	60
Stereotype Metal Pot and Furnace, 22 in. dia	95
Black & Clawson Perforator, 20-inch	55
Bookbinders Standing Press, 16x24 inches	75

EXCHANGES MADE ON LIBERAL TERMS.

BRADNER SMITH & CO.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

BOOK, NEWS, **PAPER** WRITING, WRAPPING.

SPECIALTIES.

"CLIMAX" BLOTTING, WESTON'S LEDGER,
CRANE'S BOND,
CRANE BROS.' "ALL LINEN"
AND "JAPANESE" LINEN FLATS,
"SCOTCH LINEN" LEDGER,
GERMANIC FLATS, HURLBUT FLATS, WESTLOCK FLATS.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

BRADNER SMITH & CO.
CHICAGO.

GRAY'S FERRY

PRINTING INK

WORKS.

C. E. ROBINSON & BRO.

710 SANSOM ST. PHILADELPHIA.

27 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK.
66 SHARP ST., BALTIMORE.
198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

YPSILANTI MILLS. SUPERIOR MILLS.
ANN ARBOR MILLS. GEDDES MILLS.
JACKSON MILLS. BIRKETT MILLS.

F. P. ELLIOTT & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

PAPER,

208 & 210 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

We have the best and finest stock of Paper for

Publishers, Printers, Stationers

—AND FOR—

MERCANTILE USES GENERALLY,

TO BE FOUND IN THIS COUNTRY.

GIVE US A CALL, OR WRITE US FOR SAMPLES BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE. IT WILL PAY YOU.

L. SCHAUPPNER & CO.

PRINTERS' EMPORIUM.

196 AND 198 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

DEALERS IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND

CYLINDER, JOB AND HAND PRESSES, TYPE

AND PRINTERS' MATERIALS IN GENERAL.

29×42 FOUR-ROLLER COTTRELL, latest style.
32×46 TWO-ROLLER COTTRELL, two revolution.
31×46 COUNTRY COTTRELL, steam power, good as new.
KIDDER JOBBER, good as new.
32-inch BROWN & CARVER POWER CUTTER, good condition.
24-inch SARGENT STEAM BRONZING MACHINE, good as new.
34-inch CRANSTON UNDERCUT POWER CUTTER
FOOT STABBER, Sanborn's make, good as new.
3 SINGER SEWING MACHINES, for Pamphlet Binding (new).
1 EIGHTH-MEDIUM BALTIMORE JOBBER, for steam.
1 36×48 STONMETZ FOLDER, with Paster and Trimmer attached; will fold three or four fold, from 21×28 to 36×48 (new). Price, $500.
1 STONMETZ BOOK FOLDER, three fold, from 11×16 to 21×28 (new). Price, $375.
30-inch SHERIDEN LEVER CUTTER, good condition.
23-inch LEADER LEVER CUTTER, good as new.
1 THORP CARD CUTTER, good as new.
1 RUGGLES CARD CUTTER, good condition.
32-inch ACME POWER CUTTER, with all improvements, in good condition.
1 ROLLER BACKING MACHINE (Donnell's make), almost new. Price, $250.

A large lot of new and second-hand Stands, Cases, Chases and material in general.

Also a large lot of second-hand Type and Wood Type. List sent on application.

We have the only stock of Press Boards, size 41×56, made expressly for us, and every Board warranted, price $2.00 each.

If you have anything you want to trade for any of the above, write us, as we are right on the dicker. Everything sold by us is warranted, or no sale.

A. BELFORD, *President.* C. SLEMIN, Jr., *Sec'y-Treas.* R. NEVERS, Jr., *Superintendent*

THE CENTRAL

Lithographing

AND

Engraving Co.

313-319 Wabash Avenue,

Cor. Congress St., - - - CHICAGO, ILL.

All classes of Lithographing, Wood Engraving and Printing.

SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

GEO. MATHER'S SONS, Sixty John Street, New York, manufacture fine Printing Ink of all colors, and many of the best printers give their goods preference over all others.

For sale by all first-class dealers in Printing Material everywhere.

QUEEN CITY

PRINTING INK

COMPANY,

CINCINNATI, O.

MANUFACTURERS OF

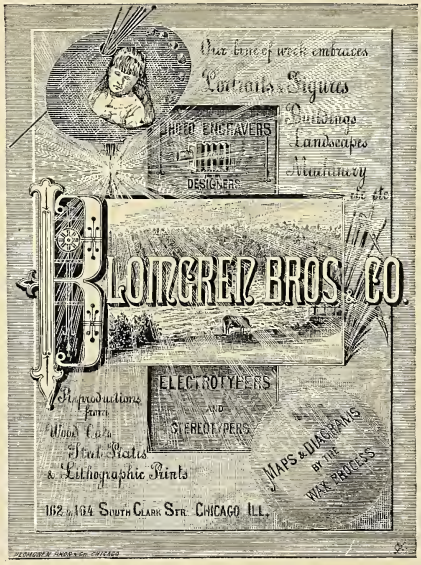
PRINTING · INKS

NEWS, POSTER,

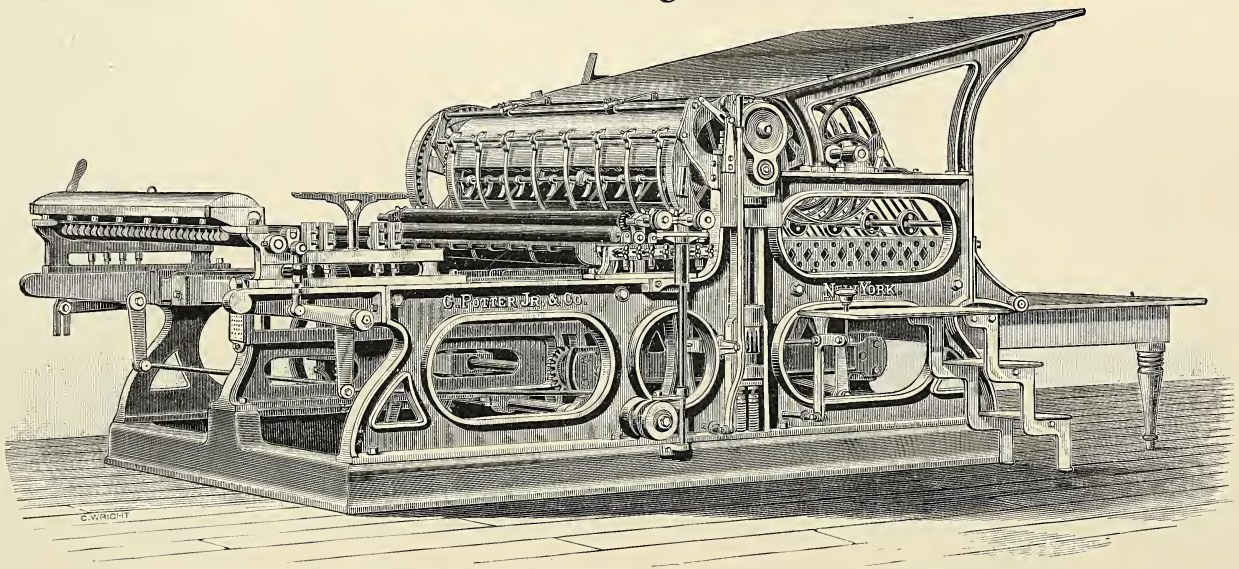
BOOK AND JOB INKS

COLORED INKS AND VARNISHES.

THE STANDARD WESTERN INKS.



C. POTTER, JR. & CO'S



NEW TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

With Patented Cylinder Lifting and Adjusting Mechanism, three Tracks, or Ways, Patented Backing up Motion, Patented Air Piston, Patented Cut Bed Rack, etc. etc.

Send for new Illustrated Catalogue showing Improved Lithographic, Two-Revolution, Combination and Drum Cylinder Presses.

OFFICE: Nos. 12 & 14 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

WESTERN AGENTS, H. HARTT & CO., 162 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

R. HOE & CO.'S

PATENT

Lithographic ⁘ Power ⁘ Press.

Since we first constructed this machine there have been many improvements made upon it. These have been patented from time to time.

No expense is spared to make it as perfect as possible.

Among other things, we lately altered the cam motion, so that the speed is increased about 25 per cent. without detriment to the press or quality of work turned off by it

Experience has shown that these machines are not only the most speedy, accurate and reliable, but the most economical in the end. The fact that those made by us twenty years ago are still in operation and doing as good work as ever, is the best proof of their superiority.

The stone is adjustable from on top.

The patent clamp causes the impression cylinder to stop without jar and stand without tremor.

The pressman has perfect control of the machine by means of a brake worked by foot.

The damping apparatus is automatic and the quantity of water can be regulated while the press is working.

A special feature of this machine is the patent delivery cylinder, which takes the sheets from the impression cylinder, and transfers them to the self-acting sheet-flyer with perfect certainty and without smutting.

The bed can be run once, twice or three times to each impression, and will also roll any number of times without the impression, thus securing a thorough distribution of ink.

NEWLY REDUCED PRICES.

No.	Size of stone.	Size of design.	Rollers covering form.	Price.
1	22 x 28 in.	20 x 26 in.	4	$3,900
2	25 x 33½ in.	23 x 31½ in.	6	4,400
3	29 x 41 in.	27 x 39 in.	6	5,000
3½	31 x 45½ in.	29 x 43½ in.	6	$5,500
4	33 x 47 in.	31 x 45 in.	6	6,000
5	37 x 53 in.	35 x 50 in.	6	6,750

The prices include boxing and shipping, or putting up in New York; also, apparatus to roll twice, two sets rollers, counter-shaft, hangers, driving pulley, and two cone pulleys go with each machine. The rollers varnished when desired without extra charge.

DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT, SPEED AND POWER.

No.	Length.	Width over all.	Height.
1	13 ft. 5 in.	7 ft. 2 in.	5 ft. 5 in.
2	15 ft.	7 ft. 7 in.	6 ft.
3	16 ft.	9 ft. 10 in.	7 ft.
3½	16 ft. 5 in.	10 ft.	7 ft.
4	18 ft.	10 ft. 6 in.	7 ft. 8 in.

No.	Weight boxed, including steam fixtures.	Maximum speed* at which the presses can be run to advantage.	Horse. power.
1	About 5 tons.	1310	½
2	About 7½ tons.	1200	⅝
3	About 9½ tons.	1100	¾
3½	About 10 tons.	1100	⅞
4	About 12½ tons.	1000	1

PRICES OF MOLLETON CLOTH, ETC.

Best quality molleton for lithographers' rollers, 30 inches wide.	$1 50
Best quality molleton for lithographers' rollers, 60 inches wide.	2 25
Mole-skin, 29 inches wide	1 25
Thick flannel, 30 inches wide	$4 00
Thick flannel, 60 inches wide	7 25
Thin flannel, 60 inches wide	4 25

R. HOE & CO., 504 Grand Street, N. Y.

Also at 199–201 VAN BUREN ST., CHICAGO,
TUDOR ST., LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND.

FOR ILLUSTRATION, SEE OPPOSITE PAGE.

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. II.—No. 3. CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1884. TERMS: $1.50 per year in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING-PRESS.

(Continued.)

BY STEPHEN MC NAMARA.

AFTER years of study and research, after years of trials and privations, which turned him prematurely gray, Columbus left the land of his birth to seek among strangers assistance to enable him to demonstrate the existence of distant lands, as yet unknown. Supplicating the Spanish throne for aid, exhibiting his charts to the court, and explaining his theory of the rotundity of the earth with such force that the queen finally offered to sacrifice her jewels to afford him an opportunity to elucidate his ideas, he was reluctantly supplied with ships and men, and set sail from Lisbon on his memorable voyage of discovery.

Amid unknown dangers in a trackless sea, surrounded by doubts, and fears, and superstition, and threatened mutiny, the intrepid navigator, animated with holy zeal, heroic fortitude and trust in God, pressed on, regardless of threats and oblivious to fear, and planting the cross in the new world returned and laid at the feet of his sovereign trophies of his great discovery.

Americus Vespucci, following where he led the way, explored further, passed beyond the outlying islands, touched the continent, but nevertheless he lacked the heroism of Columbus, and while one was honored by naming the new world after him, the other and more deserving was thrown into prison; another example of man's inhumanity to man.

The experience of the discoverer of the machine press forms a most striking parallel, while the results from each have proved of equal benefit to mankind; one gave a home to freedom, the other to intelligence and knowledge.

Frederich Koenig was born in Eisleben, Germany, April 17, 1774, and to him belongs the credit of designing the first machine press, or, as it was termed at the time, a new method of printing. After years of experiment he became convinced of his ability to print by mechanical means, and sought assistance from his countrymen, but failed; he then repaired to St. Petersburgh, Russia, arriving there May 13, 1806, in hopes the government would aid him, but the demand being made that he furnish working models as practical demonstration of his theory, the very purpose for which he desired aid forced him to try his fortune in London, where he arrived in November of the same year. Here, in connection with a noted printer, named Richard Taylor, he perfected his plans, and sought the help of capitalists. So many unsuccessful attempts had but recently been made, great difficulty was experienced. The amount of money required, and the intense prejudice existing formed barriers which this sturdy Saxon in a strange land was compelled to surmount. That he succeeded in the face of all obstacles, is surprising and thus all the more credit is his due. But that the attempt should be made to give this credit to others, is a shame admitting of no palliation.

Forming an acquaintance with a stationer named J. Hunneman, a man who stood by him through his adversity as well as his success, he was brought into contact with business men, who, while admitting the practicability of his ideas, hesitated to invest capital in the project until the proprietors of the leading papers should give it their sanction. Finally, in March, 1807, he became acquainted with Mr. T. Bensley, through his friend Taylor, and light began at last to dawn upon his enterprise.

From a biographical sketch, supplied by Mr. Fr. Koenig, his grandson, and for which the writer wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness, we quote the following:

6 Frith Street, Soho.

Mr. Koenig:—Mr. Bensley would be glad to see Mr. Koenig and his friend (Mr. Taylor) with him tomorrow evening upon the subject of their former conversation, when Mr. B. will propose the form of an agreement as the first step towards entering upon the Discovery.

Bolt Court, 11 Mar. 1807.

The importance attaching to the invention, and the care with which Koenig guarded his interests, are seen in the following:

6 Frith Street, Soho, 31, Mar. 1807.

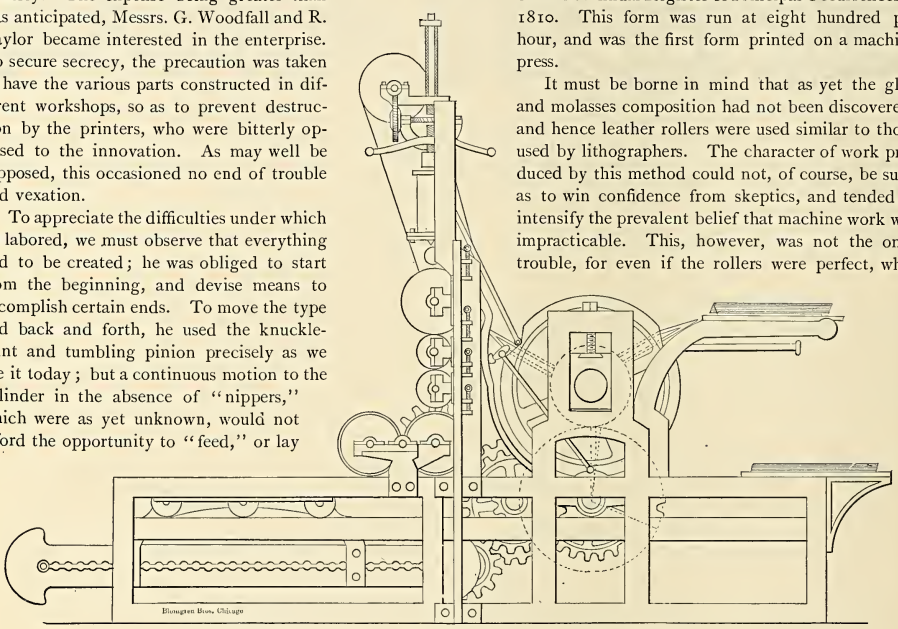
Mr. Koenig having discovered an entire new method of printing by machinery, agrees to communicate the same to Mr. Bensley under the following conditions: that if Mr. Bensley shall be satisfied the invention will answer all the purposes Mr. Koenig has stated in the particulars he has delivered to Mr. Bensley, signed with his name, he shall enter into a legal engagement to purchase the secret from Mr. Koenig, or enter into such other agreement as may be deemed mutually beneficial to both parties; or, should Mr. Bensley wish to decline having any concern with the said invention, then he engages not to make any

use of any part of the machinery, or communicate the secret to any person whatever, until is proved that the invention is made use of by anyone without restriction of patent or other particular agreement on the part of Mr. Koenig, under the penalty of six thousand pounds.

T. BENSLEY.
Witness, J. Hunneman. FREDERICH KOENIG.

Having obtained the assistance so long sought, he proceeded to construct his machine under contract with Mr. Bensley. The expense being greater than was anticipated, Messrs. G. Woodfall and R. Taylor became interested in the enterprise. To secure secrecy, the precaution was taken to have the various parts constructed in different workshops, so as to prevent destruction by the printers, who were bitterly opposed to the innovation. As may well be supposed, this occasioned no end of trouble and vexation.

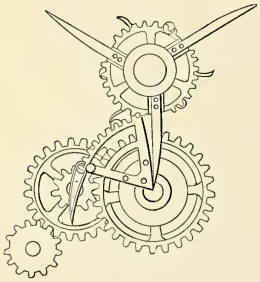
To appreciate the difficulties under which he labored, we must observe that everything had to be created; he was obliged to start from the beginning, and devise means to accomplish certain ends. To move the type bed back and forth, he used the knuckle-joint and tumbling pinion precisely as we use it today; but a continuous motion to the cylinder in the absence of "nippers," which were as yet unknown, would not afford the opportunity to "feed," or lay



KOENIG'S CYLINDER PRESS, 1811, THE FIRST PRINTING MACHINE.

the sheet, hence an intermittent or stop motion was applied. To accomplish this, the peculiar train of gearing shown herewith was used.

On the outer end of the cylinder shaft was placed a "horn" gear, which divided into thirds; directly below a pinion, to which was bolted a sector, moved the cylinder one-third of a revolution at each full turn made by itself; thus time was afforded to feed the sheet to one of the three blankets, which was done by points fastened thereon, in exact imitation of the hand press. Objections and criticisms raised here must be declared out of order. Why Koenig used a cylinder with three printing surfaces instead of one, and a full turn, as in the present "stop," is not for us to decide. When



Morse developed the electric telegraph, almost half a century elapsed before Bell gave us the telephone, and who refuses those mighty minds the credit justly due to each?

The press presented in this number was the *first* machine press constructed. It was begun March 31, 1807, and patented in 1810, but was not put in motion until April, 1811, when Sig. H, three thousand impressions were printed of "The Annual Register of Principal Occurrences," 1810. This form was run at eight hundred per hour, and was the first form printed on a machine press.

It must be borne in mind that as yet the glue and molasses composition had not been discovered, and hence leather rollers were used similar to those used by lithographers. The character of work produced by this method could not, of course, be such as to win confidence from skeptics, and tended to intensify the prevalent belief that machine work was impracticable. This, however, was not the only trouble, for even if the rollers were perfect, what would they avail unless supplied with an even flow of ink? The fountain was a common trough of wood, in the bottom of which was a narrow slot, formed by two strips of iron, one of which was adjustable. A plunger fitted the inside snugly, and was gradually forced down on top of the ink by a worm and spiral gear wheel. The ink was thus forced out through the opening, and received by the distributing rollers; these were of different diameters, and had a lateral motion and direct gear, precisely like the present style of rack and screw press.

The fundamental principles of presswork are the proper application of color and impression; the condition of the rollers determine the one, the mechanism of the press the other. To perfect these two would be too much to expect of one man, but that Koenig started in the right direction is at once evident by comparing the drawing of his press with the presses in use throughout the world today. By this crude and imperfect means was the first machine printing introduced, the iron roller and straightedge by which we today regulate the flow of ink being then unknown.

(*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ELECTROTYPING.

BY B. B.

(Continued.)

THE next step is to transfer the mould to the coppering bath, where diluted alcohol is poured over its surface. After being drained of this it is next laid flat, and subjected to a solution of blue vitriol. Fine iron filings are then dusted over the fluid that covers the mould, and quickly spread by means of the camel-hair brush. A stream of water is passed over it, which washes off all residue matter, and the entire plate is found to be covered with a thin film of copper that gives the mould a fine metallic effect.

Everything is now ready to submit the mould to the workings of that wondrous and subtle agency, electricity. A large, deep, oblong wooden vat, lined with lead, is filled with a solution of sulphate of copper. On top, near the sides, run two very bright parallel copper rods. From one of these hang large slabs of copper, 18 by 24 inches, or thereabouts, along the entire length of this depositing battery, as it is termed, the copper slabs or *anodes* being completely immersed in the solution. On the other parallel rod is hung the mould, also immersed in the fluid, facing the *anode*, perhaps in company with other moulds that have been similarly treated. The connections are then made perfect. Now, there is a choice to receive the electric current from the large Smee battery, or from the powerful dynamo machine. The former, however, is employed for the purpose of giving a more lucid explanation of the *galvanic* current. The large copper rod containing the *anodes* in the depositing battery is connected with the positive pole, or zinc element, in the generating battery; this rod connects the moulds, or *cathodes*, with the negative pole or platinized silver element.

As soon as the connections are made a current is at once "set up;" the acid solution takes immediate effect upon the zinc element, absorbing oxygen and forming sulphate of zinc. The current, passing from the zinc over the conducting wire into the depositing battery at the *anodes*, dissolves a portion of the copper passing through the solution, and deposits the liberated metal on the face of the moulds. Returning along on the conducting wire to the negative or silver plate of the generating battery, it liberates hydrogen. In a very large combination Smee battery, in full working order, the fluid fairly boils as the hydrogen is liberated on the surface of the negative plates.

As a rule, twelve or fifteen hours are required to form a shell sufficiently thick for practical use. Employing the *dynamo-electrical* machine, the same may be accomplished in about four hours; hence the advantage of the machine over the battery, as it turns out three times the amount of work in the same period of time.

Supposing that the mould is placed in the depositing battery at six o'clock in the evening, at eight o'clock the following morning it is taken out, when the shell is found to be sufficiently thick. Boiling water is then poured over the deposit, and as soon as heated it is readily stripped from the mould.

The next step made in the progress of the "electrotype," as we shall designate it, after removing the shell from the mould, is to have it trimmed of superfluous copper, and the back of it tinned. This is accomplished by first brushing soldering fluid over the backs of the shells, and covering each one with electrotypers' tinfoil. The shell is then placed on a "trimming tray," face downwards, and submitted to heat, until the tinfoil is melted and flows evenly over the shell.

It is now ready for the "backing tray," a good-sized, smooth, cast-iron tray, capable of holding a large number of shells, and having a rim a quarter of an inch thick, which is usually heated by immersing it in molten type metal, until the particles used for backing melt on the tray. The "electro" is then removed to a perfectly level cast-iron stand, the tinned shell being placed on the hot tray, face downwards, with others, and molten type metal poured over them evenly until it is full, and then allowed to cool, the cooling process being hastened by means of a steam blower. The plate is now lifted from the backing tray before it is thoroughly cooled, and scrubbed with brushes in hot kerosene, thereby removing all traces of the wax. After cooling, the cast is taken to the circular saw, and all the different shells removed. It is then handed over to expert "finishers," by whom it is properly straightened. After these manipulations it goes through a steam planer, by which the plates are cut down on their backs to a uniform thickness. After being submitted to the finishers again for further inspection, it is passed through a powerful steam "shaver," and then the "electro," which we have followed through the several processes, is ready for "wooding;" this is accomplished by it being nailed or screwed to a wooden block of the same dimensions as the plate, and type high, which completes the process, and the work is then ready for delivery to the printing office.

Many features that would doubtless prove interesting to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER have necessarily been omitted from this and preceding articles, as to enter into all the minutiæ connected therewith would exceed the limits of the space assigned.

THE POWER OF THE DAILY PRESS.

THE power and resources of the daily press were never more pointedly illustrated than in the prompt and accurate election returns furnished by four of the great morning dailies of New York city on the close vote polled for presidential electors in the Empire State. Within forty-eight hours after the polls were closed, the *Herald*, *World*, *Times* and *Sun* had full returns from every county in the state, and the result was figured out with a certainty that no doubt nor questioning could shake. While rival political managers were claiming the state with equal vehemence and the Associated Press was giving incomplete and garbled returns, these great newspapers had their truth seekers at work in every county and precinct of the state, and long before the official count was begun they had the votes thoroughly canvassed and accurately footed up. There are few secrets that an enterprising newspaper cannot quickly get to the bottom of when once its curiosity is fairly aroused.

"All editors of experience and ability," says the *Herald and Presbyter* "have found great difficulty in securing writers for their columns who establish a reputation among their readers. The difficulty is not want of ability or knowledge, but the lack of taste and tact for the work. There are many persons who are logical and respectably rhetorical who attract no attention." But the *Herald and Presbyter* might have added that there are many editors of experience and ability who are not looking for writers who will themselves establish a reputation. In fact, many editors of experience and ability consider it very poor policy to engage men who may become too valuable and independent. The only place for a man who wishes to attract attention on most of the large dailies is in the chair of the managing editor. If he is unable to buy his way or scheme his way into such a position, the best thing he can do is to buy a country paper and write it into glory. There are, by the way, some little difficulties to be overcome in the latter plan, such as the competition of an hundred thousand skillful writers through the country, but the young man who wants to attract attention must take his chances with the rest of the world.—*American Journalist.*

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

BY S. W. FALLIS.

III.

FOLLOWING the St. Christopher cut of 1423, there were numerous single engravings, such as the Annunciation, the various Saints, and wood cuts of devotional subjects, of a period probably anterior to the invention of book printing by Gutenberg. They are all executed in a rough and unskilled manner, many being colored by hand. It is altogether probable that most of these cuts were executed for monks, for distribution among the common people, as helps to devotion, each monastery having engraved the figure of its patron saint.

The next step in the progress of the art of wood engraving subsequent to the production of the single cuts above referred to, was the application of the art to the production of those works which are known to bibliographers by the name of Block Books, the most noteworthy and ancient of which are the *Apocalypsis*, the *Historia Virginis* and *Biblia Pauperium.* The first is a history of the life and revelations of St. John, the evangelist; the second a history of the Virgin; and the third represents important passages in the Old and New Testaments.

According to Sevi, the "Biblia Pauperium" appeared in 1432; the "History of the Virgin" in 1433; the "Apocalypsis" in 1434. There were also several other Block Books of an early day, and by some writers claimed to bear the same or more antiquity than either of the others above referred to. But the positive proof of these claims is deficient to a degree of serious doubt, while for good and plausible reasons, simplicity of style and execution, Jackson places the "Apocalypsis" as the earliest production of the three. He describes it (by citing authority) as a thin folio, consisting of fifty wood engravings, with explanatory text, either within an oblong border, or a single line within the border surrounding the engraving proper. The size of the largest cut is about ten and five-eighths inches high by six and seven-eighths inches wide. The cuts are printed on one side of the paper only, so that two leaves pasted together, back to back, form a single leaf. The cuts are numbered, or paged, as it were, by the letters of the alphabet, beginning with A as page 1, etc.; and when the letters of the alphabet are exhausted, the order of the pages are designated by other marks, such as "et cetera," "vs," etc., etc.

The greater number of these cuts are divided with a horizontal line near the center, making two compartments to each cut. Some, however, employ a full page to illustrate a single subject.

Most of the designs are drawn with great vigor and expression, and the engraving is done in the simplest possible manner, the most difficult part of the engraver's work being the cutting of the lettering.

The following cut, Fig. 3, is a reduced copy of the first



Fig. 3.

cut. In the top section, St. John is represented as addressing four persons, three men and one woman; and the text at the top tells us, "By the preaching of St. John, Drusiana and others are withdrawn from their Idols."

The letter A above the outstretched hand of St. John indicates that this is the first cut of the series.

In the lower half or section St. John is represented as baptising Drusiana, and to the right are several figures with axes, etc. The text tells us, "Worshipers of Idols Watching the Saint's Proceedings."

The balance of the cuts are similar in design and execution, treating the various subjects with the same general expressiveness.

The style in which the cuts of the "History of the

Virgin" are executed, show unmistakably a more advanced state of the art than is shown in the "Apocalypsis," supplementing, as it does, the simple line or fac-simile with a considerable amount of shading and perspective engraving.

Of all the Block Books, that which is commonly called "Biblia Pauperium" is most frequently referred to as a specimen of the early printing from engraved wood blocks, which preceded typography or printing by means of movable characters or types.

According to Hennekin there were five different editions of the *Biblia Pauperium* with the text in Latin; four of them each contain forty leaves, printed on one side only from wood blocks, by means of friction, and differing in a very trifling degree. The fifth edition contains fifty leaves, printed in the same manner, but apparently designed by different artists. Besides the above there are two different editions, also from wood blocks, with text in German. One with date of 1470, the other 1471 or 1475, the last numeral appearing as like a 5 as a 1. There are also two editions, one Latin, and one German, with text printed from movable types, by Albert Pfister, at Bamberg, about 1462.

The *Biblia Pauperium* is also a small folio of forty leaves, impressed on one side only, as in the "Apocalypsis." The order of the first twenty pages are indicated by letters of the alphabet, from A to V, and the second twenty pages are indicated by the same letters, having a distinguishing mark before and after the letters, thus: .A.

The following cut, Fig. 4, is a reduced copy of the

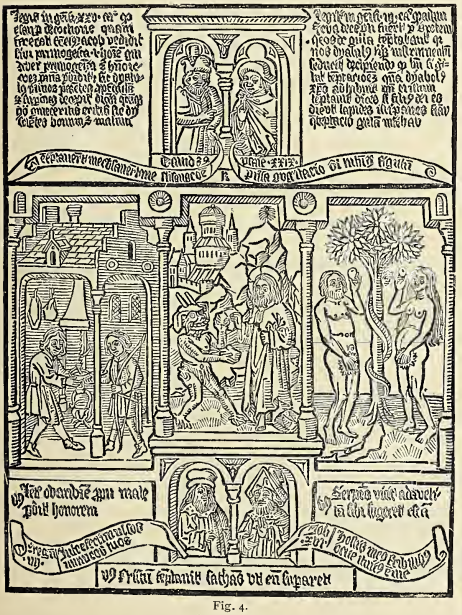


Fig. 4.

eleventh page, and will afford the reader a comprehensive idea of the arrangements of subjects and explanatory texts. On each page are four portraits, two at the top, and two at the bottom, representing the prophets and other holy men, whose writings are cited in the text. The middle portion of the pages between the portraits being divided into three compartments, each of which contains a representation of a subject from the Old or New Testament. The pages differ in a slight degree. The fourteenth page has only two subjects, represented in the center.

The greatest portion of the explanatory text, at the top on each side of the portraits, at top and at the side of those below, is a Leonine or Latin verse; a similar verse beneath the portraits at the bottom forms the concluding line of each page.

Scripture texts and explanatory sentences referring to the subjects in the compartments appear on the scrolls. Without entering into further description or translation of the text, the reader will readily translate the meaning of each in his own mind and comprehension.

The following cut, Fig. 5, is a full-size fac-simile of the



Fig. 5.

section and two portraits at the top of page eleven, of which a reduced copy is shown in Fig. 4.

(To be continued.)

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION.

The paper with the largest circulation in the world is the *Petit Journal*, of Paris. It now circulates 750,000 copies per day. Its director, Mr. Hyppolite Marinoni, is the inventor of the Marinoni perfecting presses. He was originally a cattle-herd. When he first started there was not one perfecting press in France, and no newspaper would buy one of him; but he secured the contract for printing the edition of some of the papers at a certain price. Among the papers he printed were the *Figaro* and *Petit Journal*. The latter then had a circulation daily of 100,000 papers. It ran behind in its bills with Marinoni, and to save himself from loss he had to take hold of the paper. He spends $100,000 a year for advertising, and is confident that within two years he will sell 1,000,000 copies per day. He is allowed $100,000 per year for printing the paper. Not less than $1.20 per line is received for advertisements in any part of the paper, and as high as $8 per line for one insertion is charged. Once as much as $10,000 was paid by DeLesseps for an article on the first page announcing the issue of the Panama Canal loan. The paper is unsensational in the extreme, but pays close attention to news.

THE TRAMP JOURNALIST.

A familiar sight in the composing rooms throughout the country is the tramp printer. Seedy, unshaven, dirty, ill-smelling and blear-eyed, rank with the odors of beer, rum and free lunch, the tramp printer is anything but a pleasant object to contemplate. Yet oftentimes this man is possessed of ability which should make him successful in his trade. In fact, it is the melancholy truth that the tramp printer is, in his lucid intervals, among the best in the composing room. But his hand is palsied and his character is destroyed in his own excesses, and he drags out a miserable existence, drifting from one job to another, and is finally buried at the expense of the town where he happens to die. No one mourns his loss. Even those who knew him best experience a sort of a sensation of relief when they hear that he is safely under ground.

It is no credit to the journalistic profession to know that there are just such men in its ranks, men oftentimes of more than ordinary ability, but who, through some lack of mental balance, are never able to stay in a position for any length of time, who cannot resist the charms of inebriety, and who have only the half contemptuous pity of their fellows when they might have respect.

Compositors are often spoken of as a drunken set of men, as a class. So journalists are too often regarded as dissipated and disreputable when they really deserve no such stigma. It is the tramp printer and the tramp journalist who destroy the reputation of their sober and industrious fellow workers. It is their unreliability, drunkenness and all the evils consequent upon it which smirches the fair fame of two professions, and injures the reputation of hundreds of worthy men.

Thanks to the organization of typographical unions, the tramp printer is rapidly becoming a thing of the past, but no power on earth has yet been found which can eliminate the tramp journalist, though fortunately they are being driven out of New York by the sharp competition which demands the best work and only the best. A few still linger about Park Row and subsist on odd jobs picked up from various papers, and on stray dimes "borrowed" from credulous acquaintances. They soon become well known, however, and the respectable either avoid them or toss them the loan as they would give a copper to an importunate beggar, as a cheap way in which to purchase freedom from their society.

A thorough type of the tramp journalist came under our observation the other day, and a pen picture of him may not be uninteresting. Imagine a dumpy, bloated figure like a beer keg on legs, a fat, puffy face plentifully besprinkled with pimples, cunning rat-like eyes, wrinkles which show both age and dissipation, gray hair which carries with it no respect, and age which has neither dignity nor sense. This apology for a man is clad in a shabby suit of clothes, besmeared with grease and beer, linen which knew the laundry in the dim distant past, and you have the general outward appearance of the man.

He hangs persistently on the outskirts of journalism, though it is evident he cannot make a living out of it. His brain, at no time remarkable for strength or brilliancy, is sodden with beer. It is said that he has occasional intervals of decency, and displays a certain kind of ability which the veriest dough-head might pick up through so long a quasi-connection with the profession. But as a general thing his language is adorned with the profanity of the bar-room, and his manners are such as would shame a Bowery rough. His only claim to recognition as a journalist is the fact that long, long ago, when in the first flush of youth, when his intellect was clear, and when, presumably, he had not acquired the speech and carriage of an habitue of a Chatham street dive, he belonged to the famous "Pfaff's Bohemians," of which the brilliant Franklin Ottarson was the leading spirit. Since that time he has been connected in various capacities with almost every paper in New York. He has written everything from advertisements to blood-and-thunder stories, and alleged poems. His intervals of work were followed by long sprees, during which times he would borrow from everybody he could induce to lend, with never an intention of paying back the loans. He is now earning a miserable pittance in a nondescript position on a nondescript daily paper which died some time ago, and now presents the disgusting spectacle of a journalistic corpse revived by the galvanic power of money, and precious weak galvanism it is, too, in this case. He has held this position longer than usual, but it is only a question of time when he will go on one of his sprees and again become a burden on his fellow workers. A gentleman who has known him for years says that another of his protracted drunks will kill him. In such a case he will probably be buried by the press club, and though it seems an almost brutal thing to write the fact, the only feeling among the men who subscribe to see him decently buried will be a sense of relief that he is at last out of the way forever. It is certainly not a pleasant picture to look upon, and it is presented through no feeling of enmity toward the miserable man referred to. He is simply a type of a class, and as such he stands as a warning to the younger members of the profession. There is always danger of a young man degenerating into a tramp. He feels secure in his own strength. He can have his fun tonight, suppose he does awake in the morning with aching head and brain unfitted for work. If he loses his position he can easily get another. But if he looks forward to the certain result or pauses to note the miserable object who has already reached the end of the road, if he has sense he will appreciate the warning and mend his ways. Of course there are occasions where change is desirable and necessary. But, in ordinary cases the rolling stone in journalism, as well as in other professions, not only fails to become self-supporting, but he degenerates into that most disreputable of all objects under the sun, the tramp journalist — a creature which is a disgrace to his profession and his fellow man. — *The Journalist.*

MEMORIAL TO GUTENBERG.

Eltville, a town near Weisbaden, takes a justifiable pride in showing a house in which it is said Gutenberg once conducted a printing-office. Sure of their tradition, the Eltvillians have just affixed a marble tablet commemorative of Gutenberg on the building. Dr. Van der Linde writes that the first dated book printed at Eltville is a Latin-German dictionary of 165 quarto pages; that Heinrich Bechtermunze, a relative of Gutenberg, commenced the printing of the work, but died before it was completed, the printing thereof being continued and finished by Nikolaus Bechtermunze and Wigard Spiess, on November 4, 1467. The same author further states that the Eltville dictionary is printed with the same types as the "Catholicon" printed in 1460, at Mayence, by Gutenberg; and that the brothers Bechtermunze learned the art from Gutenberg and furnished their office with material which had been used by him. So that, if Gutenberg did not work in person at Eltville, his materials that he had used were worked with in the good old town now so proud of doing honor to his memory. — *Printers' Circular.*

AN EDITOR IN A WHEELBARROW.

A score of union printers, with colored torches, swarmed around Franklin's statue at 7 o'clock last night and hooted the *Tribune* with great enthusiasm for five minutes. Then a fleet-footed type-setter dashed out of a small hotel on Chatham street, trundling a big wheelbarrow in which was a great pile of the *Boycotter*. On top of the pile sat Mr. Parker, one of the editors of the paper, wearing a broad smile. He dashed with a rush into the crowd about the statue, and flung the *Boycotter* right and left with prodigal recklessness. Everybody got a copy.

"What's this, anyway?" cried two policemen who rushed over from the City Hall Park to investigate the situation. A lively type-setter held up the answer where everybody could see it. It was a big white placard with this printed on it:

"All claim it, but Big 6 did it, and don't forget it."

The fleet-footed type-setter who had hold of the wheelbarrow, said he was Jack Williams, a typo on the *Star*, and that he bet a wheelbarrow ride that Blaine would go to the White House. "I'm going to give the winner a ride now," he added, pulling out a permit from Superintendent Walling. Then he seized both handles of the barrow and trotted entirely around the park with the smiling editor, while the score of typos held their torches high up in the air and cheered steadily. They gave a big final cheer in front of the *Staats-Zeitung* building, and then went into a beer saloon and drank success to the Typographical Union No. 6. — *N. Y. Sun.*

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."



Van Bibber's Roller Composition,

Price 30 Cents per Pound.

IS THE BEST COMPOSITION MADE; IS THE MOST RELIABLE, AND DOES THE BEST WORK.

Van Bibber's "Rough and Ready"

Price 35 Cents per Pound.

Is the Cheapest Roller Material sold. By using it your winter Rollers will cost you about nineteen cents per pound, and the Rollers will be good ones. It is easy, quick and sure, and can be kept on hand for years.

Our goods are kept in stock by the following leading houses. Send your orders to them and SPECIFY VAN BIBBER'S:

FOR SALE IN THE EAST BY

FARMER, LITTLE & CO.....New York City.	J. & F. B. GARRETT..... Syracuse, N. Y.
VANDERBURG, WELLS & CO.....New York City.	H. L. PELOUZE & SON Washington, D. C.
COLLINS & McLEESTER.....Philadelphia, Pa.	H. L. PELOUZE & SON Richmond, Va.
BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY.....Boston, Mass.	CHAS. J. CARY & CO.....Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE IN THE WEST BY

MARDER, LUSE & CO.....Chicago, Ill.	JNO. T. RETON & SON Kansas City, Mo.
BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.....Chicago, Ill.	C. P. KINGSBURY..... St. Joseph, Mo.
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY.....St. Louis, Mo.	JONES BROS.....Dallas, Tex.
MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.	J. J. PASTORIZA Houston, Tex.
ROB'T ROWELL.....Louisville, Ky.	CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY.....Cincinnati, O.
H. H. THORP MANUF'G CO.....Cleveland, O.	LOUIS SNIDER'S SONS.....Cincinnati, O.
E. C. PALMER & CO.....New Orleans, La.	CHATFIELD & WOODS Cincinnati, O.
DUNLAP & COHEN.....Atlanta, Ga.	CHARLES STEWART PAPER CO.....Cincinnati, O.
C. F. BREWSTER..... ..Des Moines, Ia.	ALLAN C. KERR & CO.....Pittsburg, Pa.

Orders are also promptly filled by the following Advertising Agencies:

DAUCHY & CO.....New York.	LORD & THOMAS Chicago, Ill.
N. W. AYER & SON Philadelphia, Pa.	EDWIN ALDEN & BRO.....Cincinnati, O.



50 LONGWORTH STREET,

Rollers Cast Promptly. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

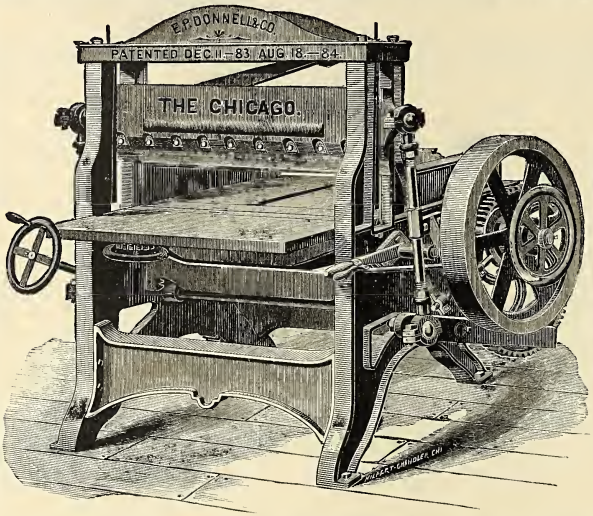
E. P. DONNELL & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY,

Office and Warerooms: 158 & 160 South Clark Street. } CHICAGO { Factory: 196 to 206 South Clark Street.

Advantages.—This cutter has a flat-edge lower blade placed in the bed of the table, and the upper knife is drawn down with a sliding cut, and in cutting the knife-bar is placed on an angle position, giving a clean shearing cut, the knife passing below the bed of the table without touching the lower flat knife. It also throws part of the front table out, thus allowing it to pass below the bed, and on the knife ascending the front table is thrown back by means of a self-acting spring, which makes a solid and even surface. The gauges are the most delicate and accurate ever put on a cutting machine, and sticks. It does away with the set screws, and by means of a simple beveled gib inside the frames and a nut screwed on top, the gib is always brought parallel with the knife-bar, keeping the cutter in true cutting trim. It has also steel rod arms by which the knife-bar can be adjusted to any angle, giving equal pressure on both ends of the knife-bar. Its power-clutch is simple and powerful. It is worked by a hand lever, and is under perfect control at all times. The cutter can be stopped instantly, at any point, going up or down. The gauge is operated by a positive combination of tight and loose pulley-clutch and balance-wheel combined. The machine also takes less room, less power, and less clamping.



PRICE.—34 inch, Hand and Steam Power, - - - - $600 00
44 " " " - - - - - 1,000 00

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

DONNELL & CO'S PAPER CUTTER.

No Cutting Stick or Wood Block used on our Cutter.

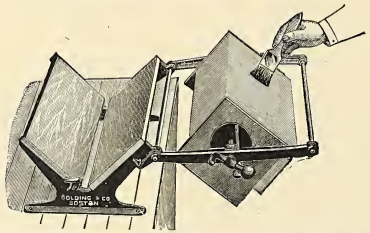
IT HAS A SHEAR CUT: THE LAST SHEETS ALWAYS CUT CLEAN.

—BUILT IN TWO STANDARD SIZES.—

GOLDING'S

TABLET ❊ PRESS

For Blocking Paper of all Sizes.



SHOWS THE POSITION OF PRESS WHEN PAPER IS READY FOR CEMENTING.

This press reduces cost of blocking to comparatively nothing. Over 5000 sheets can be blocked at a time in about ten minutes.

EVERY PRINTER, STATIONER AND BINDER NEEDS IT.

Prices, $9 and $15.

Send for Circular. *The Press is sold on trial.*

OPINIONS.

JOHN CARTER & Co., Paper Dealers, Boston: "It would be difficult for us to get along without it. Everyone doing blocking should have one."

JOHN MCINTOSH, Binder, etc., Boston: "The great advantage is in getting at both sides of a pad without a possibility of the paper slipping or twisting in any way. I like it."

RICHARD DAVIS, Mercantile Stationer, Boston: "It gives entire satisfaction."

ANGELL'S Printing Office, New York City: "One week's use of the TABLET PRESS pays for its cost."

Patented and Manufactured by **GOLDING & CO.** Makers of and Dealers in

PRINTING PRESSES, TOOLS, TYPE AND MATERIALS,

183 to 199 Fort Hill Square, BOSTON.

Send three two-cent stamps for 166 pp. illustrated catalogue.



FULL LINES OF BLACK AND COLORED

Printing & Lithographic

INKS

AND

PASTE COLORS.

The largest and most complete assortment in the country.

Bronze Powders for Printing

A SPECIALTY.

GERMAN PRINTING INKS IN TUBES IF DESIRED.

KEEPS THE INK FREE FROM SKIN AND DUST UNTIL USED UP.

Price List and Specimens sent on application.

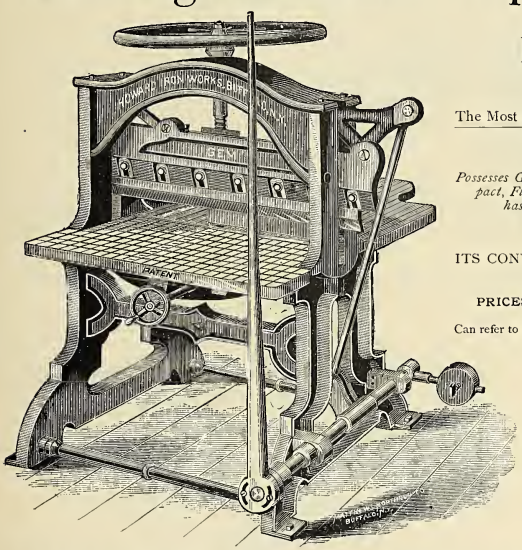
Sigmund Ullman

51 MAIDEN LANE,

NEW YORK.

SIGMUND ULLMAN.
E. H. WIMPFHEIMER.

The Original "GEM" Paper and Card Cutter



Invented and Manufactured by the

HOWARD IRON WORKS,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Most Simple, Durable and Perfect Hand-Machine made.

. No other Hand-Machine equal to it

Possesses Great Strength. Works Easily and Smoothly. Very Heavy, Compact, Firm and Rigid. Knife Cuts Perfectly True. Windlass-Clamp has Free and Quick Motion. Cutting Sticks of Wood in Table to receive Knife. Table divided into Lines, Squares and Inches. Back and Side Gauges,

ITS CONVENIENCE AND ADAPTABILITY ARE WELL KNOWN TO THE TRADE.

PRICES—30-in., Weight 1,200 lbs., $175; 32-in., Weight 1,500 lbs., $200.

Can refer to very many sold and in use all over the United States for many years, which GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

HOWARD IRON WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper Makers, Book Binders and Printers' Machinery,

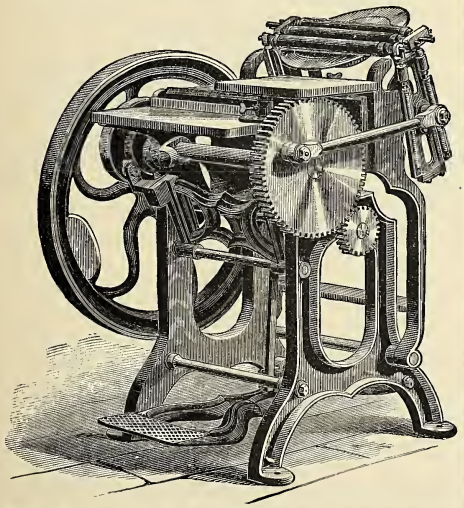
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

"DIAMOND" SELF-CLAMP PAPER CUTTER,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Gen'l Western Agents, 115 & 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO.

The Old Style Gordon Presses.



EIGHTH MEDIUM—7×11, inside chase—with Throw-off, on cars at Factory, $175.
QUARTO MEDIUM—10×15, Inside chase—with Throw-off, on cars at Factory, $270.
Less 5 per cent for cash.

Steam Fixtures, $15. These prices include 1 Roller Mould, 2 Sets Stocks and 3 Chases.

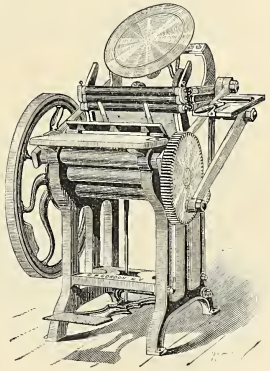
Built in the Most Substantial Manner and of the Best Material.

Of the large number of these Presses manufactured and sold BY US, NOT ONE HAS FAILED to give entire satisfaction.

F. M. POWELL & CO., 119 SOUTH CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

THE

New Style Gordon Press.



Five Sizes Made: 13×19, 11×17, 10×15, 9×13 & 8×12,
(INSIDE THE CHASE).

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

GORDON PRESS WORKS

99 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

H. HARTT, Pres't. WM. T. HODGE, Sec'y. ANDREW HARTT, Treas.

GARDEN CITY TYPE FOUNDRY,

CAPITAL STOCK, $150,000. ORGANIZED SEPT. 10, 1883.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS'

Machinery and Material.

FACTORY: Cor. 19th & Blackwell Sts. *OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:* 180 & 182 Monroe St.

CHICAGO.

DE VOS' PATENT LEAD AND SLUG RACK.

Cabinets, Cases, Stands,

Wood Furniture, Reglet, Imposing Stones, Etc.

IMPORTERS OF

German Printing Inks and Bronzes.

C. JURGENS & BRO.

86 & 88 Dearborn Street,

CHICAGO,

Electrotypers

AND

Stereotypers,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEADS, SLUGS,

AND

LABOR-SAVING FURNITURE.

COUNTRY ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

Illinois Type-Founding Company,

200 & 202 S. Clark St., Chicago.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR

Geo. Bruce's Son & Co. and James Conner's Sons,

NEW YORK.

Newspaper Dresses and Complete Outfits for Job Offices.

PRINTING PRESSES,

Of all makers, and everything requisite in the Printing art, furnished at manufacturers' prices..

☞ Send for our New Specimen Book for 1883.

HOLYOKE. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

W. H. PARSONS & CO.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS

News and Book Papers

A SPECIALTY.

Card Board, Envelopes, Flat Writing, Etc.

CHICAGO OFFICE: 148 LA SALLE STREET.

C. M. DAVIS, AGENT.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.,

ELECTROTYPERS,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

LABOR SAVING LEADS, SLUGS, RULE AND METAL FURNITURE.

Prompt attention given to orders from outside the city.

303–305 Dearborn St., ❋ 46–48 Third Avenue,

CHICAGO, ILL.

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON,

PRINTERS OF FINE JOB WORK,

FOR THE TRADE.

BOOKWORK, CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES.

SPECIAL FORMS SET UP AND ELECTROTYPED

FOR THE COUNTRY TRADE.

140–146 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

The typography of this journal is a sample of our work.

SMITH & SEAL,

DEALERS IN

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS'

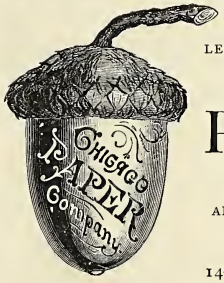
Machinery & Materials

No. 124 EXCHANGE PLACE,

Philadelphia, Pa.

ESTIMATES FOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND OUTFITS FURNISHED.

H. E. MEAD, Pres't. A. T. HODGE, Sec'y. W. C. GILLETT, Treas



Manufacturers and Dealers in

LEDGER, WRAPPING, BLOTTER, RULED, BOOK, WRITING, POSTER AND NEWS

PAPERS.

ENVELOPES, CARDBOARD, AND ALL STOCK USED BY PRINTERS.

Send for Catalogue.

140-142 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

✲

NEW ENGLAND

TYPE FOUNDRY CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

243 Washington Street.

✲

NEW DESIGNS

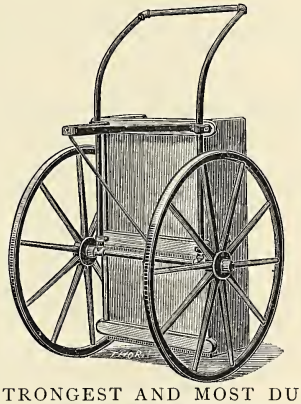
BEING CONSTANTLY ISSUED BY US.

THE

Chicago Metal Felloe Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS'



DELIVERY HAND WAGONS.

THE STRONGEST AND MOST DURABLE EVER OFFERED TO THE TRADE.

CHICAGO METAL FELLOE CO.: CHICAGO, August 29, 1884.

Gents,—The hand cart you supplied us is undeniably the strongest on the market; the metal felloes cannot possibly wear out or break with any ordinary usage; we strongly recommend them.

Yours truly,

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON.

FACTORY AND OFFICE:

Corner 53rd and Arnold Streets, CHICAGO, ILL.

GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler,

115 & 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE

USED BY THE

Chicago Tribune, Chicago Times, Chicago Daily News, Chicago Staats Zeitung, A. N. Kellogg Co. (all offices), Chicago Newspaper Union, Western Newspaper Union, St. Paul Globe, St. Paul Day (new paper), Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis Journal, Kansas City Journal, Des Moines Register, Des Moines Leader, Quincy Whig, Quincy Herald, Dubuque Herald (dress 8 years old), Dubuque Times, Keokuk Gate City, Burlington Argus, Muscatine Tribune, Muscatine, Journal, Fort Wayne Gazette, Fort Wayne Sentinel, Oshkosh Northwestern, Springfield (Ills.) Journal, and scores of other leading papers throughout the country.

IF YOU CONSULT YOUR BEST INTERESTS YOU WILL

Buy only our Superior Copper-Mixed Type.

WE ARE GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS FOR THE

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS CO.'S DRUM CYLINDER, TWO-REVOLUTION AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES,

THE HOWARD IRON WORKS' PAPER CUTTERS,

AND ALSO CARRY A FULL LINE OF

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRESSES.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED
AND
COMPLETE OUT-FITS SHIPPED ON SHORT NOTICE.

CARTER, RICE & Co.

CORPORATION.

WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS,

252 Devonshire St., BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

WE CARRY A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

Book, News, Cover and Manilla Papers

FINE, SUPERFINE AND ENGINE-SIZED

FLATS, CARDS, CARD-BOARD, TAGS, TWINE, ETC.

In fact, every kind of Paper a Stationer or Printer has occasion to use.

SEND FOR SAMPLES

OF LATEST THING IN COVER PAPER,

Our "Imperial" and "Royal Antique."

JAS. L. LEE, PRESIDENT. PAUL SHNIEDEWEND, SEC. AND TREAS.

Shniedewend & Lee Co.

Printers' Warehouse,

303-305 Dearborn St. ✠ CHICAGO ✠ 46-48 Third Avenue.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR

MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN, Johnson Type Foundry,

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ We have now on hand a large and most complete stock of TYPE, BORDERS, CUTS, RULES, ETC., including all the latest productions of this celebrated Foundry, and hope to be favored by all the old patrons of MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN, and many new ones. Promptness a special feature.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.

TELEPHONE 508. P. O. BOX 422.

THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

2 TAYLOR BUILDING, MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - - JOS. PEAKE, SEC.-TREAS.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One dollar and a half per annum in advance; for six months, Seventy-five Cents; single copies, Fifteen Cents.

THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the tenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Secretary by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	ONE MONTH.	THREE MONTHS.	SIX MONTHS.	TWELVE MONTHS.
One inch	$ 4 00	$11 00	$ 21 00	$ 38 50
One-eighth page	8 00	22 75	38 50	75 00
One-quarter page	12 00	34 00	65 00	115 00
One-half page	20 00	56 00	105 00	190 00
One page	35 00	90 00	170 00	325 00

The following gentlemen have authority to receive and receipt for subscriptions to THE INLAND PRINTER:

NEW YORK: Franklin A. Baxter, *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, 17 Spruce street.
PHILADELPHIA: C. W. Miller, Rec.-Sec. Pressmen's Union, P. O. Box 269.
WASHINGTON, D. C.: E. H. Thomas, N. J. avenue and H street N. W.
ST. LOUIS, MO.: W. H. Bowman, 2514 Cass ave.
CHICAGO: Edward Langston, with J. M. W. Jones Printing Co.
BOSTON, MASS.: Silas L. Morse, 117 Franklin street.
TORONTO, ONT.: James McDonald, with Rowsell & Hutchison.
BUFFALO, N. Y.: E. D. Eastabrook, 81 W. Genesee street.
MEMPHIS, TENN.: H. P. Hanson, Sec'y Typographical Union No. 11.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.: M. A. True, 51 and 53 Lyon street.
MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL, MINN.: T. S. Clinch, *Tribune* Job Room.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: Fred. A. Lorenz, Carlon & Hollenbeck's Pressroom.
WINNIPEG, MAN.: A. Fletcher, Sec'y Typographical Union No. 191.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.: J. L. Robinette, 1520 Ninth street.
MILWAUKEE: W. P. Harmon, at Burdick & Armitage, Broadway.
MONTREAL: J. E. Tardiff, 11 St. Louis Hippolyte street.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail of the following well-known newsdealers in Chicago:
WELLS B. SIZER, 152 Dearborn street.
PIERCE & SNYDER, 122 Dearborn street.
MCDONALD & CO., 55 Washington street.

Applications for agencies will be received from responsible working printers in every town and city in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1884.

KIND WORDS.

WE desire to return our sincere thanks for the many kind words expressed in our exchanges and by our subscribers in behalf of THE INLAND PRINTER, and assure them one and all they are duly appreciated. We may, perhaps, be pardoned for our vanity in stating that the first expression of dissatisfaction regarding it has yet to reach this office, while the renewals by our old subscribers, almost hourly received, invariably contain words of warmest commendation. It certainly gratifies us to make this statement, as we have reason to believe it will prove equally gratifying to our readers to learn that such is the case. Friends, continue to do your duty, and we will *try* and do ours, and in no way can you do so in a more acceptable and effective manner than by contributing to its columns, or sending for publication items of information which will prove of value to the craft. Expression of opinion from employers or employés will be equally welcomed.

PROJECTED SCHOOL OF PRINTING.

WE learn from some of our exchanges that the Belvidere Seminary, Belvidere, N. J., will shortly introduce industrial education, beginning with the department of printing and journalism. It is stated that the principals, the Misses Bush, submitted their plans to Mrs. Wendell Phillips, and received her permission to name the institution, when established, the "Wendell Phillips Memorial Industrial School." The details of the plan have not yet been published, and we are consequently unable to present them to our readers.

There are some features, however, in connection with the establishment of this and similar institutions which it would be well to keep in mind before venturing an indorsement, yet which are seldom, if ever, taken into consideration. Public opinion is too prone to jump to conclusions; to sympathize on the spur of the moment, and allow a false gallantry to warp its judgment without first duly weighing the merits of such schemes, or if successful, their ultimate effects on society. It is not all gold that glitters, and while the prospectus may seem an inviting one, their experience will prove that, in this case at least, anticipation and realization will not correspond. Under these circumstances a few suggestions, which we trust will commend themselves to the common sense of our readers, may not be unacceptable.

The great objection to many of these so-called training schools is that instead of turning out proficients, they but help to swell the army of incompetents which already curse the country, and which form so powerful an agency in lowering the standard and depreciating the wages of the American mechanic. But apart from these considerations, woman's persistent competition in a field of labor to which she should be a stranger, must ultimately redound to her injury, for it should not be forgotten that man is woman's natural *protector* and *provider;* and it is more essential to the welfare of the community that *he*, as such provider, often dependent only on his skill and labor acquired by years of study, should earn enough to support his wife and family, than that a member of the opposite sex should barely earn enough to support herself. Suppose, for example, the employment of a girl at manual labor unfitted for her sex, throws out of work a father of a family with *half a dozen daughters* dependent on his labors for support, is society at large the gainer thereby? Yet this is just what woman's employment in a printing office, and the continually handicapping of the skilled workman, as a rule, secures.

But let us look at the matter from another standpoint. It will certainly not be claimed that female *job printers* will graduate from Belvidere sooner than the average male apprentice does from a printing office. Suppose a girl goes to the seminary at fifteen years of age. Her board and instruction will cost at least $6 per week, a very low estimate, in round figures $300 per annum, or $1200 for four years. Now, how many mechanics can afford to *educate* (?) their daughters at this outlay? How many orphans or friendless women can furnish the necessary funds to experiment on, or how many parents blessed with the world's goods are going to throw away $1200 on any such

nonsense? It may be answered, however, that the contemplated school of printing will be in a great measure self-supporting, and that the pupils will be the recipients of the proceeds of part of their own labors. In what manner or through what agency? How many firms are going to send their orders to an out-of-the-way country seminary for girls to experiment on, when they can get them executed at home under their own supervision? No, no, the self-supporting theory is a humbug, and those who dance must pay the fiddler.

Woman's *natural* ambition and condition is *wifehood* and *motherhood*. Whether as the wife of a millionaire or mechanic, the *home circle* is her especial sphere, and her highest aim should be to qualify herself for these responsible positions. Were these truths realized and lived up to, we should have fewer slovenly housekeepers; fewer women who thump and bawl at a piano when they should be darning their husband's stockings, or who devote their attention to foreign missions while their own offspring can discount any heathen that ever met the gaze of a disgusted missionary.

Young ladies, take our advice: prepare yourselves to be the life partners of good, true men, who are able and willing to earn enough to keep their wives and families in comfort; those to whom your presence will make a heaven of the humblest home, where it will be your proud privilege to put the little "living" forms with which God may bless you, into their trundle beds, instead of wasting your lives and energies in a printing office, preparing "leaden" forms for the cold, uninviting bed of a printing-press.

A WORD WITH THE BOYS.

IT should be the ambition of every father to so train his sons that they will become honored and respected members of society, no matter what the nature of their calling or financial position. It should be the aim of every son to follow the counsels of his parent, so that these aims may be realized; and it is to the boy of today, the adult of the future, we have a word to say. Young man, your future depends in a great measure on your *own* conduct and exertions. Remember, there is no royal road to learning. If you commence life aright, with a laudable desire to learn and excel, to improve your leisure and avail yourself of every advantage offered, the chances are the goal of your ambition, if within the bounds of reason, will be reached. If, on the contrary, you prefer to become the teacher instead of the scholar; think it manly to insult your superiors in years and experience; affect a bravado where docility is requisite; refuse the advice of those who advise for your own benefit, it is safe to infer that you will become a recruit in the grand army which carries "*failure*" on its banners, and as you have sowed to the wind you will assuredly reap to the whirlwind. The great trouble with the rising generation is, that they want to be men before they are well developed boys; know, or rather *think they know*, all that can be taught, and that it is a sheer waste of time to commence at the first round of the ladder.

Let us take two boys, for example, entering the race of life together. One is attentive to business, puts his mind on his work, is anxious to learn, realizes that civility costs nothing, avoids slang, is courteous and obliging to his superiors, and in general makes his presence and companionship a pleasure. The other acts as though it is *smart* to be offensive, affects to know more, or at least, as much as his instructor, "don't care whether school keeps or not," chaffs at restraint, looks with contempt on details, who feels that if his employers are not suited he "can go somewhere else"; and it is safe to affirm that while the former will become master of his profession and an ornament to society, the latter will become a ne'er-do-well, a nuisance to himself and to everybody with whom he is brought in contact. Boys, think of this. You may laugh at our advice today. You certainly will not do so when regrets are too late; when lost opportunities cannot be recalled; and when you realize to your sorrow that what you now term the "good luck" of those more fortunate was the result of following the same line of policy which we have laid down, and which you affected to despise.

THE LABOR BUREAU.

THE appointment of Mr. John Fehrenbatch, government steamboat inspector at Cincinnati, to the charge of the National Bureau of Labor Statistics at Washington, is one which we thoroughly indorse. Mr. Fehrenbatch was for years the president of the Machinist's and Blacksmith's International Union and editor of their monthly journal. He is a man of marked ability, a thorough trades unionist, and a courteous gentleman, who is eminently qualified for the responsible position to which he has been appointed. We speak from a long personal and intimate acquaintance, and feel satisfied he will prove to be the right man in the right place.

STANDARD MEASUREMENT.

IT may be said without a violation of truth that practically there are no two foundries in the United States whose body types, either in depth or width, are cast by the same standard. This lack of uniformity has not only been a source of annoyance and loss to the majority of proprietors but too often a bone of contention between employer and employé. How many strikes, for example, have been caused by the purchase of type *below* the recognized standard? How many jobs spoiled by the use of sorts obtained from other makers than those from whom the font was originally procured.

But while the disadvantages of the present system, each type founder being a law unto himself, have been experienced by nine printers out of ten, even in our larger cities, it is the *country printer* who feels them most keenly, because he is most frequently victimized. A hurried job of importance is received; sorts, most likely caps, figures or leaders, are lacking to complete it. If a printers' supply depot is in town, and the needed sorts are in stock, which is very seldom the case, they are gladly accepted and no questions asked, we suppose on the principle that beggars should not be chosers, though the chances are the purchaser will find to his disgust that they do not justify with the material on hand. But the discovery avails nothing. Necessity knows no law. He cannot make use of the advantages possessed by those living in metropolitan

centres, go from one foundry to another; neither can he await their arrival by express, so he makes the best of a bad bargain, takes what he can get; and when this experience is repeated half a dozen times, finds a museum on his hands, with almost as many sort boxes as there are boxes in the case. A circumstance which came under our observation a short time since proves that even the best circumstanced and regulated offices are liable to be caught in the lurch. An addition of twelve pages to a rate sheet, set in long primer gothic, was required in a "rush," and necessitated the purchase of sorts, when it was found, that through some hocus-pocus, the newly set pages were more than a pica shorter than the standing pages, and as a consequence the job was delayed until the needed sorts could be secured from the East.

We are well aware, however, that there are many and serious obstacles to the adoption of a uniform standard. The big "I" and little "u" doubtless furnishing their full quota; the expense of providing new matrices; the hue and cry raised by establishments opposed to the innovation; the difficulty of profitably disposing of the stock on hand, etc., etc., but despite all that can be offered, we insist the end would justify the means, and that these and similar objections would be overshadowed by the general and permanent advantages ultimately conferred on the craft at large.

But it is doubtful if any such view will be taken of the situation by those who alone can remove the evils complained of. That selfishness is at the bottom of the prevailing system is a self-evident fact, though it is a short-sighted selfishness at best. Today it may redound to the interest of a certain establishment, and tomorrow militate against it, so that honors are easy, and it is questionable if any firm or foundry is the gainer in the long run.

In the absence of such a standard, we desire to call the special attention of our readers to Mr. Samuel Rastall's system of type measurement, which has been adopted by the International Typographical Union. According to his plan, the alphabet is the *basis of measurement*; twenty-five letters of the lower-case alphabet (omitting z), together with two ems of the body of the type to be measured (which is the estimated number of spaces used in converting the twenty-five letters into words), is regarded as a *unit*. The space in ems occupied by the alphabet is multiplied by forty; the product will give the space in ems which one thousand letters, and the necessary spaces for converting them into words, will occupy. Of course, the "leaner" the type, the less space forty alphabets will occupy. On this plan, the same piece of copy which will fill the one thousand measure in one font of type, will also (allowing for unavoidable variations in spacing) fill the one thousand measure in every other font of type, large or small, "fat" or "lean," and it is thus a just labor basis in solid matter. Under this system proprietors would pay, and compositors receive equal remuneration, *according to the actual number of type lifted*, regardless of the varying character of the type measured. The method is elastic. It increases as the type is "fat," and shrinks to adapt itself to "lean" type, but always represents a uniform and unerring amount of labor in solid matter.

It will thus be seen that while our type founders adhere to a custom which has been, which is, and which, so long as followed, will continue to be a source of vexation and annoyance, Mr. Rastall has developed a system the adoption of which, though it does not remove the evils referred to, will secure to the compositor at least even-handed justice, and remove all existing causes of complaint, so far as measurement is concerned, both in book and newspaper offices.

HINTS TO APPRENTICES.

WE now turn our attention to the locking-up of illustrated periodical and catalogue forms, which present more difficulties and perplexities to the novice than a form of straight book-work.

Where cuts are plentifully interspersed with the reading matter, more especially when the reading matter runs down one or both sides of the cut, close attention should be given by the lock-up to the justification of the same, as it not infrequently happens that either the compositor or the make-up has too little or too much filling-in around the cuts, which would mar the symmetry of the form if allowed to pass unrectified. Each page should be carefully tested for inequalities of justification, and sometimes a liberal use of cardboard will be found necessary, especially if the pages have borders around them. When pages of this description are not properly justified, the leads, slugs and spaces have a tendency to work up on the press, and cause endless annoyance and trouble to the pressman, who will have to stop the press after every few impressions in order to push down the material which blackens and spoils the sheets.

In preparing for the press a form of pages with borders and running heads, the lock-up needs to watch closely each page, to see that head-lines are at equal distance from the border in every instance, for if not correctly spaced perfect register on the press is impossible; to see that corners and rules join nicely, or, if rules with mitered ends only are used, that the miters close up perfectly; to see that the furniture is exact in each section of the form, so that the trouble of getting the form in register when on the press may be avoided; to see that the form is perfectly square when locked up, and that nothing "binds;" that there are no "crossed leads" or other minor causes of trouble which are liable to be overlooked, but which manifest themselves at the most undesirable moment.

In illustrated catalogues the pages are liable to vary in width or length, on account of the size of the cuts or the amount of matter it is necessary to get into each page. A good make-up would see that all these pages were made to even picas in width, in order to save trouble in making up the furniture; but it has sometimes fallen to our lot (and we do not suppose for a moment that we stand alone in this respect) to make up a form in which not more than four pages were of one measure, while the remainder varied from the regular measure of the job to the extent of from a lead to five or six picas. In a case of this kind the lock-up has not only to make up different furniture for the backs and gutters of the form, but has to measure each page to find out how much it varies from the standard measure;

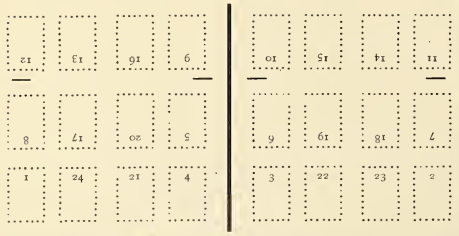
while, if made up to even picas, he can tell at a glance how many picas or nonpareils he will have to subtract from his furniture to accommodate the wider pages, thus saving much valuable time.

When a catalogue or pamphlet makes only two or three sheets, all to be inserted, in order to get an even margin to the pages all through when trimmed, allowance should be made in the gutters of the forms for the thickness of each sheet inserted; thus, the first sheet from the center should have a lead or two more than the center, the second a lead or two more than the first, and so on.

Forms that are made up partly of type and partly of plates, need a liberal use of the straight-edge, if a good register is a desideratum. In making electrotype plates, the moulds are liable to shrink from atmospheric influences, and the face of the plates will sometimes be a trifle narrower than the face of the type page. If the plates are old the wood bases may be shrunken, and the furniture will need regulating accordingly. When a form is in duplicate, one portion — the original — being in type, and the duplicate being plates, it is better for both the pressman and the lock-up to have the plates in one half of the form, and the type in the other. Mixing of type-pages and plates should always be avoided if possible.

If a job has to be run in two or more colors, the same furniture should be used for each color, except when borders only, or borders and head-lines have to be in one color, and the body of the job in another. By using the same furniture for each form in two-color jobs without borders, an almost perfect register can be obtained, provided the pages have been made up with reasonable care. It is well, however, to try each form before sending to press, with a sheet printed from the previous form, to make sure the lines, words or figures will strike pretty near the right position; for it is far easier to remedy defects of making-up on the stone, than it is to do the same work on a press.

In forms of twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, thirty-six or forty-eight pages with a cut-off, the head-margin for the cut-off should be indicated by placing a short piece of rule at sufficient distance from the head-line of two or four of the pages in the cut-off, as a guide to the binder for making his margins. By referring to the following diagram our meaning will be made clear:



Suppose there are *ten* picas in the head between pages 1 and 8, the distance between the head of page 9 and the margin rule would be *five* picas, while the distance between the foot of page 5 and the margin rule might be seven or eight, or any other number of picas, as this margin will be cut away by the binder to correspond with the head margin. In forms containing the above number of pages, but which "turn in" instead of being "cut off," the furniture will have to be so regulated as to leave the right margin between the head of the page and the outer edge of the sheet, so that the binder is not put to unnecessary trouble in folding the same.

There are other and peculiar modes of making up furniture, dependent upon particular shapes or sizes of jobs, but it would serve no good purpose for us to refer to them, as there is usually some older and wiser head near by, to give counsel and advice to the younger members of the fraternity at times of difficulty or in dilemmas.

We will have suggestions to make on other important matters connected with the typographical art, in a future number of this journal.

THE PRINTING OFFICE.

"THE PROPER PROPORTION OF TYPE AND ARRANGEMENT OF A PRINTING OFFICE."

THE following essay delivered at the last meeting of the Arkansas Press Association, by Mr. James R. Bettis, of the *Arkansas Democrat*, is replete with valuable suggestions, and will no doubt be read with interest and profit, alike by employer and employé:

Your essayist has been given a subject that pertains entirely to the practical side of our profession. "The Proper Proportion of Type and Arrangement of a Printing Office." Here is a topic upon which every printer — particularly he who has achieved the dignity of foremanship — has his own peculiar theories; theories in which he believes as firmly as in his own existence, and which he will never surrender before the assaults of any man's argument. It is not alone from the printer's standpoint that your essayist today presents his views for your consideration. For some four years he was a member of the great army of commercial travelers, and roamed unfettered the broad West and South in search of confiding printers whom he might inveigle into the purchase of type and paper. He has been a seller of types as well as a buyer, and has had occasion to study the subject from both sides.

In the starting of a newspaper office the very first thing your correspondent has found to be necessary has been money in bank; not indefinite promises of support, but spot cash, subject to draft. Taking the weekly paper as our especial subject, such being largely in the majority, the establisher thereof should have at least $25 for each column which his proposed journal is to contain; $30 would be better. This would give a twenty-eight-column paper (about the average in the state) from $700 to $850 to start upon. If a job department is to be included, add from $300 to $500 more. With this amount of money, judiciously expended, the publisher should find himself prepared to print his paper, and a moderate run of commercial job work, in good style. Better put up with less if the money is not on hand to put down for it. And your essayist will conclude these preliminary remarks with this record from his experience: given, a man attentive to his business and conducting it with a reasonable amount of good sense — starting out square with the type foundry and paper house — the result will be immediate and continued success. On the contrary, if a blanket mortgage is put on to keep things warm about the office, the way will be hard and weary, and the final result doubtful. In a traveling experience of four years, among newspaper men of twelve states, the essayist has never known the first of these conditions to produce failure, and he regards a well established newspaper, efficiently conducted, as quite as sure to yield an income as a government bond, and with this advantage over the bond, the longer it runs the more valuable it gets.

In selecting the body letter for your proposed newspaper, consider, among other things, your location; that is, don't try to run a nonpareil paper in a small pica town. It's ruinous. Determine as nearly as

possible how much labor you can afford to expend upon each week's edition, and then select your size of sheet and body letter accordingly, taking care that your paper is one of the standard sizes carried in stock by all the paper dealers. In the opinion of your essayist, a good round face of bourgeois is "the noblest Roman of them all." The auxiliary publisher uses that size, as best adapted to the purpose. Bourgeois is plenty large enough not to tire the eye, and small enough to justify in a narrow column without bad spacing. Long primer with brevier for the advertisements, will do very well, and where the newspaper type is also required to do service in job work, these sizes are more convenient than bourgeois and minion. But stop at long primer! Small pica or pica in anything less than twenty-four ems measure is an abomination. There is neither good sense, good taste, nor economy in using large Roman to fill up a big sheet cheaply; much better cut down the size two or three columns and use suitable material.

For your display type, buy good, strong fonts of standard letter, and, above all things, buy only in series. Select, for instance, an extended, a medium, a condensed and an extra condensed series, and take four or five sizes of each. This will be much more convenient in use, and present a more uniform and much handsomer appearance than the same number of fonts picked helter-skelter, no two of the same kind. Very large sizes and very heavy faces are neither necessary nor ornamental in a weekly paper. It is not the size of the displayed line that makes it appear prominent, but its comparative size. In a New York *Herald* advertising page, where nothing is allowed larger or heavier than nonpareil roman, a line of these caps, with plenty of white space about it, in a column "ad," catches the eye as quickly, and is quite as efficient in every way as a big heavy line in a page where other equally prominent lines are in use. If the rule of smaller faces of type and more white space in the display of advertisements were adopted, the result would be a greatly improved appearance in our newspapers, with no loss whatever of effectiveness to the advertiser. We suppose it is almost unnecessary to say that, of all things, fancy type is most out of place in a newspaper column. Your essayist always has a feeling of sympathy for a handsome fancy face in such a position. It seems to look up mournfully and say: "Please don't think hard of me, sir! I know I've no business here, but it's not my fault. I couldn't help it. I look very well in my proper place, sir; indeed I do!"

Let your printing office furniture, racks, stands, etc., be strongly made, and convenient. Money spent in serviceable cabinets, dust-tight, is well invested. After your furniture is all together, stones mounted and cases in racks, a ten-cent pot of stain applied to the woodwork will add greatly to its appearance. And here let me say that neatness and taste in the furnishing and arrangement of an office are about as important elements as convenience, for they are essential to the material being kept in good condition. Employés will feel the influence of such surroundings, and gain a respect for neatness and order, which will exert a restraining power through all their manipulation of material and machinery. On the other hand, let slovenliness once gain a hold, and every quad box will soon be half full of odd sorts, every dark corner conceal a pile of pi, and everything in general be out of place and out of condition for use. Don't expect employés to themselves establish and carry out the rules of economy and order. In this matter more than any other it is "like master, like man," and the spirit you manifest at your desk will permeate and pervade the whole house.

Select a plentiful supply of leads, rules and furniture. These things do not cost much, and the want of them will be certain to cause great inconvenience.

In the selection of a job office you will, of course, be largely governed by the class of work you expect to do. There are, however, a few rules of almost universal application. First, buy your type in full series, and the plain faces, like Celtics, Gothics, etc., in strong fonts. That which is most valuable in the printing-office, and upon which the employer expends the largest amount of money, is time; and the observance of these two points at the outset will save many an hour which the compositor would otherwise waste in hunting sorts or a line to just fit a place.

In this day of many type foundries, each making its own special patented faces, it is impossible to select a large job office from any one, and so maintain absolute uniformity of body in the various sizes; but this should be insisted upon in all the Romans and the plainer job type. Decide at first what foundry you will patronize, and then stick to it just as far as possible. Buy but little fancy letter, add desirable faces as they appear, and so keep up with the times. When a font of type is out of style and well worn, it is better to get rid of it, even as old metal, than to keep it around to waste the time of pressmen and injure the looks of fresher material. Don't put much money into many charactered and elaborate combination borders. They can only be used occasionally, and few customers are willing to pay for the time they consume. Provide plenty of labor-saving rule, brass leaders and furniture, and quads and spaces of all sizes. They are time-savers. Lastly, in this connection, your essayist would most urgently advise, do not buy second-hand material or presses unless you are buying out an office where the good-will of the business is a consideration. Worn-out type and dilapidated machinery are by themselves a dear purchase at any price.

For the rooms that are to be the abiding-place of a newspaper outfit, the chief essentials of central location, accessibility, plenty of room, and abundance of light, are, of course, first to be considered. These being secured, the arrangement of the office is the next thing our publisher has to consider. The business office and editorial room, which, in nine cases out of ten, will be combined, should be separate entirely from the printing-office proper. From the age of Gutenberg to the present the craft of printing has been somewhat of a mystery to the uninitiated. This mystery begets respect, which we should have a care to foster, not by deception, but by the prevention of unnecessary familiarity. A patron may enter the snug little business office of the publisher, and being impressed with his business-like demeanor and ready ability to answer the demands upon him, go away with a vague idea that there are three web perfecting presses and an army of compositors somewhere in the building, carrying on the inner work of the establishment, while, if he finds our editor at a dilapidated desk in one corner of the room, while the foreman, a girl and the "devil," evidently the whole corps of the concern, are killing time over the case in another corner, he will not go away very deeply impressed with the magnitude and importance of the business. And then there are many pieces of work in a composing-room that ought not to be exposed to the inspection of every chance caller, while the conversation of the editor's visitors will not assist the compositors to concentration of mind upon their work.

Furnish your business office suitably and tastefully, and keep it in order. It will be taken by the public as an index of the management of your whole business; and, if made especially attractive, will be one of the best advertisements you can have.

And in your work room, locate your stands, cabinets, stones, presses, etc., as near together as possible, without crowding. Extra steps in a printing-office consume that time that runs into money so fast. Of course, good light is a chief consideration, and warmth in cold weather, both for presses and type-stands.

Have a good sink, with every convenience for washing forms and rollers. Thorough cleaning is of the utmost importance in preserving type in good looks. Notice, the first thing, if your foreman wields a heavy lye brush and a light mallet and planer, and uses the latter principally before the forms are locked up. If he meets this test, he will probably prove a good mechanic in all other respects. Failing in this, your type will soon lose its fine face if left to his care.

An air-tight roller closet is a necessity in every pressroom, into which the rollers should be put every night, with the ink left upon them. Rollers are among the most expensive perishable articles, and, if not very carefully attended to, become doubly so. A dust-tight ink closet will also be found valuable in the preservation of this valuable commodity.

It would be a pleasant task for your essayist to continue at further length the consideration of these and other topics kindred to the glorious "Art Preservative," but your committee, with due consideration for the time and patience of the association, set a limit to the length of this paper, which has now been reached. So I will say finally, brethren of the press, let these abodes of "the devil" be governed throughout, by the same great principle that rules the higher spheres, let "order be their first law," and with a well-selected office, conveniently arranged, and all paid for, go on to that glorious and enduring success which the conscientious editor, above all others, so abundantly merits.

THE ART OF BRONZING.

This art is closely allied to that of gilding, in regard to which some practical instructions were given in a recent issue of our journal. The process actually consists in giving a bronze-like, or an antique metal appearance, to the surface of copper, brass and other metals. The following methods are recommended for this purpose:

First Recipe.—To the surface of the article, first thoroughly cleaned and polished, evenly apply with a brush the common crocus powder ("jeweller's rouge"), previously made into a smooth paste with water. When dry, place it in an iron ladle, or on a common fire-shovel, and expose it over a clear fire for about one minute; lastly, when sufficiently cold, polish it with a plate brush. This gives a very rich appearance, similar to that on tea urns; the shade depending on the duration and the degree of heat employed.

Second Recipe.—As the last, but substituting finely powdered plumbago for crocus powder. This bronzing is equally beautiful, but deeper colored, and more permanent than that produced by the first recipe.

Third Recipe.—As the preceding, but employing mixtures of plumbago and crocus in various proportions, according to the shade desired.

Fourth Recipe.—A dilute solution of liver of sulphur (sulphurated potash) or of hydrosulphate of ammonia is applied with a camel-hair pencil to the metal previously slightly warmed; when dry, the surface is either left rough or brushed off. If liver of sulphur has been used, it will be better to wash it first in clean hot water, but without the slightest friction. This gives the appearance of very antique bronze.

Fifth Recipe.—Verdigris, two ozs., and sal-ammoniac, one oz., are dissolved in vinegar, one pint; and the mixture is diluted with water until it tastes only slightly metalic, when it is boiled for a few minutes, and filtered for use. Copper medals, etc. (thoroughly cleaned), are steeped in the liquor at the boiling point until the desired effect is produced. Care must be taken not to keep them in it too long. When taken out they are carefully washed in hot water and dried. The effect is similar to the last.

Sixth Recipe.—Take verdigris and vermillion, of each 2 oz.; alum and sal-ammoniac, of each 5 oz (all in fine powder); vinegar, a sufficient quantity to form a thin paste. This is spread over the surface of the copper, which is then uniformly warmed by the fire, and afterwards well washed and dried. The tint may be deepened by repeating the process. The addition of a little blue vitriol inclines the color to a chestnut brown. This is used by the Chinese for copper tea urns, etc.

Seventh Recipe.—Take sal-ammoniac, 1 oz.; cream of tartar, 3 oz.; common salt, 3 oz.; hot water, 1 pint; dissolve; then add of nitrate of copper, 2 oz., dissolved in half a pint of water; mix well, and with it repeatedly moisten the article (placed in a damp situation) by means of a soft brush. This mixture produces a very antique appearance.

Eighth Recipe.—Take salt of sorrel, 1 oz.; sal-ammoniac, 3 oz.; distilled vinegar, 1 quart; dissolve, and apply as in the last recipe. This is much used for bronze figures.

Ninth Recipe.—Take a very weak solution of bichloride of platinum, apply with a hair pencil or by immersion. This is used for binding screws, holders, and other small articles of copper and brass.

Tenth Recipe.—Take sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper, of each 1 oz., water, 1 pint; dissolve, wash the surface of the articles with it, let them dry, then apply a solution of verdigris, 2 oz., dissolved in strong vinegar, ¼ pint; when dry polish them with a soft brush, and either some plumbago or colcothar. This is used for tin castings.

Eleventh Recipe.—In this method the articles, properly cleaned, are either immersed in, or washed over, with a solution of sulphate of copper, or of verdigris. In a short time they acquire a coating of pure metallic copper, and are then washed. This only answers with iron and steel goods. It is admirably suited for iron castings.

Twelfth Recipe.—An antique appearance may be given to silver by either exposing it to the fumes of hydrosulphate of ammonia, or immersing it for a very short time in a solution of hydrosulphate of ammonia or in dilute nitric acid.

Bronzing Paper and Plaster of Paris.—The following method is available for bronzing the surfaces of figures made of paper, wood, plaster of Paris, etc.: It is effected by first giving them a coat of oil varnish or size, and when this is nearly dried, applying, with a dabber of cotton, or a camel-hair pencil, any of the ordinary metallic bronze powders before referred to. Sometimes the powder is placed in a little bag of muslin, and dusted over the surface. The articles should be afterwards varnished. Paper is bronzed by mixing the bronze powders up with a little weak gum water, and burnishing the surface when dry and hard.

Bronzing Electrotypes.—Electrotypes may be bronzed *green* by the following method: Steep the medal or figure in a strong solution of common salt, or sugar, or sal-ammoniac, for a few days; wash in water, and allow to dry slowly, or suspend it over a vessel containing a small quantity of bleaching powder, and cover over. The length of time it is allowed to remain will determine the depth of color.

Bronzing in brown is thus effected: Add four or five drops of nitric acid to a wineglassful of water. The object is rubbed over with this, gently, and allowed to dry, and when dry subjected to a gradual and equal heat; the surface will be darkened in proportion to the heat applied.

The following gives a black bronze: Wash the surface over with a little dilute solution of hydrosulphate of ammonia, and dry at a gentle heat.—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

WHAT CONSTITUTES GOOD TYPE-SETTERS.

With the increase of typographic literature there has come a wider interest in typography. The eager quest for rarities in printing has attracted a broader, deeper attention toward the class of men trained to set the types that first revolutionized the world and now rule it. Intelligent, thinking readers of books and newspapers, too, have learned that composition is the most exacting work to which a man can be put, requiring, for anything like its proper performance, good eyes, nimble fingers, and a physical organism capable of sustained effort. Standing at case, handling type, is no weakling's effort, and no delicate or impaired physique can stand the strain for any length of time. Besides keenness of vision, steadiness of nerve, and tough muscles, the compositor must possess a general education above the average. Not a knowledge of the dead languages, nor a smattering of the modern ones; but he must be well grounded in the grammar of his own tongue. It is absolutely necessary that he shall be a master of orthography; faulty spelling is an unpardonable ignorance in a compositor, a defect that would disqualify him for his calling almost as completely as loss of eyesight. He must be as perfect in punctuation as in spelling. There are many authors whose names are written high up on the roll of fame, who did not know how to properly construct sentences, who trusted implicitly to the compositor for the proper punctuation of their work. Compositors, like poets, are born, not made; the man who has no natural adaptation for type-setting, will never be competent in the craft. All other requirements being equal, men of sanguine temperament make the best compositors. There is an ancient aphorism which says that red-haired printers are always the fastest. Perhaps this is true, because a sanguine temperament, as a rule, accompanies an inherently healthy physique, one capable of enduring long spells of exacting work by body and mind without producing lassitude of muscles and dullness of intellect. —*Printers' Circular.*

NEW TYPE-SETTING MACHINE.

The type for the *Citizen* of Ilion, N. Y., was entirely set up by machinery one week lately and an edition of five thousand printed by the aid of electricity. The machine that set the type was invented by John L. McMilan of Ilion. His machine avoids all complications in mechanism, report says, and produces a method whereby the letters follow direct and uninterrupted courses in all their movements. Two operators are required, one to manipulate the keyboard and one to space out, while the distributer requires about one half the time of an attendant to feed the lines to it. The capacity of the machine is five thousand ems per hour, and no power other than the fingering of the keyboard is required. The distributer is automatic in its distribution of the letters, and has a capacity equal to the setting machine. The face of the type is not touched in its passage through either machine. Type can be distributed at considerably less than half the cost of hand labor.



10A. Three-Line Nonpareil Ideal. $2.85
Quads and Spaces. 38c.

CUYAHOGA'S
SHADY SUMMER GROVE
EXCURSIONS

7A Double Pica Ideal. $3.00

SYLVAN
TROUT STREAMS
PISCATORIAL

5A. Three-Line Pica Ideal. $4.80

MILD & FAIR
ROYAL

Cleveland Type Foundry,
Cleveland, Ohio.



6A, 12a. Two-Line Pica Signet Shade. $5.00

DEEP THINKING
Artists Enjoy Odd Conceits
1234567890

4A, 8a. Three-Line Pica Signet Shade. $7.30

RECHERCHE
Exquisite and Grand
1234567

In Combination.

Leonard National Bank
Received of $

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO, ILL.

MODOC SERIES.

PATENTED AUGUST 12, 1884.

8A,16a, with spaces and quads. GREAT PRIMER. $3 40

INTELLIGENCE AND COURTESY
Not always are combined, often in a Wooden House
123 ❀ a Golden Room we find ❀ 456

6A,12a DOUBLE PICA. $3 80

JOY TEMPERANCE AND
Repose Slam the door in the Doctor's nose
68 ❀ Darkness Visible ❀ 25

4A,8a, with spaces and quads. DOUBLE GREAT PRIMER. $6 30

GLORIA PATRIA
Cloister Rather than Crown

PICA SIZE IN PREPARATION.

CALIGRAPH, NO. 3.

20A,120a, with spaces and quads. LONG PRIMER. $6 25

The attention of the Trade is called to our ELECTROTYPE FOUNDRY as being one of the Largest and most complete in the Northwest. With the Latest Improved Machinery and a large and efficient corps of skilled workmen we are prepared to turn out work equal if not superior to any other establishment. We have a very large assortment of MISCELLANEOUS CUTS on hand, many of them not shown in our Specimen Books, electrotypes ~~and~~ of which will be furnished at REASONABLE RATES.

Yours truly,

MARDER, LUSE & CO.

A SPLENDID CHANCE.

Printers, Attention!

There is now offered for sale in this city, at a bargain, the entire material of a complete printing establishment, containing:

1 Cottrell Improved Air Spring Two-roller Printing Press. Capable of working a sheet 37 x 50 inches.
1 Campbell Country Press. Size of sheet, 32 x 44.
1 Hoe Super Royal.
2 Medium (new style) Gordons.
1 Baltimore Jobber.
1 20-Horsepower Engine and Boiler.
1 Paper Cutter.
6 Imposing Stones.
18 Double Frames.
24 Cases, filled with Job type in good condition.
Large quantities of body type; also slugs, leads, and all material required in a useful and well-equipped printing office.

This establishment cost between $22,000 and $23,000, and is now offered, complete, for $9,000; part cash, balance secured. Five per cent off for cash. Will be sold whole or in part.

Address—
"J. R. O."
Care of INLAND PRINTER, No. 2 Taylor Building, Monroe St., Chicago.

ELECTROTYPE

Calendars for 1885.

Sixty-Four different Styles and Sizes.

The best and most complete assortment of Calendar designs in this country.

SAMPLE SHEETS ON APPLICATION.

A. ZEESE & Co.

ELECTROTYPERS,

Relief-Line and Photo-Engravers,

155 & 157 DEARBORN STREET,

CHICAGO.

THE LATEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST

REGISTERING DEVICE

IN THE WORLD!

FOR ALL SIZES AND MAKES OF PLATEN PRINTING PRESSES.

Anyone can apply them to the platen by hand, where they will remain ready for use. They do not damage the platen paper but hold rigidly.



They are adjustable to the finest degree, and to all positions. They answer for every description of work and feed perfectly smooth and easy.

Sizes ..	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½ inches long.
Prices..	$2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80 complete set.
For the	6x9	7x11	8x12	9x13	10x15	11x17	12x18	13x19	14x22 press.

E. L. MEGILL,

PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER,

60 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

HEADQUARTERS FOR MEGILL'S PATENT,

Brass Gauge Pins, 40c. per doz.
Adjustable Steel Gauge Pins, 60c. per doz.
Spring Tongue Gauge Pins, $1.20 per doz., 40c. per set.
Improved Extension Feed Guides, $1.00 per set.
Wire Gauge Pins, 25c. per doz.
Lightning Sheet Adjusters, $1.20 to $2.00 per set.
Radiating Sheet Supporters, $2.00 to $2.80 per set.
Parallel Feed Guides. Prices according to style of press.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED. Established 1804. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

FARMER, LITTLE & Co.

CHICAGO: 154 Monroe St.
NEW YORK: 63-65 Beekman St.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

NEWSPAPER DRESSES. JOB OFFICE OUTFITS.

OUR BOOK AND NEWSPAPER TYPE *Cast from the BEST QUALITY of DURABLE METAL*

For Wear, Accuracy and Finish, EXCELLED BY NONE.

——OUR ORIGINAL DESIGNS——

In JOB, DISPLAY TYPE and SCRIPTS are so varied that we can fit out a Complete Office in our own type.

Type of other Founders furnished when desired.

Printing Presses, Printing Inks, Paper Cutters.

ON HAND, A FULL LINE OF

CASES, CABINETS, STANDS, GALLEYS, IMPOSING STONES,

ETC.

CHICAGO BRANCH. } CHAS. B. ROSS, Manager. { No. 154 Monroe St.

GEO. E. LLOYD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FOLDING MACHINES,

ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY,

AND

GENERAL PRINTERS' MACHINISTS,

68 WEST MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. McALLASTER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF AND JOBBERS IN

ADVERTISING CARDS,

FOLDERS, BEVEL EDGE CARDS,

NOVELTIES, SCRAP PICTURES, FRINGED GOODS, &C.

196 & 198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

Illustrated Catalogue sent free to any Address.
Liberal discount to Printers.

JOHN ANGUS, Pres't. FRANZ GINDELE, Manager.
CHAS. W. GINDELE, Sec'y and Treas.

THE

FRANZ GINDELE PRINTING CO.

Printing in all Modern Languages.

☞Translations made by competent parties.

FACILITIES FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK.

140–146 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

Telephone No. 62.

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION

NEWSPAPER

PRINTING, FOLDING & MAILING

Done upon Short Notice, and at Reasonable Prices.

NEWSPAPER WORK OF ALL KINDS A SPECIALTY.

☞ Give us a Call. ☜

271 & 273 FRANKLIN STREET.

E. P. DONNELL & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

158–160 SOUTH CLARK STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.



COFFIN, DEVOE & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

B-R-O-N-Z-E-S

GOLD, SILVER AND FANCY COLORS.

Price, from $1.00 to $6.00 per Pound.

176 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

F. C. WILSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cans and  Tanks,

FOR PRINTERS' USE,

239 AND 241 LAKE STREET,

CHICAGO.

BOSTON. ESTABLISHED 1830. NEW YORK.

J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS,

LITHOGRAPHIC ART PUBLISHERS,

Works at Harrison Square, Mass.

WESTERN BRANCH,

NOS. 156 & 158 MONROE STREET,

CHICAGO.

ROBERT J. LESTER, MANAGER.



CLAUDE D. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER OF

ENVELOPES & FINE STATIONERY.

SPECIALTY: BEVELED EDGE CARDS

OF ALL SIZES.

164 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

W. B. CONKEY,

BOOKBINDER.

PAMPHLETS MY SPECIALTY.

163 AND 165 DEARBORN STREET,

CHICAGO.

SNIDER & HOOLE,

BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS,

152 MONROE STREET,

CHICAGO.

101 & 103 WALNUT STREET,

CINCINNATI, O.

STANDARD NEWSPAPER UNION.

"A NEW BROOM SWEEPS CLEAN."

Partly Printed Sheets equal in all respects to those of any older house.

FOR TERMS AND SAMPLES WRITE TO

STANDARD NEWSPAPER UNION,

CHICAGO, ILL.

G. B. KANE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Printing Inks,

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS AND VARNISHES.

173 La Salle St., CHICAGO.

IVES' PROCESS OF PHOTO-MECHANICAL ENGRAVING AS NOW OPERATED.

A GELATINE film, sensitized with bichromate of potash, is exposed to light under an ordinary photographic negative. It is then placed in cold water, which swells it into relief, highest where the negative was most opaque.

A cast in plaster is then taken from this wet gelatine relief. The surface of the cast is highest where the negative was most transparent (representing the blacks of the photograph), and lowest where it was most opaque (representing the whites). Variations in height between the blacks on the highest parts. By means of a transfer process perfected by the inventor, this ink picture is lifted from the plaster and may be either put down upon a zinc plate and etched into relief, or photo-engraved by any of the well known processes.

The plate herewith presented, produced by the "Ives" process, is from a painting by Jean Berand, which was exhibited in the French Salon, 1884. The reproduction of an oil painting of this class is a severe test for a photographic process. A "Meisenbach" plate of this same subject appeared in *L'Illustration* (Paris), May 3, 1884, and if those of our skeptical readers will obtain a copy of



two extremes represent the middle shades of the photograph.

The plaster cast, produced in the manner described, is utilized for translating the body shades of the photograph into lines and dots by a purely mechanical means, as follows:

An elastic stamp of V shaped lines or dots is inked and pressed against the relief until the flattening of the lines or dots causes them to make an even black impression on the highest parts of the relief. The ink dots are then very minute on the low parts of the relief, increasing in size where it is higher, until they meet to produce the perfect

that issue they will see that the "Ives" plate has rendered details, both in shadows and high lights, which are lost in the "Meisenbach," yet the latter used an *original negative*, while the "Ives" plate is produced from a *copy*.

The following extracts, from the London *Photo News* (September 5 and 12 respectively), certainly high authority on such matters, shows the estimation in which the productions of our talented countryman is held by that journal:

HELIO-CHROMIC TYPOGRAPHY BY THE METHOD OF IVES.

Mr. Ives forwards us an interesting reproduction of a chromo-lithograph, printed in three colors from three blocks, and the result is such

as to indicate that the method may ultimately become one of commercial importance.

The specimen is, it appears, the result of some early experiments, and is dated August, 1881. We can best describe the method of production by quoting Mr. Ives' own words. He says: "This is printed from three plates, produced entirely by photography. One is printed with red ink, one with yellow and the other with blue, each putting down the color exactly where it belongs, and in almost exactly the correct proportion. If the lining of the plates had been finer, and the inks of purer and more transparent color, the result would have been almost perfect. The negatives were made with bromide emulsion, treated with chlorophyl, eosine and tannin, and exposed through colored screens to distinguish the colors. The theory is not new, but the details of working are; and *the result is remarkable, as being the first practical demonstration of the possibility of securing photo-mechanical reproductions in natural color for the printing press.*"

We have seen chromo-typographic prints from phototype blocks; the colors were not, as far as we know, mapped out, or distinguished by an automatic agency as in Mr. Ives' production; but a number of identical plates were made, one for each color, and those parts which were not required to print were cut away by the tools of the engraver. Another method—which, in reality, amounts to the same thing—consists in making several identical negatives, and blocking or marking them out so that each one shall correspond to one particular color. A series of blocks is then prepared from the negative so treated, and the colors are then printed in succession from the blocks.

Mr. Ives has, by his method of translating the Woodbury relief into a grain or stipple, adapted for the making of typographic blocks, made a decided step in advance, and his method bids fair to become of considerable commercial importance. Our supplement this week may be fairly taken as representing the point of perfection to which photo-block printing has arrived at present. May we hope that some future development of Mr. Ives' process may one day render it possible to produce equally good reproductions in color?

PHOTOTYPE BY THE IVES PROCESS.

DEAR SIR,—In justice to ourselves, I beg of you to point out to your readers that the beautiful supplement to your last issue from a photograph by Ives' process *has been printed from the stone*, where it is very easy to put in all those lights in the trees, etc.; whereas you print our plates with the letter-press on your ordinary paper, which makes all the difference. It would also be interesting to know how long it took to produce the plates, and at what price they can be supplied. Yours faithfully, E. PICK.

Meisenbach Company, Limited, 31 Farringdon street, September 6.

[The supplement by the Ives process which we issued last week was not printed from stone, as our correspondent appears to think, but from a typographic block; and as regards the suggestion of Dr. Pick that the excellence of the print is partly due to something of the nature of retouching we may quote from Mr. Ives' letter to us of August 1. He says: "The subjects are not of a 'showy' character, and were turned out in the regular course of business, and *finished without* any retouching. They are *fair* samples of our commercial work, not better than we average from equally good copy." It is but just to Mr. Ives to mention that some few weeks before he sent us the supplement we received from him a considerable number of subjects of equal excellence. On previous occasions Ives' blocks have been printed along with letterpress in the *Photographic News* (the first in 1882), and on one occasion a Meisenbach block-print was issued as a separate supplement; so each process has been presented to our readers under the two several conditions. It is curious to note that when our separate supplement by the Meisenbach method was issued (November 23, 1883), certain persons loudly asserted it to be a lithograph; but their mistake, like that of our correspondent, doubtless arose from the fact of the grain of the highly-rolled paper being somewhat raised by contact with the damp sheets of the recently printed reading matter. Any person who is familiar with printing, and who inspects prints which have not been laid in the damp copies of the *Photographic News*, can see at a glance that our Meisenbach supplement (November 23, 1883) and our Ives supplement of last week are actually block prints.—*Ed. P. N.*]

The firm with which Mr. Ives is identified is that of Crosscup & West Co., 702 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

AMONG the late great inventions of the age is that of engraving by photo chemical means, and the feeble beginning made less than a score of years ago, has blossomed into one of the great art industries. The Photo-Engraving Company of New York, the first to make a practical use of this method of engraving, was incorporated in 1872, and commenced business with less than a dozen employés. Today it employs nearly two hundred hands, and is the largest establishment of the kind in the world.

The plate produced by this method is of hard type metal, in appearance like an ordinary stereotype, and the lines are as deep, as even, and as sharp as they could possibly be cut by hand. They are mounted on blocks type-high, and are ready for use on any ordinary printing-press. On the press they require no more making ready than wood cuts, and with a fair usage are good for from thirty to fifty thousand impressions. They are an excellent substitute for wood cuts, and are superior to them in the important point of rapidity of production, cheapness, and the literal rendering of the work of the artist.

This method of producing relief plates differs essentially from every other in use, and its superiority is apparent on the slightest comparison of results. Not being engraved by the action of acid, on zinc or other metals, they are free from that clumsiness of line, or rough and broken appearance, which is inseperable from that method.

When very large or numerous editions are to be printed, it is advisable to provide against overwear or injury to the plates by the use of electrotypes, which can be made from the plates at a small additional expense, in the same manner as from wood cuts.

The engraving is done directly, either from prints or pen drawings. Nearly all wood-cut and copper-plate prints, and a large percentage of lithographic and steel-plate prints can be reëngraved with entire success, and without redrawing. It is essential that the copy be in *clear black lines*, or *stipple*, and on white, or only slightly tinted paper. Small defects may be remedied, though generally the best that can be done, is to reproduce the copy with photographic accuracy. Of all photographs, pencil sketches and designs in pale ink or pencil, drawings must be made, with thoroughly black ink, on bristol board or other smooth white surface, before they can be engraved. The drawings should usually be made twice the length and twice the width of the plate desired.

The prices for engraving by this method are very much lower than by wood engraving; sometimes as much as seventy-five per cent may be saved.

The relief engraving for the United States Government is done by this company, and among its customers are the *Century Magazine*, Harper & Bros., D. Appleton & Co., G. P. Putnam's Sons, Dodd, Mead & Co., J. B. Lippincott & Co., and many others standing equally high in the



AN IDEAL HEAD.

ENGRAVED BY PHOTO-ENGRAVING COMPANY, NEW YORK.

publishing trade, who use nothing but work of superior excellence.

The picture, "An Ideal Head," in this number of THE INLAND PRINTER, is a good specimen of the superior results attained.

The main office of this corporation is at Nos. 67, 69, and 71 Park Place, New York City, and the officers of the company are, John Hastings, president, and A. R. Hart, general manager. Specimens of engraving will be sent to any address on application.

QUANTITY OF WATER PER HORSE POWER.

It is well known that the evaporation of water per pound of coal differs largely in different classes of boilers, and even in those of the same class, but of different proportions. This difference, says the *Scientific American*, ranges from an evaporation of say five pounds of water per pound of coal in a poor or indifferent boiler, to about eleven or twelve pounds of water per pound of coal in boilers of a better class well proportioned. For the purposes of this article we will assume that eight pounds of water per pound of coal is a fair average for good boilers as now in use. We will further suppose 150 pounds of coal per hour consumed; then the evaporation would be 150x8 =1,200 pounds water evaporated. This is the quantity or weight of steam that the boiler can supply, or the gross quantity applicable to the engine, and if the unit of thirty pounds steam per horse power per hour be assumed, it would be a forty horse power boiler; But whether the power actually realized be forty horses, or more or less, depends upon the economy with which the steam is consumed.

Now if this power be supposed to be the gross power of a fall of water, it would be readily understood that the available or useful power to be obtained would very largely depend upon the character and perfection of the water wheel to which the water was applied, whether such wheel should give out fifty per cent or eighty per cent of the gross power of the fall. So it is in the use of steam in the engine; the boiler supplies a gross quantity or weight of steam per unit of time, but what shall be the available or useful power given out by that weight of steam must depend in a great measure upon the character, condition and perfection of the engine by which the steam is consumed.

We have in use: (1) The plain slide valve engine, working with little or no expansion. (2) The adjustable cut off engine, working with a fixed ratio of expansion determined by the amount of work to be done, or by the fancy of the engineer; and (3) the automatic cut-off engine, in which the ratio of expansion is determined by the engine itself to exactly meet the requirements of load or work of the engine at any given instant of time. The economy in the use of steam in these different classes of engines is in the order named, the first being that of the least economy, and the third that of the greatest economy. But there is still the matter of the condition of the engine to be taken into account in considering the question of economy. If there are losses from leaks at any point between the boiler and the working side of the piston of the engine, either from joints, valves, or piston, all such leaks militate against economy. It has been ascertained by direct tests that the best class of engines, in good condition, will furnish one horse power from the steam resulting from the evaporation of less than eighteen pounds of water per hour; and on the other hand, poorly constructed engines in bad condition have required as much as the steam generated from the evaporation of over sixty pounds of water. But the average experience for the production of one horse power is the unit of thirty pounds of water, or approximately one-half a cubic foot of water evaporated per hour by the boiler.

PRINTING is progressing in Switzerland. Whilst in 1835 there were only 105 offices, there are now above 300 complete offices and about 200 using only treadle presses. The number of papers has also grown proportionately. In 1835 there were but 54 papers in the whole country; now there are 307 political and official papers, and the figure of the trade papers, the literary journals and others is also respectably high.

THE ART OF XYLOGRAPHY.

Xylography is a term that has long been recognized as describing the progress of printing from wooden blocks, as contrasted with that of printing from forms of type. It immediately preceded, in fact, the art of typography. Some inventor, however, has lately applied it to a process of painting on wood. The process is interesting and ingenious, and ought to have a more distinctive appellation.

The commencement of the process is to draw on wood or on paper the pattern selected, from which the design is to be transferred to wood. The design is then engraved or reproduced in zinc by a well known method. An electrotype cast is then taken from the wood-cut or zinc plate, and smooth slabs of wood are printed from the electrotype under a regulated pressure, with pigments especially prepared. The wood, where the pattern is, is slightly indented by the process. There is no outside film of color. The dye has penetrated the wood.

To preserve the material and enrich it, the French polisher is called in, or the whole of the wood is covered with a fluid enamel, which may be applied by an inexperienced person with a brush, and is serviceable for protecting any neighboring pieces of metal, as well as the wood. The wood can be scrubbed, washed, and even sand-papered without destroying the pattern. Xylography depends upon printing with movable blocks, and by placing different patterns side by side, the effect of the whole may be varied at will.

Arabesques, tile patterns and flowers are printed with movable blocks, which can be collocated together in an infinite variety of ways. The complete series or group, forms the ornament of a door panel, the skirting for a room or a ceiling, a frieze or a border of any purpose, a line of decorations for the wall of a corridor. The method is very suitable for application to furniture, desks, work-boxes, in cases where the expense of inlaying is prohibitive; and perhaps it is by this means that it will ultimately be employed. At present the results of the disposition of brown, black, russet, green and gray-blue stains on sallow pine wood are agreeable from novelty, as well as from the taste with which the patterns are arranged. A door can, by xylography, be decored in six panels at the cost of a guinea and a half in permanent colors, with refined and intricate patterns, such as have hitherto been chiefly seen in the tail-pieces of gift books. Most slabs are printed in one color, and by one impression, but tint can be applied over tint in exactly the same manner as in chromo-lithography. This process is certainly worthy the attention of the manufacturing stationer.—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

THE GREAT ENGLISH PRINTERS.

By a legal fiction, having a foundation in bygone facts, the law courts in England hold responsible the printer of a newspaper for whatever libels may be printed in its columns. In the early journals of England the master printer, or employing printer, was also the owner of the newspaper. Newspaper proprietors who had never seen the interior of a composing room, and editors-in-chief who knew nothing of printing, came in much later. English law and custom are slow to change, and, to this day, the London *Times* bears the imprint of a printer who is an employé of Mr. Walter, but who has no more voice in selecting the contents of the paper than one of the pressmen. For many years the name of Francis Goodlake appeared as printer of the *Times*. At one time Mr. Goodlake was summoned to the bar of the House of Commons to answer for an objectionable article in the *Times*. Poor man! he had never seen the highly objectionable stricture on the powers that were, until some one called his attention to it in a copy of the paper for the contents of which the Commons of England held him responsible. The owner of the *Times*, the real responsible party, sat in the House as member from Berkshire, while his employé was being sharply interrogated on a subject of which he was ignorant, and which the M. P. from Berkshire knew all about. These nominal printers are still sued in England when an action for libel is taken. Usually some old compositor or pressman is the nominal printer, who is amply protected in all suits by the proprietors of the newspapers which, in law, they are supposed to own and control; but which, in fact, they have no interest in, but serve in humble capacities at the will of the proprietor, who is seldom a printer.

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names — not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

To the Editor: ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23, 1884.

The amicable settlement recently effected between the members of No. 8 and the managers of the *Republican* of this city of the difficulties which have so long existed between them, is a source of sincere gratification to the friends of unionism in this city. The contest has been a long and bitter one, and now that it is ended, it is hoped and believed that everything will run smoothly in the future and to the satisfaction of all concerned. There is one fact, however, to which I desire to call the attention of the craft in general, and tramping printers in particular, and that is that the influx of compositors to St. Louis, since the arrangement, has been altogether out of proportion to the demand. As trade in this city is *very dull* at present, and as even a number of resident book and job printers are out of employment it can be inferred what prospects there are for new comers. You can safely warn all "elephant-trodden" pocketbook holders to stay away, unless they are prepared to follow Dr. Tanner's example and fast. TYPO.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25, 1884.

Well, the election is over, and as predicted by your correspondent last month, Calvin Wells, proprietor of the *Press*, has been elected, and he is not the lowest elector on the republican ticket either, all on account of the penny-wise and pound-foolish manner in which Philadelphia Typographical Union took hold of the matter. However, we have to "live and learn."

Business, I am happy to say, seems to be pretty good here just now. I speak of the pressmen's branch of the art, for as said by a proprietor to me one day, "when the wheels are going round, that's the time I am making money," and as the wheels are revolving pretty actively, I therefore feel justified in saying the printing business is good at the present time, and will continue to be so until the first of the year; and as a general revival of business is predicted for the spring of 1885 the outlook for the future seems cheering.

The Pressmen's Union of this city has incorporated into its constitution, laws to the effect that any member who neglects his duties by reason of intoxication or proves incompetent to fill his situation, shall be expelled from the union.

We hear it whispered that Mr. Frank McLaughlin, one of the proprietors of the *Times*, of which Col. A. K. McClure is editor, is likely to be public printer under Cleveland's administration. Mr. McLaughlin is said by some old typos to be the best printer in Philadelphia. The *Times* is certainly a model of beauty in the newspaper line, and it has always boldly upheld associated labor. C. W. M.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, Nov. 26, 1884.

Type founders, in their periodicals, are very prone to give advice and instruction to printers and to point out their faults. Now, I think it is but fair play for the printers to talk back once in a while, and point out some of the "mistakes" of type founders.

1. In numerous styles of job letter with lower case there are no double letters, yet the founders fail to furnish a compensating supply of the single letters with the fonts, especially in the case of the letter "f," which generally breaks very easily, and depletes the font before it is half worn out.

2. With the exception of the Johnson quotation furniture, the founders continue to cast the largest sizes of metal furniture in the weakest manner. A piece 25x10 ems will have but one or two thin supporting transverse bars, while a piece 25x2 ems will be nearly solid its whole length, and so on down all through the shorter lengths.

3. Why don't founders cast the figures in a job font to the aliquot part of an em, say either a thick space, an en quad, two thick spaces, or an em quad, according to the nature of the font, and have them of uniform size in a font. What a help it would be when figures are desired to range in columns, make corrections or alterations in price lists, etc., and then figure quads would be unnecessary.

4. When mortises are made in advertising cuts they are sure to be a little more or a little less than even pica ems, necessitating the cutting of leads to fit. Why can't they be made evens ems? The same idea will apply to the blocking of cuts.

5. If the figures 3, 5, 6, 8 and 9 in the geometric series had been made *just a little more* like each other, one character would answer for all.

6. In some of the later styles of faces, such as the "Bijou," "Elite," etc., the lower case "e" is scarcely distinguishable from the lower case "c."

7. Why don't the founders make italic small caps to the book faces?

8. If the founders were alive to their own interests they would see that their specimen sheets and periodicals reached the workmen in the different offices, instead of permitting them to get stuck on, or behind the desks of the proprietors.

9. As scripts are so largely used for date lines in letter and note heads, etc., an extra supply of figures 1 and 8 would be a valuable addition to those fonts. S. K. P.

AN AUTOMATIC PAPER FEEDING MACHINE.

One of the most interesting achievements in its line is the recent inventing and perfecting of an automatic paper feeding machine by the Sedgwick Manufacturing Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. This is a machine for feeding sheet paper to printing presses, ruling and other machines, work which has always hitherto been done by human hands.

Notwithstanding the great improvements made in the art of printing and ruling paper, the production of the most rapid and perfect machines has been limited by the capacity of hand feeding. While apparently a very simple process, there have been many years of labor and study and thousands of dollars spent by inventors in their endeavors to overcome the difficulties in the way of feeding sheet paper by mechanical means, and although several machines for this purpose have, at different times, been introduced, none of them have heretofore proved entirely satisfactory.

Our attention was recently called to the Sedgwick automatic feeder in the blank book establishment of Mr. James Arnold, Philadelphia. This machine has been brought out within the last three years, and during that time has been in successful operation in some of the largest blank book and paper manufactories in the country, feeding paper to the ruling machines with seemingly human intelligence, overcoming the difficulties, and fully satisfying all the requirements called for by the endless variety of paper, handling, with equal facility, the smallest or the largest sized sheet at any speed, up to the full capacity of the ruling machine, with a uniformity and precision of register impossible to obtain by hand feeding.

The machine is provided with an adjustable feed-table on which any quantity of paper up to ten or fifteen reams can be placed, the table being raised automatically as the paper is fed off, its motion being governed by the thickness of the sheets, thus keeping the paper at the proper height for feeding.

The most essential feature of the machine is the separating device, consisting of steel fingers provided with rubber, so constructed as to separate the top sheet from the pile in a manner similar to hand feeding, the pile being held firmly in place while the separated sheet is carried forward to the ruling machine or printing press, all the parts working with uniform precision and regularity. It is certainly very desirable to have a perfect practical feeder, as the work is very tedious and wearying by hand, and the manner in which the Sedgwick feeder performs its work is wonderful, combining economy of time and labor with efficiency of work.

THE *Sunday Democrat*, of Washington, D.C., has announced its suspension, to be resurrected as the *Evening Intelligencer*, and various other newspaper changes are rumored in that city.

SONG OF THE TYPES.

Sages! who bend 'neath a burden ripe,
Youths! where the rose still lingers,
Come list to the song of the rattling Type,
As it falls from the printer's fingers.

In a dismal garret and dingy town,
Where the Rhine's blue waves are flowing,
Old Gutenberg conjured my spirit down,
And set my footsteps going.

But I burst on the world like the morning's sun,
And lighted its midnight hoary,
And though my long journey has just begun,
I have flooded the globe with glory.

I have torn down the castles of crime and sin,
I have opened the dungeons of sorrow,
I have let the glad radiance of freedom in,
And scattered the legion of horror.

I have broken the fetters that shackled the mind,
Restored its strength and beauty;
And taught the proud princes that rule mankind
To lessen that power is duty.

I have rescued from prison the human soul,
And opened its inner portal,
Till it spurns indignant all human control,
And soars in its flight immortal.

In the realms of science I scatter light,
To the poor bear hope in his hovel;
For never again shall the world in night,
In darkness and slavery grovel.

Let no scholar despair, no warrior quail;
Oblivion's scythe is rotten;
For no more shall the words of wisdom fail,
Nor the hero's deeds be forgotten.

The minstrel's strings shall not break again,
And love shall ever be vernal,
For the maiden's vow and the poet's strain
Shall sound through the aisles eternal.

The old world shakes 'neath my giant tread,
And in vain tries to fetter my pinions,
For my voice speaks doom and my arm bears dread
To crumbling thrones and dominions.

Four hundred years their wails I've heard,
And the cause of their dire alarm is,
That the pen is mightier than the sword,
And the Types than a thousand armies.

Thrice welcome to me is the Land of the West,
Where Franklin's simple story
Proclaims in type how a king's behest
Was eclipsed by a Printer's glory.

Anonymous.

PAPER MAKING IN EGYPT.

In the suburb of Boulak, the river port of Cairo, is situated the Daira paper manufactory, which, before the late war broke out, used to employ regularly more than 200 hands, almost all natives. Most of the paper turned out is used for packing purposes in the khedival sugar factories; but there are also manufactured in the course of the year some 70,000 reams of very fair writing and printing paper, which more than supply the demand of the government offices of Cairo and Alexandria and the requirements of the national press. The writing paper is manufactured specially for Arabic writing, and to suit the peculiar style of Oriental penmanship; and therefore what is produced of this sort in excess of the requirements of the country is exported eastward rather than westward, a good deal of it going to Arabia, and a few bales even to India for the use of our Moslem fellow-subjects. Linen and cotton rags are used to a certain extent in the Boulak factory; but the interior of the sugar-cane supplies the Cairene paper maker with an inexhaustible supply of very workable material; while, in the production of what is called "straw" paper in Europe, the hilfa grass plays a very important part. The Daira factory at Boulak enjoys a monopoly of this industry in Egypt; and in connection with it is the national printing office, also under the control of the same administration. The extraordinary turn for paper-making displayed by the Boulak Arab is, it need hardly be said, a hereditary accomplishment. They can point to a long line of ancestors who educated the east and west in successive stages of this useful art.—*London Globe.*

WHAT MAKES DURABLE TYPE-METAL.

Printers generally labor under the impression that type, to wear well, must be made of hard metal. This idea is now being combated as a fallacious one by the *Typographic Advertiser*, of this city, which, in an article on this subject, says that the deep-rooted notion that hard metal makes the most enduring type is a mistaken one. It boldly takes the ground that the claims for hard metal are a delusion and a snare, arguing—it is to be presumed from an intimate knowledge of the subject—that the mistakenly-prized hardness is obtained by using a large proportion of antimony, the cheapest of metals next to lead; and that hard type, under the action of the planer and the press, and also in the distribution, will suffer in the fine lines and serifs, these being easily broken. These grave objections can be readily obviated by making type of a metal that is not only hard but tough, and to accomplish this desideratum tin and copper, the most expensive metals in the alloy, should be freely used. For this expensive reason so much is said in praise of hard type and so little in favor of tough type. There are type founders who do not mix the metal used by them, but purchase compositions prepared by metal dealers. Such makers of type do not know what proportions of metal have entered into the alloy, and the practical printer purchasing their type is really at the mercy of the metal dealer, to whose profit it is to dispose of a composition making very hard type. —*Printers' Circular.*

CHINESE PRINTING.

The blocks are all of the same size, about eight inches by twelve inches, and about half an inch thick. Each block represents two leaves of four pages of the book, being engraved on both sides. The blocks for a complete work can thus be stowed away in a very small compass. The cost of engraving a page of the wooden block is said to be but little more than the expense of setting up a page of Chinese type and preparing it for the press. An edition of one copy can be printed if no more are required, and thus the expense of keeping a large stock of printed books on hand, some of which might eventually have to be sold as waste paper, when they grew out of date or revisions had to be made, as is the case among ourselves, is entirely avoided. Any errors or misprints that may be discovered can, as a rule, be corrected on the blocks with but very little trouble. A skillful printer can print, by hand, 5,000 leaves of two pages each in a day, using no press or machinery whatever. He supplies his own tools, and receives as wages about twenty-five cents a day. The paper ordinarily used is white, and of the best quality, although a yellowish kind is also made use of, at a reduction of twenty per cent on the selling price. The books are bound in the usual Chinese style and fastened with white silk thread. They present an appearance which satisfies the taste of the most fastidious native.—*London Nature.*

THE *Tischler Zeitung* gives the following method of testing glue: Carefully weigh a piece and suspend it in water, at a temperature not exceeding 10° C. (50° F.), during 24 hours. The coloring matter is then percipitated, and the glue swells in consequence of the absorption of water. On removing the glue from the water, the increase in weight will be found to be in proportion to the quality. The weight of the coloring matter can also be ascertained by weighing the glue a second time after it has been thoroughly dried.—*Chron. Industr.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

To remove red ink from paper without defacing the writing, use cold aqueous or acetic acid, solution of calcium hypochloric, bleaching powder, or eau de javelle.

Paper barometers can be made by soaking paper in a solution of chloride of cobalt. It becomes hydroscopic, and if exposed to the air will change from blue to pink.

A new method of producing phôto-engravings direct from photographs has been perfected by the Russell Photo-Etching Co., 117 John street, New York, which gives remarkable results.

W. Graves, of Vincent Works, Leeds, England, has patented a new varnishing attachment, which is highly spoken of, and which is useful alike on both letter-press and litho-machinery.

An engineer of Berlin, has invented an apparatus by the use of which matrices for stereotyping may be obtained by punching letters into prepared pasteboard, thus dispensing with the setting up of type.

Parchment Liquor.—With a solution of gutta percha in ether, statues, engravings, etc., are lightly covered in order to preserve them from dust and grease. It is sufficient to dry them with a damp towel.

Suit has been commenced in the United States Circuit Court, Trenton, N. J., by C. B. Cottrell & Sons against C. Potter, Jr. & Co. for the infringement of letters patent for improvements in air-spring mechanism of printing presses.

A paper-cutting machine has been patented by Robert Atherton, of Paterson, N. J. In combination with cutters or knives are devices for transmitting motion to them from a drum or roller revolved by the the paper passing over it, to cut a roll of paper into bands, or strips, as rapidly as the paper is rolled, without danger of tearing.

A firm in New York propose to lease or buy two gas wells at Homewood, Pennsylvania, and erect beside them a large factory for the manufacture of lampblack. The article is largely in demand for the manufacture of blacking, printers' ink, and various other things in which it is an ingredient. Natural gas has been found to produce an extra good lampblack.

A metallic binder or fastener for inclosing the ends of a series of sheets of paper or other material is the invention of Jessie F. Tapley, New York City. It consists of a strip of metal with side portions bent at right angles to the closed or rear portion, the side portions being provided with teeth bent inwardly and adapted to penetrate the sheets from opposite sides thereof.

Newspapers printed at sea are not uncommon. The practice of publishing a paper on board ships was inaugurated on the steamer Great Britain, which started for Australia on August 21, 1851. The seaborn journals do much to relieve the monotony of the passage, filled as they are with stories, burlesque telegrams and jokes by the passengers, and all the drift of spicy incidents that happen from week to week on shipboard.

A copy-holder and book-rest has been patented by G. Weinschenk, Cambridge, Mass., which seems to meet a want felt by the compositor. The frame is made with a forked handle, which can be easily adjusted to the case, and turned from left to right as may be desired. Books as well as single sheets of paper can be held upon it, and the copy is kept from being soiled by its use. It has been in practical use by the inventor for a long time.

A type-setting machine has been invented by a resident of Ilion, N.Y., which is represented as quite perfect. Unless, however, it can manage to correct the writer's rhetoric by substituting here and there a word which he did not use, had no thought of using and would not use under any circumstances, for the word he took especial pains to write plainly, this machine must prove a lamentable failure. It can never hope to compete with the intelligent compositor.—*Boston Transcript.*

A more economical method of producing paper pulp is claimed to be realized in the use of a new and ingenious machine, by which the wood is shaved off so finely that it is ready to go at once into the paper engine. It takes a piece of log twelve inches in length, which is revolved at a speed of 1,000 revolutions per minute, and a sharp cutter shaves off a shaving so thin that it would take 750 thicknesses to make an inch. The slice is about one-fourth the thickness of an ordinary sheet of writing paper. The knife is constantly sharpened so that the wood will be cut evenly.

A manufacturer is producing an excellent substitute for glue for the use of bookbinders; it is called gum gluten, and is free from smell, very adhesive and strong. We were informed by a well known bookbinder that formerly he used about one hundredweight of glue per month, whereas now he only uses one hundredweight of gum gluten in six months, whilst the cost of the latter material scarcely exceeds that of glue. Therefore by its use some ten hundredweight of glue can be saved in a bookbindery in a twelvemonth. It is noteworthy that mice and rats will not eat it.—*Ex.*

Zinc Plates as substitutes for lithographic stones are now in common use, and an ingenious and cheap method of producing a stony surface upon a metal plate, to be used in a lithographic press instead of the ordinary stone, has recently been patented. Slacked lime is added to a water bath, which is afterwards treated with carbonic acid. A saturated solution of bicarbonate of lime is thus produced, which can be drawn off as a clear liquid. A carefully cleaned metal plate is moistened with this liquid by a spray apparatus, and then dried by heat. The operation is repeated until a deposit of limestone firmly adheres to the plate, when it is ready for receiving the lithographic ink.

Printing by Solar Heat.—"Certain ingenious Parisians are," says *Engineering*, "experimenting with an apparatus for utilizing solar heat and using it in lieu of coal. To effect this the sun's rays are concentrated by a reflector, which so moves as to keep the rays focussed on a vertical boiler, which is thus heated, producing steam enough to drive a press. In a recent experiment the sun-made steam drove a large press, which struck off several thousand copies of a specimen newspaper. Parties interested in thus obtaining the cheapest attainable heat appear well satisfied with the first test, and are in high hopes of soon being able to generate steam without coal or any other mundane fuel."

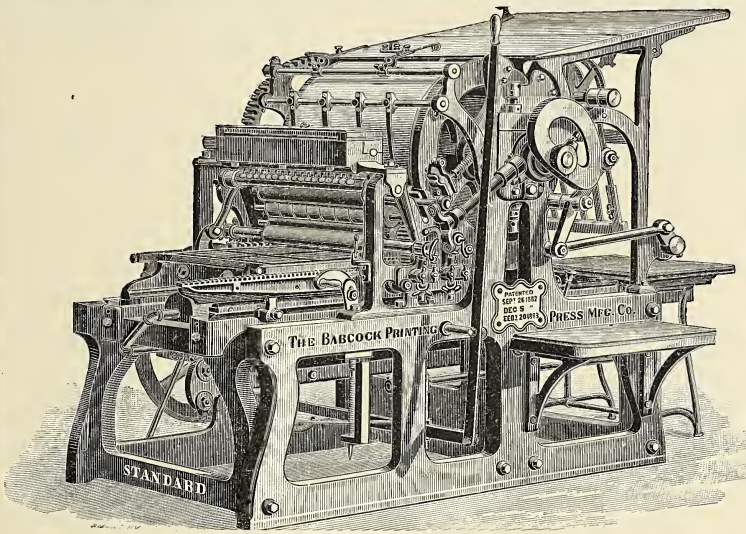
How Dextrine is Made.—This is prepared from starch, by the action of heat, diastase, or acids, and is sometimes called starch gum, or British gum. As usually sold, it is a whitish insipid powder, having a pleasant odor of cucumbers. It is soluble in cold and hot water, and in very dilute alcohol, but it is insoluble in strong alcohol and ether. In France it is largely employed by pastrycooks and confectioners, and by surgeons as a stiffening for the splints used for fractured limbs. It has also been made up into roundish masses and sold for gum arabic. It is said to be used for "gumming" postage stamps, but careful trial convinced Phin that the best specimens in the market are not equal to good gum arabic. It is cheaper, however, and, for ordinary purposes, is strong enough. Dextrine is easily prepared for use. It may be mixed with cold water and stirred or beaten for a few moments, when it will dissolve very completely. It may be used immediately, or it may be boiled. The latter improves it.

All manual labor may be divided into rude, dexterous and skilled labor. The first requires only, or mainly, the strength or patience of the stupid plodder. The second requires nice finish and celerity of execution; but the work is all done by "rule of thumb," that is, in ignorance of principles. Subdivision of labor is especially favorable to the production of dexterous workmen. The third requires both dexterity and a knowledge of underlying principles. It is theory and practice united, and it enables the workman to adapt himself to new conditions, and always to do the best thing in an emergency—to improve old methods of work or devise new ones. It may be said, in general, that, while the rude laborer earns one dollar, the dexterous laborer will earn two dollars, the skilled laborer three dollars; all working with their hands. In some varieties of labor the difference is much greater than this. For the rude laborer there is no hope of promotion, for the dexterous laborer the prospect is limited; but the skilled laborer, master of his business in theory and practice, may count surely upon advancement. In dull times the skilled laborer is the last to be discharged; yet he is the one who has savings to rely upon—the one who can most readily adapt himself to a new occupation.—*Stetson, Technical Education.*

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO'S

Drum Cylinder, Two-Revolution AND Lithographic Pat. Air-Spring Presses.

New Style Elevated Fountain, allowing easier access to forms and furnishing better distribution than the old style.



Tapeless Sheet Delivery, Perfect Register, Rapid, Strong, Durable, Handsome, and Guaranteed in all respects.

BABCOCK "STANDARD" PRESSES.

These Presses are built from new designs combining strength and durability with increased capacity for speed, and embody several new and very important improvements, among them the following:

NOISELESS GRIPPER MOTION, with PERFECT REGISTER. AIR VALVE, for removing the spring when desired, and invariably restoring it when the press is started. THE SHIELD, which effectually protects the Piston and Cylinder from paper, tapes, etc., that might fall upon them and produce injury. THE PISTON can be adjusted to the size of the Air-Cylinder, so that the wear of either can be easily compensated. This easy, positive and perfect adjustment prevents leaks and vacuums and secures evenness of wear in the Air-Spring. THE ROLLER-BEARING has the following advantages: Any single roller may be removed without disturbing the others. All of the rollers may be removed and replaced without altering their "set." When desired, the form rollers may be released from contact with the distributor and type without removing the rollers from their bearings or changing their "set." THE INK FOUNTAIN is set very high, allowing easy access to the forms, and furnishes much better distribution than the old style. These improvements will commend themselves to the approval of printers and pressmen.

SIZES AND PRICES OF "STANDARD" PRESSES.

No. 1,	Size bed 19 x 24	$1,100.00	No. 5,	Size bed 29 x 42	$1,600.00
2,	" 20 x 26	1,250.00	6,	" 32 x 46	1,650.00
3,	" 25 x 31	1,400.00	7,	" 33 x 51	1,750.00
4,	" 27 x 39	1,525.00	8,	" 36 x 53	2,200.00

No. 9, Size bed 38 x 56.....$2,500.00

THE BABCOCK NEW TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

DELIVERS THE SHEETS IN FRONT PRINTED SIDE UP.

In bringing out a series of Two-Revolution Presses, the BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MANUFACTURING CO. has sought to not only combine the best features known in other machines of this class, but also to add a number of valuable improvements which greatly increase the durability, usefulness and convenience of these Presses. In addition to the general features of the Babcock Drum Cylinders enumerated above, the Two-Revolution Presses *deliver the sheet in front printed side up*, without the use of either fly or swinging arms. They also have the new *backing-up motion*, enabling the pressman to back up his press while the belt is on the loose pulley and without the aid of either gears or friction—a most valuable improvement. The mechanism for raising the cylinder is remarkably simple—an important fact when the tendency to wear and lost motion in the joints is considered, and also requiring less power to run. These Presses are made very heavy for speed, and in every respect thoroughly constructed.

THE BABCOCK PATENT AIR-SPRING COUNTRY PRESS.

The best Newspaper and Job Cylinder Press for the price in the market. Size of bed 32 x 46 inches, will work a 6-column Quarto Newspaper without "cramping." It is simple, strong, and in every way splendidly constructed. It combines all the latest improvements for fast and good work, together with beauty in design and solidity in all its parts. With its other qualifications it is capable of a high rate of speed; has perfect register, fine distribution, runs easily and almost noiselessly. It is adapted to all kinds of work, having Air-Springs and Vibrators on Form Rollers. Price, $1,100. Steam Fixtures, $50 extra.

The best material which the market affords are used in all our Presses, and are adapted and combined with a special view to secure the best possible wearing qualities. All the running parts are made and adjusted with extra care. All the patterns are new, and carefully studied with a view to combining simplicity, strength and durability. All gearing is accurately cut with new and improved machinery, with cutters made on scientific principles. Prices include boxing and delivery on cars at New London, Conn.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Gen'l Western Agents,
115 & 117 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

CAMPBELL & CO.
ELECTROTYPING,
Engraving and Printers' Supplies,
89 and 91 Longworth Street,
CINCINNATI, O.

OSTRANDER & HUKE,
(Successors to Huke & Spencer)
Manufacturers of Type Machinery, Perforating Machines, Lithographic Hand Presses, Gumming Machines, Electrotype Machinery, Stereotype Machinery, Varnishing Machines, Printers' Chases, Pullers, Shafting, etc.
PRINTING PRESS MACHINISTS.
81 & 83 Jackson St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

MARDER, LUSE & CO.
TYPE FOUNDERS
—AND—
ELECTROTYPERS,
CHICAGO.

J. B. WIGGINS,
Engraver.
WEDDING CARDS,
SEALS,
MONOGRAMS,
48 Madison St., CHICAGO.

H. D. WADE & Co's
PRINTING INKS.
MARDER, LUSE & Co.
Agents,
CHICAGO.

INDEXED MAPS AND GUIDES
—OF—
All Countries in the World!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
RAND, McNALLY & Co., Publishers,
Nos. 148–152 Monroe Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

DOUGLASS, THOMPSON & CO.
Merchants in all Requisites pertaining to the
Art-Science of Photography,
PHOTOGRAPHERS' BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, PUBLISHERS AND NEWSDEALERS,
Nos. 229 & 231 State Street,
CHICAGO.
GAYTON A. DOUGLASS.
HENRY G. THOMPSON.
Send for Catalogue.

The Inland Printer,
PUBLISHED BY
THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,
No. 2 Taylor Building, Monroe Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

WM. H. RANNEY,
MANUFACTURER OF
Printers' Rollers and Roller Composition,
10 AND 12 SEITZ BLOCK,
Entrance, 33 Congress St. West. DETROIT, MICH.

Paper Dealers!
THE BEST
Advertising Medium!
—THE—
INLAND PRINTER.

THE
WORLDS
INDUSTRIAL AND
COTTON
EXPOSITION
NEW ORLEANS.
Opening Dec. 1, 1884.
Closing May 31, 1885.
W. H. H. JUDSON,
Chief of Department
—OF—
Printing and Publishing.

Type Founders!
INSERT YOUR
New Specimen Pages
IN THE
INLAND PRINTER.

O'NEILL & GRISWOLD,
EDITION BOOK BINDERS.
Especial attention given to Country Orders for Case Making, Stamped Titles, Stamped Backs, etc.
SEND FOR ESTIMATES.
NOS. 180 & 182 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

ELLACOTT & LYMAN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTERS' LEADS AND SLUGS,
By Patent Process, of Any Desired Length.
—ALSO—
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS OF BORDERS ON METAL OF PICA BODIES.
No. 16 Calhoun Place, CHICAGO, ILL.

AULT & WIBORG
MANUFACTURERS
PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS
AND VARNISHES,
CINCINNATI, OHIO

RULING, NUMBERING,
PERFORATING AND BOOKBINDING,
DONE FOR THE TRADE.
J. S. McDONALD & CO., 140-146 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

A. P. SANDBERG,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Engravers' Woods and Tools,
BOLTED BLOCKS A SPECIALTY,
Office and Factory—Nos. 86 and 88 Dearborn Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

SAMUEL BINGHAM'S SON,
MANUFACTURER OF
PRINTERS' ROLLERS,
NOS. 200 & 202 CLARK STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

J. Kunzman, Proprietor. *J. P. Trenter, Manager.*
The Chicago Brass Rule Works,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Brass Printing Material,
Such as Ellipses, Circles, Labor Saving Rule, etc.
Brass Rule,
No. 84 Market Street, Room 38, Chicago, Ill.

E. BROWN & CO.
PHOTO-ENGRAVERS,
155 & 157 Washington St., Room 34,
CHICAGO.
Send or call on us before placing your orders.

THE
British AND Colonial Printer AND Stationer
—AND—
Booksellers' Circular.
Consists of 16 pages. Illustrated. Every Thursday. Three Dollars per Year.
W. J. STONHILL,
Ludgate Circus, - - - LONDON, ENG.

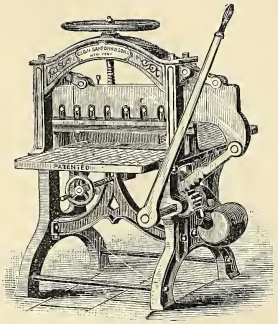
THE
INLAND PRINTER
—HAS BEEN—
ENLARGED TO FIFTY-TWO PAGES
AND COVER.
$1.50 PER YEAR. —— 75c. SIX MONTHS.

SANBORN'S

PAPER CUTTING
BOOKBINDERS'
PRINTERS' AND
PAPER BOX MAKERS'

MACHINES

COMPLETE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.



PRINTERS' CUTTER.

SANBORN MACHINES CAN BE SEEN AT
152 Monroe St., Chicago.

GEO. H. SANBORN & SONS,

69 Beekman St., NEW YORK.

Manufactory: Standard Machinery Co., Mystic River, Ct.

J. W. BUTLER PAPER COMPANY,

173 & 175 ADAMS STREET,

CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PAPERS

USED BY PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS & STATIONERS.

We respectfully solicit attention to the following popular brands of goods which we carry in stock:

FLORENCE MILLS,
WAWASA MILLS,
LAKE SHORE MILLS,
BUTLER MILLS,
ST. CHARLES MILLS,
LEDGER MILLS,

FLAT and RULED PAPERS.

L. L. BROWN'S LEDGER PAPERS.

We also have a full line of

Holiday Cards, Ball Programs, Wedding Goods

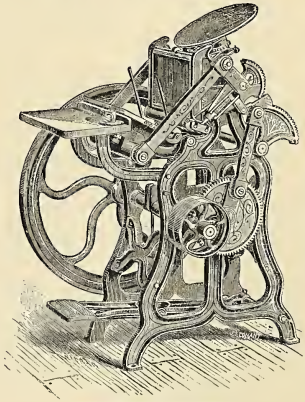
OF THE LATEST STYLES.

SPECIAL RULING done and SPECIAL SIZES OF PAPER made to order on short notice.

THE "PROUTY"

Job Printing Presses.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS IN MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.



UNEQUALED FOR SPEED, DURABILITY, EASE OF MAKING READY AND OPERATING.

(Small 8th Medium.)

Strength and Power without excessive bulk and weight. Simplicity of construction, perfect register, and beauty of design and finish.

For Illustrated Pamphlet and Specimens of Printing, address

THE PROUTY PRESS CO.

52 Federal Street, BOSTON, MASS.

PERSONAL.

We acknowledge the pleasure of a call from Mr. A. C. Rhodes, Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. C. Potter, Jr., of the Potter Press Co., New York, has been in Chicago for the past few days on business interests.

Mr. W. P. Lindsay, of the Illinois Type Foundry, is still confined to the house, though slowly recovering from his recent illness.

Mr. Joseph Sprague, of Geo. Mather's Sons, has returned from a western trip, and reports business improving. Glad to hear it.

Mr. Geo. E. Sanborn, of the firm of Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 60 Beekman street, New York, is spending a few days in our city.

Mr. E. Blake, western representative of C. B. Cottrell & Co., has returned to town, after a two weeks' absence.

Mr. Ogden Brower, New York, of the Campbell Printing Press Manufacturing Company, has been spending a few days in Chicago.

Mr. A. P. Luse, of the firm of Marder, Luse & Co., type founders of this city, sailed from New York on the 22d ult., intending to spend the winter in England.

Mr. H. T. McMurtrey, the popular and efficient secretary of Union No. 8, recently favored us with a call. He reports trade as being very dull in St. Louis.

Mr. W. P. Stormont, who has recently embarked in the printing business, in Washington, D. C., paid the office of The Inland Printer a visit a few days ago.

Mr. G. W. Hanna, formerly with Marder, Luse & Co., of Chicago, and now manager eastern advertising department of Palmer & Rey, type founders, 405 and 407 Sansom street, San Francisco, spent a pleasant hour in our sanctum a few days ago.

LOCAL ITEMS.

A printing press has just been shipped to the Denver *Tribune*, Denver, Col., by the Marine Engine Works, of Chicago.

The Campbell Printing Press Manufacturing Co. have temporarily secured two large floors of Shniedewend & Lee for their machine shop.

The Shniedewend & Lee Company has succeded the firm of Shniedewend & Lee, the company assuming all the liabilities of the old firm.

Business in the printing line in Chicago continues exceedingly dull, and tourists, of which there is now a surplus in the city, are advised to stay away.

Mr. John P. Wyant, a well known job printer of this city, is attending the New Orleans Exposition in the interests of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

The Monotype Printing Company, Chicago, has been incorporated. Capital stock, $200,000. The incorporators are Freeman Lane, I. S. Dement, T. W. McBarn.

The Adjustable Blank Book Manufacturing Company has been incorporated at Chicago, capital $100,000. The incorporators are I. L. Stover, J. R. McCandless and Wm. West.

The convention of lithographers, called for the 17th of November, in Chicago, and heretofore mentioned in our columns, has been postponed to a time to be mentioned in the future.

Fuchs & Lang, the well known manufacturers of printers' bronze powders and lithographic supplies, have opened a western branch at 75 Dearborn street, under the charge of Hans Fuchs. We welcome him to our city.

The struggle for the ownership of the Chicago *Times* between the wife of the late proprietor and his relatives has commenced, and the indications are that before it is decided the lawyers will receive the price of a good many yearly advertising contracts.

The Bullock Printing Press Company, of this city, has just been organized with a cash capital of $100,000. The officers of the company are J. G. Knapp, president; Conrad Kahler, vice-president and superintendent; Robert Tarrant, secretary and treasurer; and William H. Kirkhoff, general manager; a combination which is hard to beat.

The Chicago Paper Company has removed, by reason of fire, to the commodious premises, 140 and 142 Monroe street, where its managers are prepared to fill all orders from their old customers, and as many new ones as may choose to favor them with their patronage.

Removal.—Snider & Hoole, manufacturers of bookbinders' materials, of 101 and 103 Walnut street, Cincinnati, intend to remove their headquarters to 152 Monroe street, Chicago, as soon as arrangements can be perfected. The Inland Printer congratulates them on the good judgment displayed in this movement.

Co-Partnership.—A co-partnership has been formed between Geo. H. Taylor and Mr. H. M. Harper, under the name and style of Geo. H. Taylor & Co., for the purpose of carrying on a general commission business for the sale of paper, etc. Both gentlemen are well and favorably known to the business community.

We acknowledge the receipt of a price list and specimen book of type, presses and printers supplies, manufactured and sold by the Union Type Foundry, 54 and 56 Franklin street, Chicago. It is an elegantly printed book of 336 pages, and contains some valuable estimates of the cost of furnishing various sized newspaper and job offices.

Messrs. Ostrander & Huke, 81 and 83 Jackson street, are now turning out some of the best specimens of the "old style" Gordon presses ever offered to the trade. As before stated, the *reputation* of this firm for turning out first-class work has long been established, and all customers can rest assured that their *guarantee* may at all times and under all circumstances, be depended on.

S. P. Rounds, Jr., & Co., 186 and 188 Fifth avenue, are now prepared to promptly execute all orders for their standard metal furniture in fonts of 25, 50, 75 and 100 pounds. It is cast to pica body, with solid end bearings, top and bottom alike, thus securing at the same time strength, durability and lightness. This firm is also manufacturer of Reed's "Peerless" Roller Composition.

Messrs. Shniedewend & Lee, of 303-305 Dearborn street and 46-48 Third avenue, announce to the trade in general that they have been appointed western agents for MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan (Johnson Type Foundry), Philadelphia, and that there is now on the way a large and most complete stock of type, borders, cuts, rules, etc., including all the productions of this celebrated foundry, which they will keep in stock. It gives us pleasure to congratulate both the appointors and the appointees.

We desire to call the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of "The Chicago" paper cutting machine manufactured by E. P. Donnell, of this city. As it dispenses entirely with the cutting stick, and consequently the knife-dulling wooden surface, which renders almost a daily sharpening a necessity, its advantages in this respect can be appreciated by any practical printer. It is simple, durable, and easily operated. Its clutch and throw-off is perfection, can be operated by a child, and is noiseless and positive. A visit to his establishment, 158 and 160 South Clark street, will amply repay the intending purchaser.

A New Lithographic Press.—The Campbell Printing Press & Manufacturing Company, of 273 Dearborn street, have recently put on the market a new lithographic power press, which it is claimed runs 20 per cent faster than any press in the market, and is capable of doing the fine grades of commercial work heretofore produced only on Boynton "Rotaries." It is also claimed that the small size of the cylinder enables it to give a much finer and sharper impression than any other lithographic press, and for the same reason the sideway spreading of the sheets is reduced to a minimum, thus making the register all the more accurate.

Destructive Fire.—On Monday night, Nov. 24, fire was discovered on the premises, 181 Monroe street, occupied by the Chicago Paper Company, C. H. Brenan & Son, and Rubel Bros., printers. Although the engines speedily responded, the building, owing to the inflammable nature of its contents, was soon wrapped in flames. The loss of the Chicago Paper Company (which occupied the basement, first and fifth stories), by fire and water, amounted to $60,000, fully covered by insurance; C. H. Brenan & Son's loss on stock and material, outside of their insurance, will be at least $2,500, while Rubel

Bros. estimate their loss at $15,000, of which $10,000 is covered by insurance. With true Chicago pluck and characteristic energy, the succeeding forty-eight hours found all these firms in new quarters, prepared to execute all orders committed to their trust.

THE LUXURY OF TRAVEL REDUCED TO A SCIENCE.—Those who have traveled over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and compared its advantages with those of other lines, know that it is one of the smoothest, best equipped and substantially built roads in the country, while its officials have long been noted for their courtesy to passengers. It has recently established a through line direct to St. Louis, by which its "Fast Owl Express," leaving Chicago at 8.30 P.M., arrives in that city at 7.45 A.M.; returning leaves St. Louis at 8 P.M., and arrives in Chicago at 7.30 the following morning. The sleeping cars attached to these trains are veritable palaces, though those preferring can secure reclining chairs without extra cost. The popularity of this route has already been established, and we expect ere long to see it take precedence over all others.

THE RISE IN PAPER.—A visit to the principal warehouses in this city leads to the conclusion that the predicted *excessive* rise in the price of white paper will not materialize. It is true that the finer grades, into the composition of which linen rags largely enter, have risen 10 per cent, and as Secretary McCullough has restored the embargo on rags from foreign ports a still further advance in the prices of these qualities may be anticipated, yet there is nothing in the situation to warrant the views of alarmists who prophesy ruin to the printing and publishing business. In support of this statement we may mention the fact that the attempt made at a meeting held in this city October 22, of the western division of the papermakers association to reduce the product of the mills 20 per cent, closing from Friday night at 12 o'clock to 7 o'clock Monday morning has failed, and they are still running full time.

A FESTIVE OCCASION.—The members of Pressmen's Union No. 3 never better maintained their reputation for good fellowship and joviality than on Friday evening, November 21, when they and their friends gathered together for the third time in ten years, at Brand's Hall, to trip the light fantastic toe, and with their wives and sweethearts enjoy a social evening. About nine o'clock, the orchestra, under the direction of Prof. Pond's baton struck up the "Grand March," which was headed by the master of ceremonies, who was followed by a line of fair women and brave men. The toilets of the ladies were, for the most part, handsome and in exceeding good taste. At one o'clock the doors of the dining room were thrown open, and the company seated themselves at four large tables, upon which were lavishly spread all the delicacies of the season, which were provided by Mr. C. M. Moore (an ex-member). The bill of fare, an elegant specimen of engraving and the "art preservative," was printed in colors, and the wines were furnished by Mr. J. Burke, also an ex-member. After partaking of a hearty repast, the guests filed back to the ball-room, where, under the sweet strains of music, they enjoyed themselves until the "wee sma' hours." During the evening the little daughter of Thomas Nelson, a member of the craft, favored the company with the Highland Fling, and also the Scottish Sword Dance, which were received with applause. Altogether the occasion was one long to be remembered, as one of unalloyed enjoyment. We must not omit to state that Mr. Fred. Miller contributed in no small manner to the success of the evening's pleasure.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

PHILADELPHIA has fourteen Sunday papers.

THE Kalamazoo (Mich.) *Daily Gazette* appeared Nov. 21st printed in *red* ink.

THE firm of Campbell & Son, publishers, Toronto, have failed. Liabilities, $300,000.

THE Detroit Typographical Union has changed its time of meeting to the first Sunday of each month.

BUFFALO Typographical Union has adopted the Detroit rule of permitting advertisements to be set by the week.

THE *Labor Union* is the name of a new labor journal recently started in Worcester, Mass. We wish it success.

THE office of the North Platte *Nebraskan* was struck by lightning a short time since, but luckily no one was injured.

THE Zanesville (Ohio) *Courier* pays its printers $1.05 per day. The savings banks of that town must be doing a land office business.

IT took twenty years to make the St. Louis *Republican* a union office, but then the game is worth the name, as it has come to stay.

MR. ADOLPHUS BENNETT, of the government printing office at Washington, was recently married to Miss Kate N. Flint, of Fulton, N. Y.

MR. GEO. FISHER, printer, has been elected a member of the house of representatives for the city of Wellington, New Zealand, by a majority of 250.

THE Boston *Herald* is said to have printed a larger edition than any other paper in the United States on the morning after election. The edition was 302,030 copies.

WANTED.—Copies of THE INLAND PRINTER Vol. 1, Nos. 2 and 12. W. G. Hegeman, 51 Asylum street, New Haven, Conn., or Secretary INLAND PRINTER, Chicago.

WE have received some very meritorious specimens of ornamental rule work as applied to cards and bill heads, from the press of A. Whipple, 323 North Third street, St. Louis.

IT has been figured that in St. Louis there is one copy of a daily paper printed to every four people; in New York, one paper to a little less than two persons; in Chicago, one paper to every two inhabitants.

THE latest acquisition to Boston journalism is the *Evening Record*, a one cent daily. It made its appearance unannounced, but attracted immediate attention by its intrinsic merits, and has made many friends.

ELIJAH RAWSON, a compositor in the office of the *United States Miller*, Milwaukee, Wis., now enters his claim as the oldest continuous type-sticker in the United States. He has been at the case fifty-four years. Next.

JOHN B. TOLMAN, a veteran printer, of Lynn, Mass., has given the Young Men's Christian Association of that city an estate valued at $30,000, stipulating that the income shall be used in promoting the cause of temperance.

A REPUBLICAN evening and Democratic morning paper at Milwaukee used the same "rooster" for four days in succession after election, the returns varying in favor of the former during the day, and changing to the opposite side at night.

WE are authorized to announce that all inquiries regarding the workings of Mr. Rastall's system of type measurement, referred to in our present issue, addressed to the editor of THE INLAND PRINTER, will be answered through its columns.

THE cholera microbe is said to be shaped just like a comma. We are going to throw out every comma in the news room. Just suppose a microbe got in by mistake and the compositors set it up and gave some "constant reader" the cholera!—*Ex.*

JUSTICE, originally established by Typographical Union No. 9, as a boycotting sheet against the *Courier* has ceased publication. Its proprietor, Thomas Gawley, secretary of the state trades assembly executive committee, has resigned the presidency of Buffalo union, and has been succeeded by James B. Knapp, an able and earnest unionist.

A DENVER grand jury has found two indictments against Brick Pomeroy, and a requisition was issued for his return from New York City, where he is now editing the *United States Democrat*. Brick is accused of perjury in swearing falsely to his bills for advertising the Atlantic & Pacific Tunnel scheme in the *Great West*, which he edited in Denver.

THERE are 250 printing presses actually at work in Denmark, and the number of books published in the kingdom within the last twelve years amounts to 10,900, which gives one book to every 2,475 inhabitants. Books of Mormon tendencies had the largest sale, the circulation of one of them reaching 111,000, and this among a population of only two millions.

MESSRS. E. P. COBY & CO., printers, 95 William street, New York, have issued a presidential card which contains considerable information

of a statistical character of interest at this time. It gives the principal officers of the government, with salaries; population of the United States from 1780 to 1880; the national debt from 1791 to 1884; the electoral vote of the states; presidential vote from 1789 to 1880, etc.

We have received No. 4 of Vol. 1 of a new paper called *The Labor Leaf*, emanating from Detroit, in the interest of wage-workers. It is well edited, cleanly printed, and proof-read with more than ordinary care. We mark with satisfaction the growing disposition of our various labor organizations to advocate their views and principles by means of labor journals. It is the only way they can educate the masses to unity of action.

The Typographia (German-American Typographical Union) pays $5 per week sick benefit; $200 death benefit, and $25 on death of wife; $7 per week strike benefit, and $5 per week unemployed benefit. The dues of a member are 35 cents per week and a tax of 25 cents upon the death of a member. The local unions pay a per capita tax of 25 cents per month to headquarters, and have the system of equalization of funds in operation.

FOREIGN.

"Galignani's Messenger" and the *Morning News* (Paris), have been temporarily opened to members of typographical organizations.

One morning recently when the London *Times* published a long letter from Khartoum, the foreign telegrams in that issue cost £2,000.

The French house of Marinoni, manufacturers of printing and lithographic presses, has sold, says the *Bulletin de l' Imprimerie*, 7,600 of its rotatory presses.

The Amalgamated Trades Unions of Halifax, Nova Scotia, have been successful in their boycott of the Halifax *Daily Herald*, and it has now become a union office.

The mayor of the city of Frankfort-on-the-Main, in Germany, has ordered that only in five different sizes can posters be placed on the walls, etc., in that city. The use of red paper for a poster is positively prohibited.

The first scale of prices for the payment of compositors working by the piece was formed in London in 1785, when the master printers accepted five out of eight propositions submitted to them by the journeymen.

A correspondent states that the only printers who have suffered from cholera in Paris are five, who were taken ill in the offices of the *Moniteur*, on the Quai Voltaire. Four of them have recovered. The other died after a few hours illness.

The editor of a daily paper in Russia recently gave the following reason for its irregular appearance: "The paper is often in want of information, often in want of copy, often in want of writers, often in want of money; and sometimes, when it has all these, it is in want of readers."

Sir John Arnott, a benevolent Scottish merchant, settled in Cork, has, since becoming proprietor of the *Irish Times*, erected from forty to fifty substantial cottages, in a healthy part of the town, for the working printers connected with his paper, which he lets to them at a merely nominal rent.

An instance has lately come to notice as to how German printers are pestered by the police. At Frankfort the head of the police has issued orders that posters must in future be printed on paper of one of five or six sizes only, while pink paper is quite prohibited except for official announcements.

Three practical printers have just been appointed members of the printing committee of the Victoria (N.S.W.) legislative assembly for the prescnt session. The British parliament might with advantage copy this example, and include among the members of the printing Committee some of the M.P.'s connected with the craft.

The Leipsic type founders, Schelter & Gieseker, have put on the market a set of borders in the style of Renaissance, to be known as the Holbein borders, designed by a celebrated artist and executed with the greatest care. The sample sheet sent out is printed in black and pale red on white, and for grace and artistic effect, as well as historical consistency, merits high praise.

One of the most remarkable establishments of the capital of Turkey is the great Turkish printing house, founded by the first chamberlain of the Sultan, Osman Bey. It contains excellent presses and employs from 200 to 300 workmen, among whom are many Austrians and Germans. Among its accessories are a photographic establishment, a bookbindery and a typefoundry. It is the only important establishment of the kind in Turkey.

The directors of the Manchester (England) Coöperative Printing Society have recently completed the extension of their works in New Mount street. This firm now possesses one of the most commodious and best equipped printing establishments in that city. Some idea of its size may be learned by the fact that the dimensions of the building are 120 feet long by 50 feet in width, and five stories high. Additional machinery has been laid down to meet the requirements of an increasing trade, notably a quadruple-demy perfecter.

In an article on "The Growth of Bombay Industries," the Bombay *Gazette* says: "Paper-making is an industry which has for many years been favorably regarded by enterprising capitalists, but the chief obstacle is the difficulty of obtaining a site where a sufficient supply of pure water could be had. The only paper mill in Bombay is a small one at Girgaum, which turns out about 1,600 lbs. of paper, of a quality suitable for native account books, every day. All the production is sold at remunerative prices, but the supply of water is restricted to a well, and this limits the production. There is a paper mill at Lucknow which pays regular dividends. The Bally mills, in Calcutta, have been established for many years and pay ten per cent. Some new paper-making establishments are about to be started at Lake Fife, near Poonah, and at Karakwasla, on the banks of the Mutha."

Old-time publishers and printers.—Of English newspapers we read, "in the year 1780, in London alone, 63,000 were printed every week," and we are told how "Woodfall, the printer of the *Advertiser*, once the most famous newspaper in London," defeated the attempt made by the government to discover who "Junius" was. The Captain says: "It is not at all uncommon to see a printer put in the pillory or dragged to jail," and although by naming the author they would escape these indignities, they never did so without his consent. "The Rev. Horne Tooke, curate of Brentford, was so generous as to avow himself on an occasion of this kind in the year 1778." One author once saw a printer in the pillory surrounded and protected by a countless multitude of people, who cheered him and crowned him with garlands and flowers, and gave him refreshment, putting it into his mouth, as his hands were fastened. Persons of rank stood by and talked familiarly to him with cheering and encouraging words.—*London Society.*

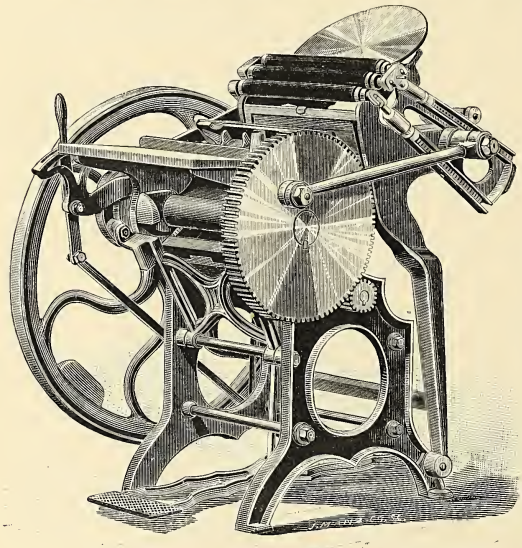
Collectors of typographic literature, as well as gatherers of everything rare that has ever been printed, have of late years been eager in the quest for printers' devices. Such collections are few in number and of limited extent, and our German contemporary, the *Journal für Buchdruckerkunst*, announces the discovery of what is probably the largest collection of printers' devices to be found in the world. It is carefully kept in the ducal library at the Wolfenbuttel and contains nearly forty thousand specimens. Baron August von Berlepsch, deceased, formed the great collection, and, after his death, it was bought for the library where it is now. The specimens have been classified according to the respective countries to which the printers belonged. By this means of classification the devices of the printers of any one nation may be readily consulted, and conveniently studied and compared. All the impressions are originals, but some have been cut out and mounted, while the others still grace the title pages on which they were first printed. In the latter instance, one sees at a glance the device, name of the printer, name of the book and year of publication. It is understood that a new classification of the devices is soon to be undertaken; but better than that is the assurance that the collection is likely to remain intact for a long time to come. The library at Wolfenbuttel is rich in rarities in the way of books and manuscripts; in the book collection are 14,000 Bibles and a large number of incanabula. [There is a large but little known collection of printers' devices, as well as old book title pages in the British Museum among the Bagford papers.]—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

A. N. KELLOGG'S PATENT STEREO-PLATES.

The writer recently visited the establishment of the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co., 79 Jackson street, Chicago, and was much interested in the details given regarding their stereotype plates of reading matter. It appears that they are prepared to furnish about everything in the way of reading, from telegraphic news for daily papers to short miscellaneous articles for weekly papers, including serial stories, short tales, poetry, religious reading and sermons, and semi-news matter of particular interest. Their plates are made with the latest improved machinery, to be used in printing on their patent bases and held in place by Pratt's patent clasps, the latter appliance insuring their firmness and safe position in the forms to be printed from. Altogether the Kellogg plates are the most perfect we have seen, and publishers who need such articles ought to examine the Kellogg outfit. We are informed that they have just put on a handsome new dress of bourgeios, brevier and minion type of sensible and serviceable faces. The firm is a progressive one and deserves the patronage of the trade for what they have done to advance the interests of the newspaper world.

THE "CHALLENGE" JOB PRESS.

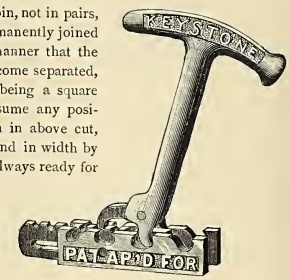
By reference to the accompanying illustration it will be seen that the "Challenge" Jobber, manufactured by Shniedewend & Lee, 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago, is similar in many respects to the "Old Style Gordon," which has always been a favorite with printers. While retaining the good points of the original machine, all the strain-bearing parts have been materially increased, and the gears made wider, which improvement gives more bearing surface in cam and cam roller. It also has the Shniedewend & Lee patent impression throw-off, the only one yet invented for this style of press, that is perfectly at rest when the press is running, as well as an improved motion for ink disc, and many other advantages which will be duly appreciated by the practical printer. The "Challenge" is made from entirely new patterns, each part made to jigs and templets so as to be interchangeable. All the materials and workmanship are of the very best, and are an honor alike to the firm and city which turns them out, being equal in every respect to any press manufactured.



THE "CHALLENGE" JOB PRESS.

THE KEYSTONE QUOIN.

This quoin, which is a safe, simple, cheap and durable lock-up, possesses the following special advantages, which will be duly appreciated by every intelligent printer:



1. It is a complete quoin, not in pairs, or separate pieces, but permanently joined together, and in such a manner that the sides or wedge cannot become separated, the rivet uniting them, being a square one, neither can they assume any position other than as shown in above cut, except to contract or expand in width by motion of wedge, hence always ready for use.

2. The outside parts of the quoin, which come in contact with the chase, side-sticks or furniture of a form, have no motion in "locking up" except a lateral one, the wedge alone moving, thereby avoiding the danger and annoyance of disturbing the furniture, wearing the side-sticks, or skewing the type.

3. It has a greater bearing surface than any quoin before produced, and the principle of construction is such that unlocking by jarring out while in transit from the composing room to press, or while in motion upon the press bed, is effectually avoided.

4. It may be locked in galley work sufficiently without the use of key or wrench. In the chase it may be locked with the shooting stick or with the wrench, and a tight lock-up made with less exertion than with any other quoin or key in the market, with the entire length of the quoin pressing against the form.

5. It goes upon the market with assurances from many practical printers, that warrant its proprietors in saying it is the most complete, most durable and most economical quoin ever made.

Correspondence solicited with jobbers and travelers in supplies, to whom liberal inducements are offered.

Prices are as follows: No. 1 quoin, $3.00 per dozen; No. 2, $4.00 per dozen; wrenches, 50 cents each. John McConnell & Co., of Erie, Pa., are the inventors, and the general manager of the western agency is P. D. Hoyt, 71 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

INKS for writing on metallic surfaces may be made as follows: (1) One part verdigris (acetate of copper), 1 part sal-ammoniac, ½ part soot, 10 parts water, stir well. Write with a quill. (2) One grain sulphate of copper dissolved in 20 grains water; add 2 drops hydro-chloric acid, and enough solution of gum arabic to make the ink adhesive. To make the writing appear at once, add a little pyrogallic acid. Write with a copper pen. (3) Dissolve 2 ozs. shellac in 1 pint alcohol, filter through chalk, and mix with finest lampblack; forms a jet black lustreless ink, insoluble in water. (4) Take ½ lb. of nitric acid and 1 oz. muriatic acid, mix and shake well together, and then it is ready for use. Cover the place you wish to mark with melted bees-wax; when cold write your inscription plainly in the wax clear to the metal with a sharp instrument. Then apply the mixed acids with a feather, carefully filling each letter. Let it remain one to ten hours, according to the appearance desired; then wash and remove the wax. (5) Make a saturated solution of sulphate of copper in gum water. Write with a quill pen. When quite dry give the labels a coat of white hard varnish, the labels being slightly warmed before application. (6) Chloride of platinum ¼ oz.; soft water 1 pint; to be kept in glass and used with a quill pen. (7) Verdigris, sal-ammoniac and levigated lampblack, of each ½ oz.; common vinegar ¼ pint; mix thoroughly; (6) is the better, but rather expensive; both will do for zinc, iron or steel.

SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.

H. O. SHEPARD.
WM. JOHNSTON.

Chicago, 188

M

To SHEPARD & JOHNSTON Dr.

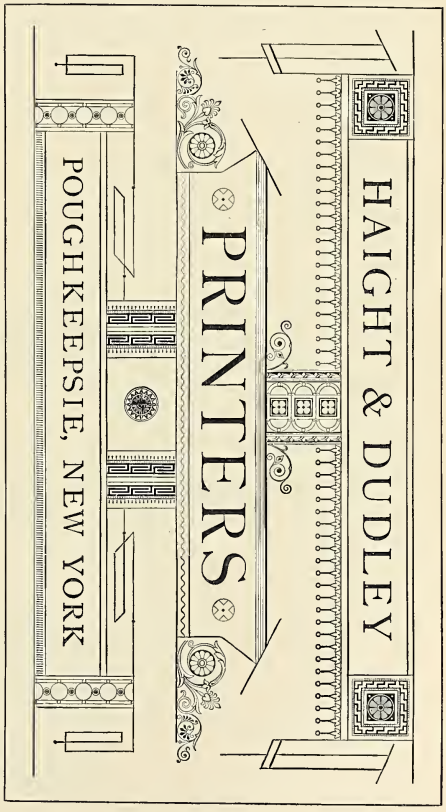
140-146 MONROE STREET, TAYLOR BUILDING.

Fine Job Work a Specialty.

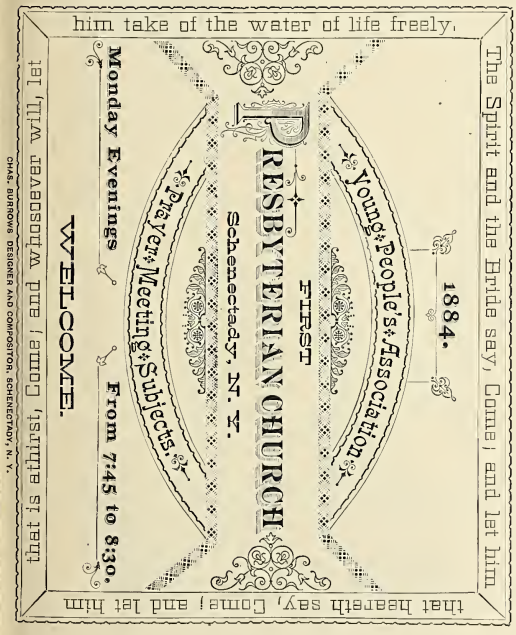
Printers

TELEPHONE 555

Compositor—A. R. Allexon, with Shepard & Johnston, Chicago.



A. V. Haight, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Chicago.—State of trade, very bad; prospects, far from encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, $18. More printers out of employment than there have been for years.

Cincinnati.—State of trade, still very dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. No difficulty, but printers have been requested to steer clear of this city for some months past.

Cleveland.—State of trade, dull; prospects, equally dull; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $14. No difficulty, but this city is overrun with printers.

Dayton.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 to 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. More than enough of printers here to supply the demand.

Detroit.—State of trade, poor; prospects, discouraging; composition on evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $14. Our advice to the craft is, by all means keep away from Detroit.

Grand Rapids.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, $13 per week; job printers, per week, $13. Work is always good here, but at present there are plenty of men to do it.

Indianapolis.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. There is an existing difficulty. The proprietors of the *Journal* are failing to keep their agreement with the union. Advice to craft: Keep away, as there are more men here than there is work for.

Joliet.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not the best; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. Plenty resident subs in town.

New Haven.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents. Our advice is, keep away from New Haven, as home printers are idle and tourists have to walk out. There is a strike on the *Morning News*, with gloomy prospects for gaining the same.

New Orleans.—State of trade, poor; prospects, very poor; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20. The job office of J. S. Rivers has been ratted on account of employing too many boys.

Omaha.—State of trade, extremely dull; prospects, bad; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. We advise printers to keep away, as there are too many here already.

Ottumwa.—State of trade, bad; prospects, very poor; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12. We are on a strike for 30 cents, and union men are barred from the *Democrat*.

Philadelphia.—State of trade, book, very dull; newspaper, very good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Rats are working on *The Press*, *North American* and *Bulletin* offices, and one-third of the men here are out of work.

Pittsburg.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, far from cheering; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Pittsburg is at present overrun with printers, and as there is very little job work prospects look anything but bright, and we fear it may continue indefinitely.

Rochester.—State of trade may be characterized as rather dull, with prospects not so good as previous years at this season of the year; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33 cents; job printers, per week, $14 (minimum); ad. and com. cases, $17.25 to $20 per week. There are no vacancies, and the daily papers have a surplus of subs. There is no existing difficulty, the one referred to in last issue on *Sunday Morning Herald* having been adjusted. A conference between employers and employes resulted in the adoption of the old scale. While, perhaps, disappointing to many that the proposed new scale was not adopted, in view of the fact that a ten per cent reduction was anticipated by employers, it is, perhaps, well to secure the old scale.

St. Paul.—State of trade, dull; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, per week, $15; job printers, per week, $15. Our advice is, stay where you are. If you come to St. Paul it may be worse.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, very poor; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. We are now wholly unable to find employment for our resident printers, a large number of them being idle, with poor prospects for obtaining work. The printing office of H. W. Rokker has been "ratted," because the employes engaged in a sub-contract. The action of the union has been sustained by the president of the I. T. U.

Toronto.—State of trade, still very dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $12. There is no use in printers coming here, as large numbers are walking the streets. The *Mail* still holds out, and the Trades Council is boycotting.

Washington.—State of trade, medium; prospects, something better; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents. There are quite a number of unemployed men here, but of course after congress meets business will improve.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, medium; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $13 to $14. Our advice is, keep away until after our union gets its new scale of prices in working order. A new daily morning paper has been started this month, but there are plenty of hands to get it out.

Wilmington, Del.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, discouraging; composition on Sunday paper, 35 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 20 and 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12. The compositors on *Morning News* struck against a reduction of composition from 30 to 25 cents. The proprietors insisted on the reduction, and the compositors walked out. The prospect for recovering the paper is bad.

Wichita.—State of trade, dull, with prospects to correspond. We have one morning paper, upon which compositors receive 35 cents, one evening paper, upon which all composition is done by the week, wages $12 to $15; job printers, per week, $13 to $15. No scarcity of printers. No union.

PRESSMEN'S REPORT.

Pittsburg—State of trade, very slow; prospects favorable. Pressmen are advised to stay away from this city for the present.

FOR SALE—At a bargain—The Stanberry *News*, established 1879. Located in thriving city of 3,000; division station on Wabash railroad; rich farming country; finest Normal School in state; paper on paying basis; good list; good advertising and job patronage. All at home print power press. Complete office. Price $1,500 for all or $900 for one-half interest. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Office worth $2,500. Address *News*, Stanberry, Mo.

OFFICE OF "PRINTERS' CABINET." "PEERLESS" ROLLER COMPOSITION.

S. P. ROUNDS, Jr. & CO.,

PRINTERS'

Furnishing Warehouse,

ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING,

Nos. 186 and 188 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

☞ *Roller Composition, either in Bulk or Rollers cast to suit press. Estimates cheerfully furnished.*

S. P. ROUNDS, JR. A. WAGENER.

THOMAS FOX, *Pres't & Treas.* GEO. N. FRIEND, *Vice-Pres't.*
GEO. B. FOX, *Secretary.*

Friend & Fox Paper Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN FINE

BOOK, COVER, NEWS, WRAPPING,

ROOFING AND CARPET FELT.

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO.

153 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

Lockland Mills, Crescent Mills, Rialto Mills.

THE

Cincinnati Type Foundry,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TYPE, PRESSES,

AND PRINTERS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

ALL GOODS FIRST-CLASS, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Send for Specimens and Special Prices. CHAS. WELLS, Treas.

201 VINE ST., CINCINNATI, O.

VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO.

TYPE AND BORDERS,

Presses and Materials,

WOOD TYPE, CABINETS, STANDS, ETC.

TURKEY BOXWOOD AND OTHER ENGRAVERS' MATERIALS AND WOODS.

PRINTERS' "STRONG SLAT" CASES.
(TRADE MARK)

110 Fulton and 16 & 18 Dutch Streets,
NEW YORK.

FACTORY: PATERSON, N. J. N.B.—MACHINISTS' PATTERN LETTERS.



TENNEY & REESE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

PATENT SELF-INKING
STAMPS

RUBBER STAMPS, SEALS,

Patent Rubber-Faced Type, Pencil and Pocket Stamps

And Everything in the Stamp Line.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

70 MADISON ST., CHICAGO.

SUPERIOR

PRINTING INKS,

MADE BY

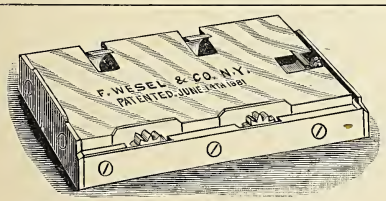
THE ULLMANN & PHILPOTT MFG. CO.

Nos. 56 and 58 Merwin, Corner of West Street,

CLEVELAND, O.

FOR SALE BY

GUSTAV HINSTORFF, 48 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY, Third and Vine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.
KANSAS CITY PAPER CO., 420 West Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.
ROBERT ROWELL, Third Ave. and Market St., Louisville, Ky.
H. B. PARKER, Cass and Congress Sts., Detroit, Mich.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 128 St. Clair St., Cleveland, O.



IMPROVED PLAIN OLD STYLE BLOCK WITH PATENT END HOOK.

The above cut represents our PATENT STEREOTYPE BLOCK which is well known all over the United States and Canada. During the year 1883 we furnished 2828 blocks.

F. WESEL & CO.

Manufacturers of Brass and Steel Rules, Brass Dashes, Patent Stereotype Blocks, Brass Galleys, Galley Racks, Proof Presses, Proof Rollers, Wrought Iron Chases, McGill's Patent Chases, etc. etc.

11 Spruce Street. NEW YORK.

CARTER & BARNARD,

BLACK AND COLORED

PRINTING INK MAKERS,

116 Monroe St.

CHICAGO.

STAR PRINTING INK WORKS

We are the only firm in the city who manufacture a full line of

Black and Colored Inks.

Prouty Presses. *Central Type Foundry.* } SPECIAL AGENTS { *Holly Wood Type.* *Boston Type Foundry.*

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Type and Brass Rule,

PRESSES AND PRINTERS' SUPPLIES.

54 and 56 Franklin Street,

TELEPHONE 1040. CHICAGO.

A complete stock of Boston and Central Type Foundries' Beautiful Faces constantly on hand.

POPULAR BECAUSE RELIABLE.

The attention of Printers is directed to the following specialties, which HAVE NO RIVAL and are ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

ELM CITY COUNTER.



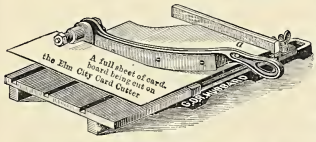
Saves both stock and time. Counts 100,000 and repeats automatically.

Can be attached to any kind of machine where a direct horizontal or vertical movement is to be obtained.

Price, $10.00.

No. 2, counting 10,000, $8.00.

ELM CITY CARD CUTTER.



It is so made that a *full sheet* of card board may be cut on it with as little trouble as any larger machine. There is no other cutter of its size that will do this.

Price, $10.00.

Send for description of these and all our other goods.

SELF-FEEDING ELM CITY BRONZING PAD.

(PATENT PENDING)



The Bronze is received in the top, and delivered through valves in the center of the fur at bottom, passing through a sieve before reaching the paper. The supply, regulated by thumb-screw at end of pad.

It is of convenient size, very light, and positively prevents all waste.

Price, large size, 2½ by 6 inches, $2.50
Round, for light work, 2¾ inches, 1.50

Send for Illustrated Circular of the ELM CITY LINE SHAPERS.

ELM CITY ROLLER COMPOSITION has desirable qualities which Pressmen like. Send for sample.

G. D. R. HUBBARD & CO.,

ELM CITY PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

SECOND-HAND
PRINTING PRESSES AND MACHINERY

FOR SALE BY

MARDER, LUSE & CO.,

139 and 141 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

CYLINDER PRESSES.

32x46 **Hoe** Drum Cylinder, steam fixtures, tape delivery	$ 900
36x55 **Hoe** three-revolution, speed 2,000 to 3,000 an hour	2200
41x58 **Hoe** three-revolution, all complete, will print 7-col. quarto sheet	2500
41½x80 **Hoe** three-revolution	2500
28x41 **Hoe** Drum Cylinder	800
27½x33 **Hoe** Drum Cylinder	600
35x47 **Campbell**, complete press, steam fixtures, 4-roller	1000
38x52 **Campbell**, complete press, steam fixtures, 2-roller	900
28x32 **Campbell**, complete press, steam fixtures, 6-roller, springs	1000
24x29 **Campbell**, complete press, with steam, 2-roller, springs	850
31x46 **Campbell**, complete press, steam fixtures	1200
32x46 **Cottrell & Babcock**, first-class press, steam fixtures, tape delivery, spiral springs, 2-roller	1200
34x52 **Cottrell & Babcock**, first-class press, with steam, tape delivery, spiral springs, 2-roller	1500
34x50 **Cottrell & Babcock**, first-class press, with steam, tape delivery, spiral springs, 4-roller	1600
34x52 **Cottrell & Babcock**, first-class press, with steam, tape delivery, air springs, 2-roller	1600
32x50 **Cottrell & Babcock** Country Cylinder, table distribution, spiral springs and steam fixtures	850
32x46 **Potter**, first-class press, with steam fixtures, tape delivery, 2-roller	1500
34x52 **Potter**, first-class press, with steam fixtures, tape delivery, 2-roller	1300
34x56 **Potter** Drum Cylinder, table distribution	1400
30x46 **Potter** Country Cylinder, with springs, hand fixtures	750
34x52 **Potter**, fluted columns, table distribution	900
32x46½ (9-col.) **Pronty** Cylinder, with hand fixtures, good as new	500
27½x43½ (8-col.) **Prouty** Cylinder, with hand fixtures, first-class	450
33x49 **Taylor**, 3-revol., with air springs, steam fixtures, speed, 2000 an hour	1400
35x52 **Taylor** Drum Cylinder, with steam fixtures, air springs	1200
20x33 **Taylor** Drum Cylinder, steam and hand fixtures, spiral springs	900
31x46 **Fairhaven** Cylinder	650
31x46 **Fairhaven** Cylinder	650
28x42 **Fairhaven** Cylinder	475

JOB PRESSES.

14x18 **Nonpareil** Jobber, with fountain	$ 225
13x19 **Chromatic** Job Press	200
14x18 **Nonpareil**, with steam	235
11x17 **Chromatic**	175
12x17 **Chromatic**	175
12x17 **Chromatic**	175
13x19 **Gordon**, old style, with throw-off and steam	225
13x19 **Globe**	200
10x14½ **Novelty**	18
10x15 **Gordon**, old style	200
10x15 **Gordon**, with throw-off	225
13x19 **Chromatic**, with crank	200
13x19 **Chromatic**, steam	215
13x19 **Globe**, with fountain	215
14x18 **Nonpareil**	225
Gordon Segment Cylinder, will print one page of 6-col. paper	250
17x24 **Nonpareil**, with treadle and crank	325
15x19 **Nonpareil**, treadle, fountain and crank	275
15x19 **Nonpareil**, old style	200
10x15 **Globe**	175
10x15 **Globe** Job Press, with fountain	200
10x15 **Globe** Job Press	175
10x15 **Standard** Job Press	175
10x15 **Globe** Job Press	175
10x15 **Favorite**	175
11x16 **Star Lever**	75
10x12 **Alligator**, crank	75
10x15 **Lever** Job Press	60
10x14½ **Novelty**	18
9x16 **Nonpareil**, old style	175
10x15 **Gordon**, new style	225
10x15 **Gordon**, old style	200
9x13 **Gordon**, old style, in frame, with fountain	125
8x12 **National** Jobber	100
8x12 **Improved National** Jobber	115
8x12 **Young America**	125
8x12 **Globe**	100
8x12 **Empire**	125
8x12 **Canfield** upright	125
8x12 **Young America** old style	115
8x12 **National**	125
8x12 **Gordon** new style	175
7x11 **Gordon Franklin**	125
6x12 **Nonpareil**	100
6x10 **Liberty**	60
6x10 **Amateur**, treadle	75
3¾x5¾ **Model** Lever	12
6x9 **Model** Lever	25
6x10 **Excelsior** Lever	25
7½x11 **Star** Lever, with treadle, iron frame	50
5½x10 **Eclipse**	65
7x11 **Favorite**	65
5½x8½ **Favorite**	50
7x11 **Star**, side treadle	50
7x11 **Gordon Franklin**	125
6x9½ **Young America**	75
7½x11 **Gordon**, frame all around	100
7x10 **Ruggles**	60
6x10 **Nonpareil**	100
7x10 **Model** Rotary	75
7x12 **Nonpareil**, new style	$125
7x11 **Liberty**	125
6x10 **Model** Lever	25
6x9 **Columbian** Rotary	65
7x11 **Gordon Franklin**	125
5x7½ **Columbian Lever Press**	20
Hoe Card and Ticket Press	275

HAND PRESSES.

9-col. **Cincinnati** Washington	$ 225
9-col. **Cincinnati** Washington	225
7-col. **Washington**	175
7-col. **Cincinnati** Washington	175
7-col. **Washington**, with rolling bed	200
6-col. **Washington**	150
7-col. **Army** Press	65
6-col. **Army** Press	45
Cap **Foster** Press	40
8-col. **Washington**	200
6-col. **Army** Press	45
6-col. **Army** Press	45
6-col. **Foster**	100
6-col. **Smith**	125
7-col. **Smith**	150
7-col. **Washington**	175
8-col. **Washington**	200
7-col. **Washington**	175
7-col. **Washington**	175
8-col. **Washington**	200
8-col. **Washington**	200

PAPER CUTTERS.

30-inch **Wisconsin**, Improved	$140
32½-inch **Hercules**, hand lever	140
32-inch **Sheridan**, steam and hand	175
34-inch **Diamond**, steam	350
46-inch **Dooley**, steam, fine order	600
28-inch Plow Cutters, iron frame	30
28-inch Plow Cutter, wood frame	25
28-inch Plow (**Hoe**) Cutter, wood frame	25
36-inch Plow Cutter, iron frame	40
30-inch **Riehl** Cutter	125
30-inch **Clark**, Wisconsin	100
32-inch **Acme**, hand and steam fixtures	250

CARD CUTTERS.

26-inch **Ruggles**, iron frame	$18
26-inch **Ruggles**, iron frame	18
30-inch **Ruggles**, iron frame	20
28-inch **Thorp's** Improved, No. 1	25
32-inch **Curtis & Mitchell**	25
28-inch **Anson Hardy**	25
30-inch **Anson Hardy**	30

ENGINES AND BOILERS.

8-horse Horizontal Engine and Boiler	$350
4-horse Engine and Boiler	275
3-horse Engine and Boiler (Payne)	200
2-horse Genuine "Baxter," first-class	200
3-horse new Baxter	200
1-horse walking beam Engine and Boiler	125

MISCELLANEOUS.

15½-inch Book Trimmer	$115
26-inch Book Trimmer	150
21-inch **Semple** Book Trimmer	125
21-inch **Semple** Book Trimmer	125
21-inch **Semple** Book Trimmer	125
Bookbinder's Stabbing Machine	35
Steam Mitering and Sawing Machine	75
Treadle Mitering and Sawing Machine	75
3-horse **Todd** Water Motor	100
Hickok Backing Machine	50
Hickok Standing Press, 20x27 inches	100
Iron-Frame Bookbinder's Press, 16x24 inches	75
Paging Machine, with 4-figure wheels	75
Paging Machine, with 4-figure wheels	75
Wire Manger Paging Machine, with 5-figure wheels (first-class)	100
Hoe Mailing Machine and 67 galleys	50
Forsaith Folder, will fold a sheet 36x52, 5 folds or less	300
Hughes stereotype outfit, 11x18	75
Ruling Machine	125
Automatic foot power Stitching Machine, nearly new	60
Small Stereotype Outfit	25
Hughes Stereotype outfit, 7½x12	50
Stereotype outfit, 9x16	65
Stereotype outfit, 10x18	75
Stereotype Shaving Machine, 17 inches	130
Stereotype Drying Press, 20x36 inches	100
Circular Saw Table and gauges	115
Stereotype Trimmer, 24 inches, with ovrehead fixtures	140
Casting Box for plate 12x15 inches	95
Two pair Stereotype chases, 6-col.	70
Two Beating Tables, 20x24	60
Stereotype Metal Pot and Furnace, 22 in. dia.	95
Black & Clawson Perforator, 20-inch	55
Bookbinders Standing Press, 16x24 inches	75

EXCHANGES MADE ON LIBERAL TERMS.

BRADNER SMITH & CO.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

BOOK, NEWS, **PAPER** WRITING, WRAPPING.

SPECIALTIES.

"CLIMAX" BLOTTING, WESTON'S LEDGER,
CRANE'S BOND,
CRANE BROS.' "ALL LINEN"
AND "JAPANESE" LINEN FLATS,
"SCOTCH LINEN" LEDGER,
GERMANIC FLATS, HURLBUT FLATS, WESTLOCK FLATS.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

BRADNER SMITH & CO.
CHICAGO.

GRAY'S FERRY

PRINTING INK

WORKS.

C. E. ROBINSON & BRO.

710 SANSOM ST. PHILADELPHIA.

27 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK.
66 SHARP ST., BALTIMORE.
198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

YPSILANTI MILLS. SUPERIOR MILLS.
ANN ARBOR MILLS. GEDDES MILLS.
JACKSON MILLS. BIRKETT MILLS.

F. P. ELLIOTT & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

PAPER,

208 & 210 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

We have the best and finest stock of Paper for

Publishers, Printers, Stationers

—AND FOR—

MERCANTILE USES GENERALLY,

TO BE FOUND IN THIS COUNTRY.

GIVE US A CALL, OR WRITE US FOR SAMPLES BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE. IT WILL PAY YOU.

L. SCHAUPPNER & CO.

PRINTERS' EMPORIUM.

196 AND 198 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

DEALERS IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND

CYLINDER, JOB AND HAND PRESSES, TYPE

AND PRINTERS' MATERIALS IN GENERAL.

29×42 FOUR-ROLLER COTTRELL, latest style.
32×46 TWO-ROLLER COTTRELL, two revolution.
31×46 COUNTRY COTTRELL, steam power, good as new.
KIDDER JOBBER, good as new.
32-inch BROWN & CARVER POWER CUTTER, good condition.
24-inch SARGENT STEAM BRONZING MACHINE, good as new.
34-inch CRANSTON UNDERCUT POWER CUTTER
FOOT STABBER, Sanborn's make, good as new.
3 SINGER SEWING MACHINES, for Pamphlet Binding (new).
1 EIGHTH-MEDIUM BALTIMORE JOBBER, for steam.
1 36×48 STONMETZ FOLDER, with Paster and Trimmer attached; will fold three or four fold, from 21×28 to 36×48 (new). Price, $500.
1 STONMETZ BOOK FOLDER, three fold, from 11×16 to 21×28 (new). Price, $375.
30-inch SHERIDEN LEVER CUTTER, good condition.
23-inch LEADER LEVER CUTTER, good as new.
1 THORP CARD CUTTER, good as new.
1 RUGGLES CARD CUTTER, good condition.
32-inch ACME POWER CUTTER, with all improvements, in good condition.
1 ROLLER BACKING MACHINE (Donnell's make), almost new. Price, $250.
A large lot of new and second-hand Stands, Cases, Chases and material in general.
Also a large lot of second-hand Type and Wood Type. List sent on application.
We have the only stock of Press Boards, size 41×56, made expressly for us, and every Board warranted, price $2.00 each.
If you have anything you want to trade for any of the above, write us, as we are right on the dicker. Everything sold by us is warranted, or no sale.

A. BELFORD, *President.* C. SLEMIN, Jr., *Sec'y-Treas.* R. NEVERS, Jr., *Superintendent*

THE CENTRAL

Lithographing

AND

Engraving Co.

313-319 Wabash Avenue,

Cor. Congress St., - - - CHICAGO, ILL.

All classes of Lithographing, Wood Engraving and Printing.

SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

QUEEN CITY

PRINTING INK

COMPANY,

CINCINNATI, O.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTING · INKS

NEWS, POSTER,

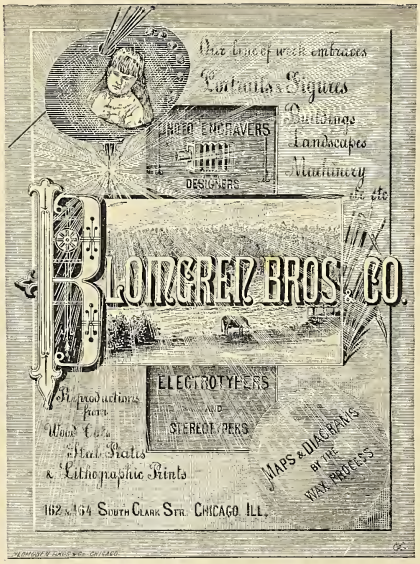
BOOK AND JOB INKS

COLORED INKS AND VARNISHES.

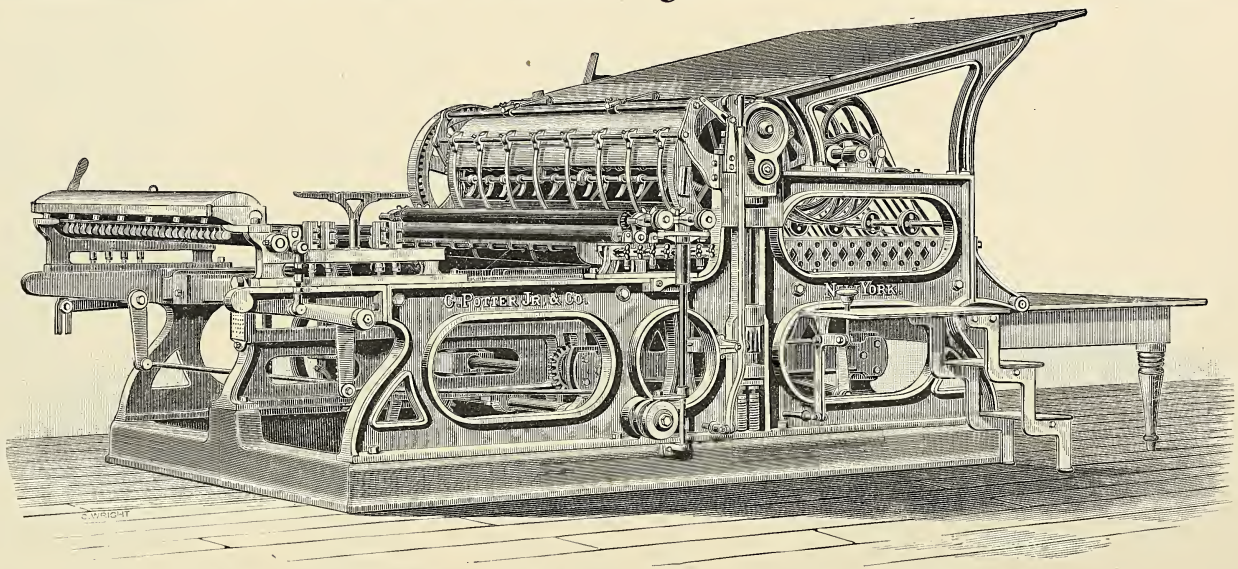
THE STANDARD WESTERN INKS.

GEO. MATHER'S SONS, Sixty John Street, New York, manufacture fine Printing Ink of all colors, and many of the best printers give their goods preference over all others.

For sale by all first-class dealers in Printing Material everywhere.



C. POTTER, JR. & CO'S



NEW TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

With Patented Cylinder Lifting and Adjusting Mechanism, three Tracks, or Ways, Patented Backing up Motion, Patented Air Piston, Patented Cut Bed Rack, etc. etc.

Send for new Illustrated Catalogue showing Improved Lithographic, Two-Revolution, Combination and Drum Cylinder Presses.

OFFICE: Nos. 12 & 14 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

WESTERN AGENTS, H. HARTT & CO., 162 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

R. HOE & CO.'S

PATENT

Lithographic · Power · Press.

Since we first constructed this machine there have been many improvements made upon it. These have been patented from time to time.

No expense is spared to make it as perfect as possible.

Among other things, we lately altered the cam motion, so that the speed is increased about 25 per cent. without detriment to the press or quality of work turned off by it.

Experience has shown that these machines are not only the most speedy, accurate and reliable, but the most economical in the end. The fact that those made by us twenty years ago are still in operation and doing as good work as ever, is the best proof of their superiority.

The stone is adjustable from on top.

The patent clamp causes the impression cylinder to stop without jar and stand without tremor.

The pressman has perfect control of the machine by means of a brake worked by foot.

The damping apparatus is automatic and the quantity of water can be regulated while the press is working.

A special feature of this machine is the patent delivery cylinder, which takes the sheets from the impression cylinder, and transfers them to the self-acting sheet-flyer with perfect certainty and without smutting.

The bed can be run once, twice or three times to each impression, and will also roll any number of times without the impression, thus securing a thorough distribution of ink.

NEWLY REDUCED PRICES.

No.	Size of stone.	Size of design.	Rollers covering form.	Price.
1	22 x 28 in.	20 x 26 in.	4	$3,900
2	25 x 33½ in.	23 x 31½ in.	6	4,400
3	29 x 41 in.	27 x 39 in.	6	5,000
3½	31 x 45½ in.	29 x 43½ in.	6	$5,500
4	33 x 47 in.	31 x 45 in.	6	6,000
5	37 x 53 in.	35 x 50 in.	6	6,750

The prices include boxing and shipping, or putting up in New York; also, apparatus to roll twice, two sets rollers, counter-shaft, hangers, driving pulley, and two cone pulleys go with each machine. The rollers varnished when desired without extra charge.

DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT, SPEED AND POWER.

No.	Length.	Width over all.	Height.
1	13 ft. 5 in.	7 ft. 2 in.	5 ft. 5 in.
2	15 ft.	7 ft. 7 in.	6 ft.
3	16 ft.	9 ft. 10 in.	7 ft.
3½	16 ft. 5 in.	10 ft.	7 ft.
4	18 ft.	10 ft. 6 in.	7 ft. 8 in.

No.	Weight boxed, including steam fixtures.	Maximum speed at which the presses can be run to advantage.	Horse. power.
1	About 5 tons.	1310	½
2	About 7½ tons.	1200	⅝
3	About 9½ tons.	1100	¾
3½	About 10 tons.	1100	⅞
4	About 12½ tons.	1000	1

PRICES OF MOLLETON CLOTH, ETC.

Best quality molleton for lithographers' rollers, 30 inches wide.$1 50
Best quality molleton for lithographers' rollers, 60 inches wide. 2 25
Mole-skin, 29 inches wide 1 25
Thick flannel, 30 inches wide $4 00
Thick flannel, 60 inches wide 7 25
Thin flannel, 60 inches wide 4 25

R. HOE & CO., 504 Grand Street, N. Y.

Also at 199–201 VAN BUREN ST., CHICAGO,
TUDOR ST., LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND.

FOR ILLUSTRATION, SEE OPPOSITE PAGE.

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. II.—No. 4. CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1885. TERMS: $1.50 per year in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING-PRESS.

(Continued.)

BY STEPHEN MC NAMARA.

KOENIG launched his ideal upon the sea of public opinion with but his brain for a compass and his intuitive genius for a helm. To pilot his craft clear of mechanical bars and shoals was enough to keep him on the look-out constantly, and when added to these were the still greater difficulties of prejudice and doubt which he was obliged to avoid, alone and single-handed, with no words of encouragement or sympathy, besieged at every turn by creditors, harrassed at every point by designing men, who would delight to see him fail, the wonder is he was not distracted. He had quadrupled the product of the hand press, but it was done at a tremendous outlay, so much so, in fact, that those who were to be benefited, shrank from such an investment.

True, he had produced a new method of printing, but he had not convinced the public of the success of his experiment, nor had he as yet reached such a point as to induce others to improve upon his method. This fact clearly shows how much depended upon him, and him alone; to improve upon his model seems to us but a simple matter, and had he the means or encouragement, no doubt many radical improvements would soon suggest themselves to him.

In his first press Koenig had dispensed with the laborious pulling as well as beating in of the ink, and accelerated the speed, but not sufficient to justify the necessary expenditure, nor, so long as leather rollers were used — and which being driven in one direction only by the side gearing, already shown, and rolling the type singly—could the printing be such as to encourage the hope of ultimate success. In this dilemma he had either to improve the quality or increase the quantity of the work produced. Chemistry for inking the type, or mechanics for improving the press.

As we plow the field to increase the harvest there may lie beneath the soil we cultivate rich deposits of hidden wealth. Thus while his mind was directed toward perfecting the machinery of the press, he was unconscious of the rich and priceless gem within his reach; for, as previously mentioned, the potters were using the glue and molasses composition for similar purposes, and this would, had it been used, tend to remove a serious hindrance to success.

To those conversant with the hand-press it will be at once apparent that to "point" eight hundred sheets per hour is about all one person could accomplish, and as no other method was then known, that was the limit in that direction, hence the next step was to increase the number of feeders, to do which would necessitate an additional cylinder. This, by utilizing the return stroke of the bed, was expected to double the capacity of the press, or bring the speed up to sixteen hundred per hour. In practice, however, eleven hundred was the limit reached, as the extra sweep of the bed prevented a greater velocity.

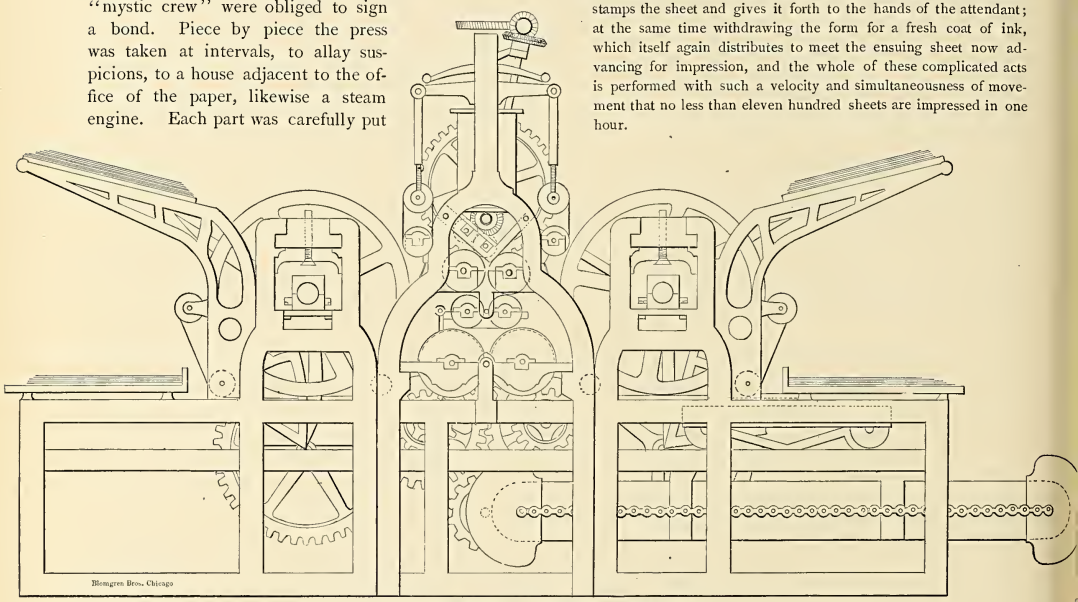
Fortunately he had obtained the assistance of a fellow countryman named Bauer, who was not only a finished machinist, but proved a most devoted friend. Working harmoniously together, many improvements were made, and shortly a new press was constructed, upon which was printed "Clarkson's Life of Penn," and in March, 1813, it was estimated one hundred and sixty thousand copies of various works were in the hands of the public which had been produced by Koenig's process at an average speed of eight hundred per hour.

This fact aroused such opposition as to become unbearable, and Koenig was threatened with death, and his presses with destruction by the printers. Announcements were published that he had sold his interest in the press and had fled the country, while in fact he had taken refuge from the storm by secluding himself in a German monastery. Through all his trials his partners, Bensley and Taylor, stood by him, and on his return commenced the construction of two double cylinders for Mr. Walters, of the London *Times*.

The single presses rolled the form in one direction only; this was improved by rolling the form both ways, and also changing the feed of the fountain. The sheet had at first been "pointed" directly on the tympan, and this was improved by an open feed board, similar to the present fly. A series of endless tapes passed down this board, and a drop roller carried the sheet on to the cylinder by engaging the edge, the table with the points being lowered in exact time. It will be noticed that this drop roller and the tapes driving it acted in place of the nippers

at present in use, and as these tapes were outside or over the sheet, of course that part of the tape next the cylinder moved in the same direction while the other part moved in the opposite; by this means the sheet was held to the cylinder, and, defective as it was, some ten years elapsed before the simple fingered rod was invented to take its place. Racks were placed at either side of the bed to insure register, but the nipper motion seems to have been overlooked.

Mr. Walters had set his heart upon a steam press for *The Times*, and with a will of iron and the energy of an equinoctial tempest which no opposition could thwart, called to his aid the two humble but dauntless Germans and bade them build the machine under lock and key, and as Gutenberg swore his assistants to secrecy, so every one of the twenty-two workmen who formed the "mystic crew" were obliged to sign a bond. Piece by piece the press was taken at intervals, to allay suspicions, to a house adjacent to the office of the paper, likewise a steam engine. Each part was carefully put together until all was in perfect order and tested, and at last, on the ever memorable night of Monday, November 28, 1814, the orders were issued to hold the men in readiness, as late news was expected from the continent, and as all matter was set in duplicate, one set of forms was placed upon the press — the cut of which we present — and printed by steam at the rate of eleven hundred per hour.



"LONDON TIMES" DOUBLE CYLINDER, 1814.

As the safety-valve relieves the superabundant pressure within the boiler, so, when the edition was at last completed, the mind of Mr. Walters was eased from the strain under which for months he had labored, and the excitement which had wrought him to almost a pitch of frenzy was at an end; at this supreme moment of suspense, he entered the office amid his baffled workmen, and told them that, like Othello, their occupation was gone; and showing them the paper, better printed than was their custom, informed them that machine printing was an accomplished fact, as the following editorial announcement shows:—

"Our journal of this day presents to the public the practical result of the greatest improvement connected with printing since the discovery of the art itself. The reader of this paragraph now holds in his hand one of the many thousand impressions of *The Times* newspaper which were taken off last night by a mechanical apparatus. A system of machinery almost organic has been devised and arranged, which, while it relieves the human frame from its most laborious efforts in printing, far exceeds all human powers in rapidity and dispatch. That the magnitude of the invention may be justly appreciated by its effects, we shall inform the public that after the letters are placed by the compositor and inclosed in what is called the form, little more remains for man to do than to attend upon and watch this unconscious agent in its operations. This machine is then merely supplied with paper, itself places the form, inks it, adjusts the paper to the form newly inked, stamps the sheet and gives it forth to the hands of the attendant; at the same time withdrawing the form for a fresh coat of ink, which itself again distributes to meet the ensuing sheet now advancing for impression, and the whole of these complicated acts is performed with such a velocity and simultaneousness of movement that no less than eleven hundred sheets are impressed in one hour.

"That the completion of an invention of this kind, not the effect of chance, but the result of mechanical combinations methodically arranged in the mind of the artist, should be attended with many obstructions and much delay may be readily admitted. Our share in this event has indeed only been the application of the discovery under an agreement with the patentees to our own particular business, yet few can conceive — even with this limited interest — the various disappointments and deep anxiety to which we have for a long course of time been subjected.

"Of the person who made this discovery we have but little to add. Sir Christopher Wren's noblest monument is to be found in the building which he erected; so is the best tribute of praise which we are capable of offering to the inventor of the printing-machine comprised in the preceding description, which we have fully sketched, of the powers and utility of his invention. It must suffice to say farther that he is a Saxon by birth; that his name is *Koenig*, and that the invention has been executed under the direction of his friend and countryman *Bauer*."

(To be continued.)

A SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT THE PRINTERS' ALMSHOUSES.

PERHAPS of all who work for the education and amusement of the masses the printer stands in the foremost rank, and yet no man comes in for less of thanks or notice.

We are amused and instructed by the matter his skill places before us in so clear and elegant a form, but we rarely, if ever, pause to think of the clever heads and hands which have wrought these benefits for us.

For artisans generally there is no lack of interest and sympathy; we watch with jealous eye the effect of their various trades upon their bodily health, not simply to satisfy curiosity or for the love of collecting statistics, but that means may be found to ameliorate their condition.

We are well informed, for instance, of the evil effect produced upon tailors by their position at work, and the foul air of their workrooms. We know of the slow poisoning which goes on among the manufacturers of certain elegant articles which adorn our rooms, and we are not ignorant of the disease which eats into the lungs of cutlers; but how little does the general public know of the condition of the printer?

The fact is, he never comes before us in any other way than as a contributor to our daily comfort and advancement; he works for us until his sight fails or sickness comes upon him, and when incapacitated he moves out of the ranks and another takes his place.

Thus the work goes on uninterruptedly. There is no break in the supply of our daily enjoyments; the same magazines, journals, and books meet our eye, and there is nothing to pull us up, as it were, to the knowledge of what is going on among those who spend their lives in our service.

Some months ago it was necessary for me to pay several visits to a large printing-office, and I was astonished, as a stranger, at the close thought and earnestness which the men necessarily bestowed upon their work; not only must no letter or figure, be they ever so tiny, stand awry, or be misplaced, but the almost unintelligible manuscripts must by them be deciphered and reduced to order and common sense.

I became very interested in these men, and when my visits ceased I found myself speculating as to their future, if failing sight or sickness should incapacitate them for labor; for they are a very independent class, and by no means likely to allow their necessities to be paraded.

I have seen a good deal of workhouses and their inmates, which include people of almost every class, but I never remember to have seen a printer in one of these pauper palaces, not because many of them are not poor, but that they would rather die of starvation than be paupers. It is satisfactory to know that the suffering members of this estimable class have not been wholly overlooked.

Mr. Biggs, the founder of the *Family Herald*, had the welfare of the printer much at heart; and at his death, which occurred about twenty-four years ago, left above £15,000 to be invested with the Charity Commissioners; the interest to be divided among forty-two printers in pensions of £10. This money goes by the name of "Bigg's Charity," and is managed and administered by the Council of the Printers' Corporation. This benefit is always active, for as soon as a pensioner dies, or no longer needs it, the money goes to another who is waiting for it; not a penny remains idle.

The Printers' Almshouses at Wood Green, near Hornsey, afford permanent residence to twenty-four aged and infirm printers and widows of printers, and I was told that if I desired to make their acquaintance they would be very glad to see me.

I thankfully accepted the invitation, yet not without a fear that I should find them like so many other almshouse-folk — restless, discontent, and anything but thankful.

It was arranged that I should pay my visit on a Sunday afternoon as I could then be accompanied by some friends who take a deep interest in the Institution, and also see how the afternoons of that day are spent by the inmates.

At half-past two, I found myself at the building, a central block with two wings, with a garden in front. The center and one side were built at the expense of the trade, while the other side, or "Maria's wing," as it is called, was erected from a legacy left by a Mr. Wright. The original building was opened in 1856, and the wings in 1871.

We were received by the warder, an active, intelligent man, whom I should have supposed to be between fifty and sixty years of age, but who is really seventy-seven.

We went into his rooms, where I learned something of the residents before I saw them. The youngest is sixty-two, and there are six above eighty, the oldest being eighty-seven, so that those between sixty and seventy are regarded as quite young people. All the homes consist of three rooms, except those in the "Maria wing," occupied by widows, which have but two.

I asked how admission was gained, and found that it was by election; each subscriber of five shillings a year, or a Life Subscriber of £2, 2*s*., having the power of one vote.

A condition of admission is that each candidate must have been a subscriber himself or herself to the Institution.

I was anxious to learn what further advantages the inmates possessed beyond living rent free, and heard that a ton of coals a year was supplied to each of the twenty-four residents, that they had medical attendance and medicine free of cost, and that each had a small monthly sum towards support supplied out of the annual subscriptions, the Institution being unendowed.

Some of them are fortunate enough to enjoy a pension; and I heard one of the inmates say to my friend, "Oh, sir, if I could only get a 'Biggs,' I should be the happiest woman alive; I should not then have a want." This would have appeared to me a strange wish, if I had not previously learned the history of the legacy.

I now went to see the inmates in their neat and pretty rooms, nearly all of which were decorated with flowers, and found them quite unlike what my fears had suggested. There was an activity of thought, a ready sympathy with their neighbors, a wonderful patience in bearing the pains of rheumatism and the infirmities of old age, a kindliness in their manner, and a knowledge of the outer world which



THE PRINTERS' ALMSHOUSES AT WOOD GREEN.

puzzled me. Why were they so different to other almshouse folk?

As a rule, the people who live in almshouses are forgotten by the outside world; there is no sympathy with them, no work of loving help found to occupy their heads, hearts, and hands; they are expected to feel thankful to those who placed them there, and happy that they have a roof to cover them. And yet, left as they are to their own resources, what can they do but busy themselves about their own affairs from morning until night, noting each milestone on the way to infirm old age? What but feel very miserable, very forsaken, and anything but thankful?

Here all is otherwise; twenty-four people standing out conspicuously from all others I ever saw in like condition.

There must be some good influence at work to produce this, either from within or without. It is not caused by chance or spasmodic attention, nor by money alone; neither is it that these inmates are better off pecuniarily than other almshouse people, for several of them have under £16 a year to live upon. One thing helpful is the kindly disposition manifested towards the inmates from without, which binds them together, and keeps the spirit of love and gentleness among them.

Of course, like all other people, they have birthdays, but surely there is no one to care whether they have or not? I was struck to find that there is not a birthday in these twenty-four homes but is noticed by friends outside, either by the gift of flowers, a little tea, or some delicacy suited to their condition.

In the lovely summer weather, you may see six carriages at the gate, waiting to take them a drive into the country, and as they sit four together, they enjoy the fresh air, and a chat at the same time. But for this privilege afforded by thoughtful loving friends, many of them would never go outside the gates.

Christmas, New Year, and Easter are never allowed to pass unnoticed. Some little present of like character and value finds its way into each of the homes. Those who are sick, depressed or blind among them, are never without friends to help, cheer, and be eyes for them.

It was Sunday afternoon; all who were not too infirm were collected, as is their custom, at three o'clock in the Council Room, which is a handsome chamber containing a library, a harmonium, a portrait of Mr. Biggs, and a picture of Caxton and his printing-press. Two young ladies were at the harmonium ready to play and lead the singing, and all were sitting quietly and reverently, as if they were in God's house; I took a place offered me, and waited with them.

Presently a gentleman, at whose entrance every face grew brighter, came in accompanied by a clergyman. A hymn was sung, a chapter read by him, a few words of comfort spoken, and the object of his visit explained. It was his last Sunday in England, before returning to his African mission work, and he had come to give them some account of his labors out there, that they might feel an interest in it, and give him their sympathy and prayers. It was a most interesting half hour, and you had only to look at the audience to see how intelligent and sympathetic it was. He gave a graphic description of his difficulties as a teacher, at finding himself among a people of whose language he knew no word, and who were equally ignorant of his.

The short service was closed by the singing of a hymn, and the bestowal of the blessing of peace, and then the little congregation came forward to give the hand to the missionary, and to wish him God speed.

On dispersing, I watched them go into the rooms of those who had been unable to be present in order that they might relate what had been said in the Council Room, and so make the sick and infirm sharers in the pleasure they themselves had had.

The happiness, content and occupation outside themselves, which characterize the inmates of the Printers'

Almshouses, are mainly due to the deep interest taken in them by the members of a large family, who live in the neighborhood. Father, mother, sons and daughters all take their part in giving happiness to them. I expressed my surprise to the father, whose occupations keep his brain busy from morning till late at night, as to how he could possibly find strength and time to bestow so much care upon the inmates of this institution; his reply was, "It is my recreation after hard work."

In these days when we are apt to think that public charity and the gifts of the rich do everything that is necessary in the shape of help to the sick and poor, leaving nothing for the young, and certainly nothing for the poor to do, it is well to take hope and courage from the work so successfully carried on in the Printers' Almshouses. Money can do a great deal, and it is sorely needed in relieving distress, but there is a world of work outside the kingdom of money waiting to be done by the young of both sexes, and by the poor for the poor.

We not only want more almshouses, but more sympathy between classes. I cannot but think that many a desolate, sick and poverty-stricken person would be cheered if even some of the little ones as they leave school would peep in upon them, say a few kind words, interest them in what they have been doing in school; read just one verse of the Bible, repeat to them a hymn or kneel and say the Lord's Prayer with them; or take them a few flowers, put a glass of water by their side, make up the fire, shake their pillow, or by a thousand other little attentions show they feel sympathy with them. Why the sight of these young fresh faces bringing in the sunshine from without would give hours of happiness to those cut off from outside enjoyments!

You may think it impossible for the poor to help the poor, but I assure you it would shame some of us to see how cheerfully they give of their little, and how they will rise up early and go to bed late, in order to render assistance to helpless ones of their own class.

Whatever our condition, high, low, rich or poor, it is open to us all to have sympathy, one with the other, remembering that—

"Getheilte Freude ist doppelte Freude,
Getheilter Schmerz ist halber Schmerz."

—*E. Brewer, in Sunday at Home.*

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

HINTS ON PRESSWORK.

BY R. TIMROTH.

TYPOGRAPHY and printing are *not*, strictly speaking, one and the same thing, as may be inferred from the recent decision of the International Typographical Union.

Typography only applies to one branch of the art preservative of arts. The word printing derives its name from the Latin word *premo*, to press, mark, stamp or infix letters, characters or figures by impression, which is done by different methods, each one practical and distinct from the other. The process used on steel cannot be used on stone; while that used on either cannot be used in the typographic art. On steel the character is cut below the surface; these grooves are filled with ink; the face of the plate is wiped clean, care being taken not to remove the ink in the grooves. A damp sheet is laid on the plate with great pressure, and this damp paper is then forced in the grooves, receiving the ink, which produces a steel print.

In lithography the subject is either engraved or transferred on the stone, which is of a peculiar nature (the best specimens coming from Bavaria in Germany), that permits the use of fine shades and tints that cannot be produced on wood or metal. After the transfer is dry the face of the stone is subjected to a weak acid that hardens the lines, and leaves them slightly elevated. The stone is then dampened, the hard lines repelling the moisture. The inking roller has the contrary result. The print is produced by the paper receiving the ink which was deposited on the transfer lines. Lithography is sometimes called chemical printing, as it is based on the chemical action of water and oil. In typography each character is separate and movable, and is successfully applied where alphabets are used, but is a complete failure in such work as maps, stamps, currency, colored labels, etc.

It will be readily perceived from this brief description that there is more than one way to print, not forgetting the several means of using gelatine, the manufacture of calico, paper hangings, oil cloths and figured crockery, which are all produced by pressure, or, in other words, might be called *prints*. Most of these impressions are produced by machinery; the machines thus employed are called presses, and the person or persons having them in charge are called pressmen. Now, it stands to reason that a person running a press, and the party setting these small characters so as to represent words and ideas must belong to different branches, and cannot come under the same classification, as they represent two separate and distinct trades, as the present system is entirely different from the "olden time" system when a man commenced a job and followed it till finished.

All printing-presses are made to give an even pressure on the printing surface, but this desired evenness of pressure can only be obtained by an evenness in resistance. Different kinds of forms offer different degrees of resistance. A sixteen-page form of plain matter will give an even impression on a properly adjusted press. A cut form with here and there a blank page will give an uneven impression, as the resistance is unequal. This unevenness must be remedied by carefully cutting out the heavy spots and building up the light. Great caution and judgment must here be displayed, as this building is done with the finest of tissue papers. If too much is added on one page the resistance becomes so positive that the next page is rendered too light. This feature of printing is so sensitive that a dozen impressions of the same form may be taken before it is made ready, having as many first class men to mark them out, and yet no two sheets will be found alike, though they would all produce the same results to the eye of an inexperienced person; but on close examination it would be found that some had used better judgment and understood the resistance better. This accounts for some pressmen doing better work than others, and producing quicker and better results; for the workmen who study their presses every move and mark count. Some presses

are adapted for fine, others for common work ; some are fast, while others are comparatively slow. A pressman who can do a good job on a two-roller press can do a far superior one on a four or six-roller press. It is necessary to have plenty of rolling on fine work where heavy ink is used ; and it is worse than folly to buy a high-priced ink and then reduce it down to the consistency of news ink. If used *pure* and spread on very thin, it will go a great deal further and produce a far better result. In working gloss inks they should not be exposed to the atmosphere any more than can possibly be avoided. They will work better on a screw press than on a table. A large cylinder is preferable to a small one, as the former leaves the printing surface slower at the same rate of speed, thus avoiding the lifting of the paper. Any attempt to get a finish on a soft paper will fail, because all gloss colors must dry on the surface. In using soft paper the varnish soaks in, leaving the coloring matter dead and flat on the surface.

It is essential to have good, smooth-surfaced paper for fine cut work, especially if a nice, clean job is desired. A cut or photo-engraving is, as a matter of course, shallow, and if a soft, spongy paper is used the impression will force the fiber around the surface lines and make them look murky. The open, sketchy style of engravings has an advantage over ordinary wood cuts, as they will no doubt keep cleaner, but they also require more careful handling in their "make-ready," else their delicate lines and shadings will soon wear away and look thick, when they lose all character. It is bad policy to use an elastic or coarse, uneven manilla for a draw sheet, as a soft packing gives a very uncertain impression. The old race of pressmen that pulled the hand press, learned and were skilled on the Adams press, originators of the use of the soft blanket, have almost disappeared ; and though some of the few connoisseurs still retain an admiration for the old blanket their places are being rapidly filled by the rising generation, so that at the present day pressboard does not seem to be hard enough. Some work from sheets of brass drawn on the cylinder surface. This style of packing developed itself gradually, and the honor of its discovery is, as generally the case, claimed by different parties in different locations. While its development was gradual, it had a hard road to travel ; but from each successive year new ideas were developed, and the creative spirit of the age began to manifest itself in new forms, so that no difficulty is too great to the intelligent pressman. To demonstrate the result of a hard impression it is only necessary to refer to the method of the engraver in producing his proof ; the employment of a hard, ivory folder, by which he can get great pressure without indentation on the surface of the cut.

It should not be forgotten that the ever-increasing demand for beautiful and novel color printing, which affords a boundless field wherein the genius and taste of the artist and pressman have full scope, renders it necessary to understand that the color and shadings are always true contrasts to the lights, and produce a natural harmony. There is no doubt in the practical mind that every color has its appropriate expression for which it may be employed, thus affording to develop taste ; hence an endeavor should always be made to use warm and lively colors, as they harmonize and produce a pleasing effect on the eye and mind. Red, blue and yellow are called the *prime* colors, and if any two of these colors cross each other, or are alternately mixed, they are called *secondary* colors. For instance, blue on red, or mixed, produces a purple ; blue and yellow produce a green, and if red be mixed with yellow we have a bright orange. Thus it will be seen that by three impressions six distinct colors are produced. In like manner, by compounding or duplicating these secondary colors in pairs a *third* order is obtained. By mixing green and orange a citron color is obtained ; orange and purple produce a russet ; and if purple be lapped or mixed with green an olive is the result. Now three distinct grades of color have been obtained by descending from yellow to blue. If the three prime colors were indefinitely mixed the only product would be a dirty brown ; nevertheless it is a valuable color, especially in producing a warm hue, but it can be made far richer.

It will thus be seen that by study and caution a great variety of colors can be produced with very little labor. The writer enjoys the criticism of an intelligent workman, and is always glad to profit by the experience of others, no matter what his own opportunities may be. If he makes a false step he is ever ready to draw back ; if a step in the right direction he hopes to retain it.

THE VENTILATION OF PRINTING-OFFICES.

THE following interesting description of the new ventilating arrangements at the printing-office of the *Daily Telegraph*, London, England, recently completed, is taken from the *Printing Times*, and is worthy the attention of American employers. The want of proper ventilation in composing-rooms, and the continued inhaling of a poisoned atmosphere, has been the source of more fatality among the craft than any other cause :

In the composing-room, where one hundred and seventy compositors are engaged on night work, the light is supplied by seventy Argand burners. Having regard to the complaints of the men as to the vitiated state of the atmosphere in the room, the proprietors called in Messrs. Arding, Bond & Buzzard. Under their advice, a new and lofty roof has been put in, covered by a lantern along its whole length, the windows on each side of the lantern opening in two divisions by means of lever bars at each end of the room. Thus an ample outlet is provided for the vitiated air in summer or calm weather. Fresh purified air, either cold or warm, is driven in by a sixteen-inch Æolus Waterspray Ventilator, fixed in the basement. In warm weather this cool fresh air is used to keep down the temperature to an agreeable point, while in winter the fresh air can be raised in a very few minutes to a temperature of one hundred degrees by simply lighting the gas-burners around the tubes through which the fresh air passes. Thus a continual supply of fresh air equal to five times the cubical contents of the room is afforded every hour. When the weather is such as to render open windows undesirable, the vitiated air is drawn off by two sixteen-inch Æolus Waterspray Ventilators, which have their communication with the composing-room through two panels occupying the position of two of the side-lights of the lantern. These are continued by sixteen-inch galvanized shafts *outside* the roof, entering the composing-room through the roof by the plate, and descending through all the floors into the basement. In each of the last six-feet lengths of these shafts a waterspray is fixed, and by simply turning the tap a powerful exhaust is immediately set up, drawing down the vitiated air from the composing-room into the basement. Thus a continual change of atmosphere is insured for the composing-room, although doors and windows be tightly closed.

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."



Van Bibber's Roller Composition,

Price 30 Cents per Pound.

IS THE BEST COMPOSITION MADE; IS THE MOST RELIABLE, AND DOES THE BEST WORK.

Van Bibber's "Rough and Ready"

Price 35 Cents per Pound.

Is the Cheapest Roller Material sold. By using it your winter Rollers will cost you about nineteen cents per pound, and the Rollers will be good ones. It is easy, quick and sure, and can be kept on hand for years.

Our goods are kept in stock by the following leading houses. Send your orders to them and SPECIFY VAN BIBBER'S:

FOR SALE IN THE EAST BY

FARMER, LITTLE & CO.....New York City.	J. & F. B. GARRETT.....Syracuse, N. Y.
VANDERBURG, WELLS & CO.....New York City.	H. L. PELOUZE & SON Washington, D. C.
COLLINS & McLEESTER.....Philadelphia, Pa.	H. L. PELOUZE & SON Richmond, Va.
BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY.....Boston, Mass.	CHAS. J. CARY & CO.....Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE IN THE WEST BY

MARDER, LUSE & CO.....Chicago, Ill.	JNO. T. RETON & SON Kansas City, Mo.
BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.....Chicago, Ill.	C. P. KINGSBURY..... St. Joseph, Mo.
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY.....St. Louis, Mo.	JONES BROS.....Dallas, Tex.
MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.	J. J. PASTORIZA Houston, Tex.
ROB'T ROWELL..... Louisville, Ky.	CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY.....Cincinnati, O.
H. H. THORP MANUF'G CO.....Cleveland, O.	LOUIS SNIDER'S SONS.....Cincinnati, O.
E. C. PALMER & CO.....New Orleans, La.	CHATFIELD & WOODS Cincinnati, O.
DUNLAP & COHEN.....Atlanta, Ga.	CHARLES STEWART PAPER CO....Cincinnati, O.
C. F. BREWSTER..... ..Des Moines, Ia.	ALLAN C. KERR & CO.....Pittsburg, Pa.

Orders are also promptly filled by the following Advertising Agencies:

DAUCHY & CO.....New York.	LORD & THOMAS Chicago, Ill.
N. W. AYER & SON Philadelphia, Pa.	EDWIN ALDEN & BRO.....Cincinnati, O.



50 LONGWORTH STREET,

Rollers Cast Promptly. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

JACOB MANZ. ALFRED BERSBACH.

WOOD ENGRAVINGS.



PHOTO-ENGRAVINGS.

RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVINGS

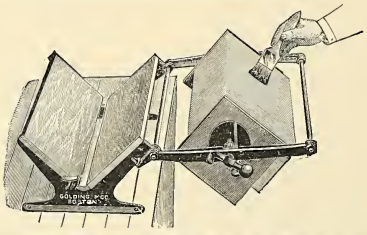
Of any conceivable subject executed in the very best style and at the most reasonable prices. For samples of work we refer you to The Inland Printer Co. Liberal discounts allowed printers and publishers. Send for estimates.

Respectfully, J. MANZ & CO.

GOLDING'S

TABLET ✻ PRESS

For Blocking Paper of all Sizes.



SHOWS THE POSITION OF PRESS WHEN PAPER IS READY FOR CEMENTING.

This press reduces cost of blocking to comparatively nothing. Over 5000 sheets can be blocked at a time in about ten minutes.

EVERY PRINTER, STATIONER AND BINDER NEEDS IT.

Prices, $9 and $15.

Send for Circular. *The Press is sold on trial.*

OPINIONS.

JOHN CARTER & Co., Paper Dealers, Boston: "It would be difficult for us to get along without it. Everyone doing blocking should have one."

JOHN MCINTOSH, Binder, etc., Boston: "The great advantage is in getting at both sides of a pad without a possibility of the paper slipping or twisting in any way. I like it."

RICHARD DAVIS, Mercantile Stationer, Boston: "It gives entire satisfaction."

ANGELL'S Printing Office, New York City: "One week's use of the TABLET PRESS pays for its cost."

Patented and Manufactured by GOLDING & CO. Makers of and Dealers in

PRINTING PRESSES, TOOLS, TYPE AND MATERIALS,

183 to 199 Fort Hill Square, BOSTON.

Send three two-cent stamps for 166 pp. illustrated catalogue.

GRAY'S FERRY

✻

PRINTING ✣ INK

WORKS.

✣

C. E. ROBINSON & BRO.

710 SANSOM ST. PHILADELPHIA.

✣

27 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK.

66 SHARP ST., BALTIMORE.

198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

HOLYOKE. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

W. H. PARSONS & CO.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS

News and Book Papers

A SPECIALTY.

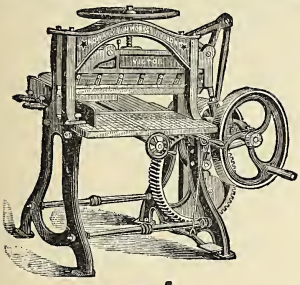
Card Board, Envelopes, Flat Writing, Etc.

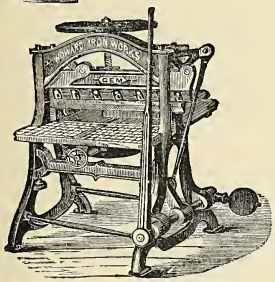
CHICAGO OFFICE: 148 LA SALLE STREET.

C. M. DAVIS, AGENT.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

HOWARD IRON WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.





MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTERS,

BOOK-BINDERS

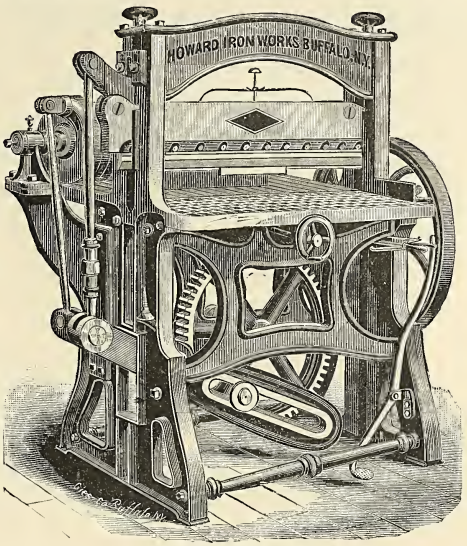
—AND—

PAPER-MAKERS

MACHINERY.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

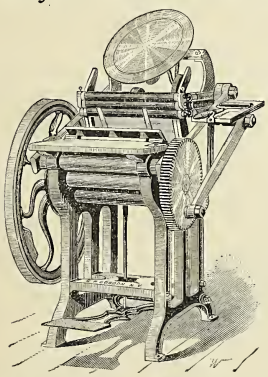
NO BETTER MACHINERY IN THE MARKET.



BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Gen'l Western Agents, 115 & 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO

THE

New Style Gordon Press.



Five Sizes Made: 13x19, 11x17, 10x15, 9x13 & 8x12, (INSIDE THE CHASE).

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

GORDON PRESS WORKS

99 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

Printing Presses and Material

F. M. POWELL & CO.,

119 SOUTH CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

1	Cottrell & Babcock Cylinder, 30 x 54,		2,100
1	Campbell, Cylinder, 32 x 48,		1,500
1	Hoe, Cylinder, 23½ x 28½,		750
1	7 x 11 Liberty Press,		125
1	Ruggles Rotary Press, 4½ x 7 inside chase,		55
1	16x 21 Day Jobber or Nonpareil,		150
1	6 x 9 Columbian Rotary, No. 2,		75
1	Prouty 6 x 10 Rotary,		100
1	8 x 12 Peerless (run one month),		200
1	13 x 19 Globe, with throw-off,		225
1	Golding, 16 x 15,		225
1	New Style Gordon, 8 x 12,		175
1	Eighth-Medium Globe, 8 x 12 inside chase,		110
1	Golding Press, 10 x 15 inside chase,		200
1	8 x 12 Empire, self-inker,		45
1	Model Press, hand-inker, 4 x 6,		7
1	Evans Rotary, 4 x 7 inside chase, self-inker,		40
1	10 x 15 Peerless Press [with steam],		250
1	Nonpareil 9 x 12 inside chase, receding bed		200
1	Novelty Press, 10 x 15, hand-inker,		15
1	7 x 11 Gordon Press,		135
1	7 x 11 Gordon Press, old style,		145
1	8 x 12 Gordon Press, new style,		200
1	10 x 15 Gordon Press, old style,		200
1	6-column Hand-Press,		150
1	7-column Hand Press [Smith Pattern],		150
1	6-column Army press,		55
1	7-column Army Press,		65
1	5-column Hand-Press,		140
1	7-column Washington Hand-Press,		260
1	8-column Washington Hand-Press,		210
1	9-column Washington Hand-Press,		215
1	Quarto Hand-Press, 6-column,		235
1	Proof Press, iron bed and frame, 9x25,		30
1	Gem Paper Cutter, 30-inch lever,		175
1	32-inch Acme Cutter, with steam fixtures,		350
1	Clark Paper-Cutter, 30-inch,		100
1	Gage Paper-Cutter, 30-inch,		60
1	Plow-Knife Paper-Cutter, iron frame,		27
1	Plow-Knife Paper-Cutter, iron frame, 28-inch,		35
1	Minerva Paper-Cutter, 30-inch,		125
1	Improved Thorp Card Cutter, cost $47,		35
1	Ruggles Card Cutter, 31-inch,		15
1	McFatrich Mailing Machine, with 10 galleys,		35
1	McFatrich Mailing Machine,		25
1	Stone and Frame, 36 x 60,		30
1	Horizontal Mitering Machine,		12
1	Hand Stitching Machine,		25
1	Stereotype Outfit, cost new $150, used one month, will sell for $125 cash.		
1	12-horse Power Engine and Boiler,		550
1	Large Job and Book office, cost new $18,000, will be sold at a bargain, in one lot or divided, to suit purchaser.		
1	Job office, including 3 Job Presses at a bargain.		
1	6-horse Power Boiler and Engine, all complete,		200

☞All of the above second-hand machinery will be put in first-class working order before shipping.

BRASS RULE.

We are making a specialty in this line: Column, Head, Advertising, Editorial and Fancy Dashes, Labor-Saving, Circles, Ovals and all kinds of ornamental work. Makeup and Composing Rules. Send for latest Specimen Sheets. Special figures given on large orders.

We have a large lot of wrought Newspaper and Job Cases, second-hand, in first-class condition.

We have in stock every size of Body Type—from Agate to Pica—for Newspaper and Job Work, but little worn, at prices to suit purchaser. Also an endless variety of good Job and Advertising Type, which we will sell cheaper than any dealer East or West.

Parties wishing new material of any kind, we will supply at manufacturers' prices, and in such quantities as the purchaser may desire.

Estimates furnished for both new and second-hand outfits. Every second-hand article guaranteed as represented.

We buy, sell and trade for all kinds of presses, type and printing material, in large or small quantities. Also, taken on consignment.

☞If you do not see what you want in this list, let us know what you require, and we will send figures.

H. HARTT, Pres't. WM. T. HODGE, Sec'y. ANDREW HARTT, Treas.

GARDEN CITY TYPE FOUNDRY,

CAPITAL STOCK, $150,000. ORGANIZED SEPT. 10, 1883.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS'

Machinery and Material.

FACTORY: Cor. 19th & Blackwell Sts. *OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:* 180 & 182 Monroe St.

CHICAGO.

DE VOS' PATENT LEAD AND SLUG RACK.

Cabinets, Cases, Stands,

Wood Furniture, Reglet, Imposing Stones, Etc.

IMPORTERS OF

German Printing Inks and Bronzes.

C. JURGENS & BRO.

86 & 88 Dearborn Street,

CHICAGO,

Electrotypers

AND

Stereotypers,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEADS, SLUGS,

AND

LABOR-SAVING FURNITURE.

COUNTRY ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

Illinois Type-Founding Company,

200 & 202 S. Clark St., Chicago.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR

Geo. Bruce's Son & Co. and James Conner's Sons,

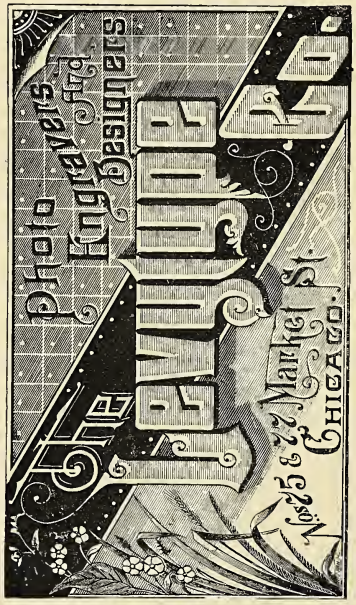
NEW YORK.

Newspaper Dresses and Complete Outfits for Job Offices.

PRINTING PRESSES,

Of all makers, and everything requisite in the Printing art, furnished at manufacturers' prices.

☞ Send for our New Specimen Book for 1883.



Send Ten Cents for Illustrated Catalogue.

UNTIL MARCH 1st,

AMES PAPER AND CARD SCALE, FREE

On receipt of four two-cent stamps.

Address, C. W. AMES,
90 Chambers St.,
NEW YORK.

THEO. L. DEVINNE says of it: "A diagram that shows at a glance the folds of all Regular Papers, from Flat Letter to Imperial—will be found of GREAT SERVICE in determining the exact amount of paper required for irregular as well as regular sizes."

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON,

PRINTERS OF FINE JOB WORK,

FOR THE TRADE.

BOOKWORK, CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES,
BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES.

SPECIAL FORMS SET UP AND ELECTROTYPED

FOR THE COUNTRY TRADE.

140–146 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

The typography of this journal is a sample of our work.

SMITH & SEAL,

DEALERS IN

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS'

Machinery & Materials

No. 124 EXCHANGE PLACE,

Philadelphia, Pa.

ESTIMATES FOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND OUTFITS FURNISHED.

FRENCH LINEN.

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CREAM LAID LINEN FLAT PAPER.

500 Sheets to Ream.

Made of Pure Linens. Suitable for Finest Office Stationery.

We carry in Stock the following Sizes and Weights:

12 lb. Folio,	$3.00 per Ream.	12 lb. Demy,	$3.00 per Ream.
16 " "	4.00 " "	16 " "	4.00 " "
16 " Royal,	4.00 " "	20 " Double Cap,	5.00 " "
20 " "	5.00 " "	24 " "	6.00 " "

Above prices are net.

CHICAGO PAPER COMPANY,

140–142 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

NEW ENGLAND

TYPE FOUNDRY CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

243 Washington Street.

NEW DESIGNS

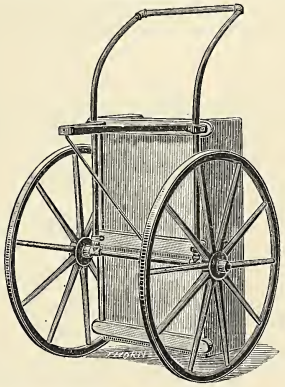
BEING CONSTANTLY ISSUED BY US.

THE

Chicago Metal Felloe Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS'



DELIVERY HAND WAGONS.

THE STRONGEST AND MOST DURABLE
EVER OFFERED TO THE TRADE.

CHICAGO METAL FELLOE CO.: CHICAGO, August 29, 1884.

Gents,—The hand cart you supplied us is undeniably the strongest on the market; the metal felloes cannot possibly wear out or break with any ordinary usage; we strongly recommend them.

Yours truly,
SHEPARD & JOHNSTON.

FACTORY AND OFFICE:

Corner 53rd and Arnold Streets, CHICAGO, ILL.

GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler,

115 & 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE

USED BY THE

Chicago Tribune, Chicago Times, Chicago Daily News, Chicago Staats Zeitung, A. N. Kellogg Co. (all offices), Chicago Newspaper Union, Western Newspaper Union, St. Paul Globe, St. Paul Day (new paper), Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis Journal, Kansas City Journal, Des Moines Register, Des Moines Leader, Quincy Whig, Quincy Herald, Dubuque Herald (dress 8 years old), Dubuque Times, Keokuk Gate City, Burlington Argus, Muscatine Tribune, Muscatine Journal, Fort Wayne Gazette, Fort Wayne Sentinel, Oshkosh Northwestern, Springfield (Ills.) Journal, and scores of other leading papers throughout the country.

IF YOU CONSULT YOUR BEST INTERESTS YOU WILL

Buy only our Superior Copper-Mixed Type.

WE ARE GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS FOR THE

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS CO'S DRUM CYLINDER, TWO-REVOLUTION AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES,

THE HOWARD IRON WORKS' PAPER CUTTERS,

AND ALSO CARRY A FULL LINE OF

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRESSES.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED
AND
COMPLETE OUT-FITS SHIPPED ON SHORT NOTICE.

CARTER, RICE & Co.

CORPORATION.

WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS,

252 Devonshire St., BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

WE CARRY A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

Book, News, Cover and Manilla Papers

FINE, SUPERFINE AND ENGINE-SIZED

FLATS, CARDS, CARD-BOARD, TAGS, TWINE, ETC.

In fact, every kind of Paper a Stationer or Printer has occasion to use.

SEND FOR SAMPLES

OF LATEST THING IN COVER PAPER,

Our "Imperial" and "Royal Antique."

JAS. L. LEE, PRESIDENT. PAUL SHNIEDEWEND, SEC. AND TREAS.

Shniedewend & Lee Co.

Printers' Warehouse,

303-305 Dearborn St. ✠ CHICAGO ✠ 46-48 Third Avenue.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR

MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN, Johnson Type Foundry,

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ We have now on hand a large and most complete stock of TYPE, BORDERS, CUTS, RULES, ETC., including all the latest productions of this celebrated Foundry, and hope to be favored by all the old patrons of MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN, and many new ones. Promptness a special feature.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.

TELEPHONE 508. P. O. BOX 422.

THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

2 TAYLOR BUILDING, MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - - JOS. PEAKE, SEC.-TREAS.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One dollar and a half per annum in advance; for six months, Seventy-five Cents; single copies, Fifteen Cents.

THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the tenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Secretary by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	ONE MONTH.	THREE MONTHS.	SIX MONTHS.	TWELVE MONTHS.
One inch	$ 4 00	$11 00	$ 21 00	$ 38 50
One-eighth page	8 00	22 75	38 50	75 00
One-quarter page	12 00	34 00	65 00	115 00
One-half page	20 00	56 00	105 00	190 00
One page	35 00	90 00	170 00	325 00

The following gentlemen have authority to receive and receipt for subscriptions to THE INLAND PRINTER:

NEW YORK: Franklin A. Baxter, *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, 17 Spruce street.
PHILADELPHIA: C. W. Miller, Rec.-Sec. Pressmen's Union, P. O. Box 269.
WASHINGTON, D. C.: E. H. Thomas, N. J. avenue and H street N. W.
ST. LOUIS, MO.: W. H. Bowman, 2514 Cass ave.
CHICAGO: Edward Langston, with J. M. W. Jones Printing Co.
BOSTON, MASS.: Silas L. Morse, 117 Franklin street.
TORONTO, ONT.: James McDonald, with Rowsell & Hutchison.
BUFFALO, N. Y.: E. D. Eastabrook, 81 W. Genesee street.
MEMPHIS, TENN.: H. P. Hanson, Sec'y Typographical Union No. 11.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.: M. A. True, 51 and 53 Lyon street.
MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL, MINN.: T. S. Clinch, *Tribune* Job Room.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: Fred. A. Lorenz, Carlon & Hollenbeck's Pressroom.
WINNIPEG, MAN.: A. Fletcher, Sec'y Typographical Union No. 191.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.: J. L. Robinette, with Lewis & Johnston, 410 J street.
MILWAUKEE: W. P. Harrison, at Burdick & Armitage, Broadway.
MONTREAL: J. E. Tardiff, 11 St. Louis Hippolyte street.
PORTLAND, OR.: I. P. Helmer, 68 Montgomery street,

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail of the following well-known newsdealers in Chicago:

WELLS B. SIZER, 152 Dearborn street.
PIERCE & SNYDER, 122 Dearborn street.
MCDONALD & CO., 55 Washington street.

Applications for agencies will be received from responsible working printers in every town and city in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1885.

IMPROVE THE LEISURE HOURS.

THERE is a great deal of unmeaning twaddle indulged in by a class of ne'er-do-wells concerning the hardships and misfortunes of life; men who seem to forget that it is not the possession, but the proper use of privileges, which avail aught in the struggle for the mastery. The brightest lights of our profession are those who have risen from the humbler walks of society. But they certainly didn't sit moping, as too many of our chronic growlers do, cursing society and bemoaning the fact that they were not born with a silver spoon in their mouths. Difficulties but nerved them to greater exertions and a determination to surmount them. They utilized every leisure hour; availed themselves of every opportunity to study and improve their minds. They watched and waited, and in the meantime qualified themselves for a higher plane, so that when the sought-for opening presented itself they were in a position to accept it, while sobriety, frugality and strict attention to business enabled them to achieve success and eventually reach the top round of the ladder. Of course, misfortune, in spite of all precautions and foresight, will become an occasional visitor; human judgment is fallible at best, yet conceding all that is claimed, it is too often the case that many, very many, of life's failures are the result of carelessness, neglect of business, incapacity or extravagance, of causes within instead of beyond control.

The great trouble is that workingmen, as a class, and printers are no exception to the rule, do not make the most of their opportunities. A few years ago, at the earnest request of several labor organizations, the writer of this article secured the services of two self-made men of national reputation, the announcement of whose names could at any time fill the largest auditorium in Chicago, to deliver, without money and without price, a series of lectures specially devoted to the interests of the producing classes. The admission fee was reduced to a nominal sum, barely sufficient to defray the necessary expenses, and though these entertainments were, through the kind courtesy of the press, gratuitously advertised, and the nature of the subjects announced in the workshops and factories, a beggarly array of empty benches greeted the men who had kindly devoted their time and energies for the benefit of those who had enlisted their sympathies. On the other hand a visit, the first evening referred to, to the dens of iniquity, misnamed "concert rooms," found them crowded with workingmen, for whom the filthy jest of the bedizened harlot had apparently more attractions than words of wisdom from one of the foremost orators in the land. In these rooms, filled with the fumes of poisoned liquors and viler tobacco, were to be found many of the very men who had been the most persistent in their demands for these series of entertainments, *because*, as they claimed, they were unable to pay seventy-five cents or one dollar. These same lectures, repeated by public request, at the usual prices, found standing room at a premium. Comment is unnecessary, though straws show which way the current runs. It is customary to point with pride to Benjamin Franklin, Horace Greeley and others who have graduated from a printing-office, but it is safe to affirm that if they had spent their leisure hours as a number of their fellow craftsmen do, their names would not now be held in the veneration they are.

In the race of life so-called *luck* has less to do with success than most people are willing to concede. Cause and effect go together. The Cunard line of steamships is frequently referred to as a lucky (!) line, but when it is taken into consideration that every timber in these vessels, from the keel upward, is inspected and tested by a special agent of the company, in fact, that everything that enters into their composition, from a bolt to the ponderous engine, is subjected to the closest scrutiny; that only skilled workmen are employed; that the officers are promoted grade by grade, capacity being the only test, after being subjected to a thoroughly practical training under the company's auspices; that the rules controlling the management of the vessel, crew, etc., etc., are iron-clad, and also that every detail is reduced to a science, it will be

found that good management has formed an important factor in the *good luck* which has enabled the steamers of this company to plough the waves of the Atlantic for fifty years without the loss of a passenger or a pound of baggage.

There is too much theorizing and misdirected effort in life's struggle. Perseverance in the right channel will be found a far more valuable ally than luck, and a determination to make the most of what we have, a better augury for success than the vaporings of would-be philosophers. There was a fund of common sense in the rebuke of the ferryman on one of the Scottish lochs, who had for passengers, a stalwart clergyman and a dyspeptic, callow youth. A storm arising midway across, the gentleman of the cloth suggested that the dyspeptic help the boatman, while he invoked divine aid. "Nay, nay," replied the canny Scot, "let the little fellow do the praying; *you* can do better service by giving me a hand at the oar."

"Honor or shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part; there all the honor lies."

SAWDUST PAPER.

IN the November issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, in referring to the rise of white paper caused by the embargo on foreign rags, and the injurious results such continued embargo would have on the printing business, and especially on the one and two-cent dailies, we said:

It will thus be seen that the outlook from a business stand-point is far from encouraging; and while there is no doubt this action will lead to temporary embarrassment at least, it remains to be seen whether the inventive genius of the American mechanic will not ultimately rise equal to the emergency, and by the appliances of new machinery, agencies and material, so far as publishers and printers are concerned, avert in some measure the threatened disaster.

An answer to the above query has reached us sooner than we anticipated. Before us lies a copy of the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald* of November 24. The paper from which it is printed is the product of the roller pulp machine invented by G. H. Pond, of Glens Falls, New York. By it sawdust, shavings, chips, pieces of wood, or any refuse of saw-mills, can be made into a pulp of fine, clear fiber in a very short time. Practical experiments have also proved that begasse, the debris of sugar cane, cotton stalks, wild hemp, flax and hemp tow, with the stalks mixed with it, can also be made into pulp, with this machine and process, thus utilizing a new waste product.

The manner of reducing sawdust or shavings, pieces of wood, or other fibrous materials to a perfect pulp with this machine is to press the material heavily with the rollers, which pass over it incessantly as they revolve within an inclosed cylinder, whose inner surface forms an endless bed, on which the rollers revolve, the material being continuously forced under them by its circulation. The disintegration is assisted by the action of steam under pressure of fifty to eighty pounds, to which is added a small per cent of alkali, which neutralizes the acids and destroys the gum of the wood. The steam and alkali also soften and toughen the fiber so that it is not broken by contact with the rollers. There is no grinding in this process, no part of the pulp is made into a powder; consequently the product is all fiber. Bark and knots, sometimes accompanying sawdust, can be screened out, or pass off with water during the process of washing. Pulp made by this process is said to be superior in every respect to any pulp made from wood, *not* excepting chemical pulp, the reason being that the fiber is preserved intact, and the cellulose is left with it, thus making the product soft and pliable, and at the same time giving it great strength. The tensile strength per square inch of news paper, which contains from fifty to seventy-five per cent of ground wood pulp and balance hard stock, is from eight to twelve pounds, while the paper upon which the *Herald* was printed, made entirely from sawdust, stood a test of seventeen pounds to the square inch, thus demonstrating that it is much stronger than paper made from one-third rags. But while the paper possesses such strength, it is not harsh and takes a fine impression, and from present indications this sawdust pulp is destined to take the place of rags for hard stock.

A great advantage is, that all kinds of paper can be made from the pulp without the addition of such expensive material as rags, cotton jute, etc., thus securing the manufacture of paper at a reduction of from thirty to fifty per cent of its present cost. The pulp from this machine and process is also adapted to the manufacture of different grades of paper, from wrapping to the finest qualities of white, while the unbleached pulp, it is claimed, will make wrapping paper equal in color and strength to the best manilla.

But this is not all. When this machine was successfully completed it was found that there was no known process for *bleaching* wood pulp economically and satisfactorily on a commercial scale. After several months experimenting its inventor succeeded in perfecting a process by which wood pulp, jute, flax, hemp or any other fibrous material is bleached perfectly white, in large quantities, in a very expeditious, efficient and economical manner, without the slightest injury to the most delicate fibers.

The woods adapted to this process of making pulp are the soft woods, spruce, pine, fir, hemlock and poplar; in fact all woods not classed as hard. Hemlock makes the strongest fiber of all, being fully equal to jute in strength, spruce, pine and poplar coming next. Although this scheme is in its infancy, we have no reason to doubt its perfect and ultimate success, and that any temporary difficulties presented will be effectually removed by time and experience.

A WESTERN editor on assuming control of a weekly journal, under the heading of "*Salutary*," —we suppose intended for "Salutatory,"—thus outlines his policy:

We shall run this paper as may seem best to us, and shall say just what pops into our mind first. If we get licked every day or so we shall charge it to profit and loss. Will not straddle anything, but on the contrary, will fearlessly advocate just dues to every man, party and organization, and if we get no reward on earth and none in Heaven, either, then had we kicked ourselves, instead of publishing a paper, we will feel that it would have been better.

A PREMIUM of thirty thousand dollars, according to the *Paper World*, has been offered by the Mexican Government to anyone who will establish in that country a paper mill at a cost of $150,000. The government will also concede the right to all cactus plants on the state lands.

CORRECT DISTRIBUTION.

THERE are fewer tests by which the qualifications of a compositor may be more correctly judged than that of *distribution*. Show us a man who thinks it time wasted to look for a letter misplaced, because "it will be found anyhow," who deems it unnecessary to separate the four and five em spaces, or whose quad box is made the receptacle for broken, defaced or wrong font type—and there are numbers of so-called printers, who practically say this in *action* if not in *word*—and we will show you a sloven whose work in composition and spacing corresponds. There are compositors, found in almost every office, who, if judged by the condition of their thick space box, seem to emulate the position of the hotelkeeper in northern Wisconsin who, when asked by a party of hunters what game he could furnish for dinner, replied, "Anything, gentlemen, anything you desire, from a canary bird's tongue to an elephant's hindquarter." The thin space and en quad are mixed in loving embrace, and even the hair space is more apt to find a home there than in its proper location; and it may safely be inferred that where such carelessness is manifested in one respect, its operations will not be confined to the space boxes; with what results our readers can judge.

But it is generally the small cap case which is the greatest sufferer at the hands of the careless distributor. The alphabet may be managed all right, but ask him for a ° or ¶ mark, or a small cap &, and he will box the compass, fumble from one section to another to find it, generally accompanied with the remark that "it should be here *somewhere*," but the exact location of that somewhere he is unable to divine. His fraction boxes are generally in a similar condition. The ⅓ is as likely to be found where the ⅜ should be, and *vice versa* to the end of the chapter. What box they are lodged in is a secondary consideration, so long as they are thrown in the neighborhood where they are supposed to belong.

The careless distributor, like the careless compositor, generally has another characteristic by which he may be known. He seldom, if ever, troubles himself about the type he drops, and as a result when he gets through, the floor is littered, and a casual observer might infer that a type casting machine had been at work instead of an intelligent (?) printer. The old fashioned injunction, "when *one* letter is dropped pick up *two*," may be good enough for "old fogies," but in his opinion is better maintained in the breach than in the observance. If he picks them up at all he does so when the case is filled or his day's work done, and when one-half of them have been defaced and consequently rendered useless.

It is needless to add that from a case distributed under such circumstances, a clean proof is next to an impossibility. Dirty distribution and dirty composition are almost as inseparable as the Siamese Twins. The errors must either be corrected in the stick or on the galley, and in either case, especially where time is an object, such work is unprofitable both to the office and the victim. Of course we do not claim that this class of men should be accepted as a criterion by which the majority of compositors should be judged, or that their presence is long tolerated in a well conducted establishment. By no means, and yet they furnish a quota sufficiently large to warrant a protest against their practices, and what is equally true their numbers are increasing. Their "headquarters" is generally the "Cheap John" offices, where they are willing to work for what they can get, only, however, to appear like locusts whenever a difficulty is on the tapis, when their make-shift services are accepted till necessity brings submission, and their pestilential presence is no longer required.

There is another side to this question, however, which should not be forgotten. The lack of a uniform system in laying the upper case is to be deprecated, for there are scarcely two offices in the same city in which the same system is followed; and in fact many of the fonts now made contain more characters than there are boxes, consequently a subdivision of some of them is necessary. In the absence of such a system the labeling of character and fraction boxes would ultimately save a great deal of time and trouble, and deprive the sloven of the subterfuge so frequently raised, that in the last office he worked in the cases were laid in a different manner. A stitch in time saves nine, and when men are continually changing, a little care in labeling the case would be time well expended.

THE GRIEVANCES OF PRESSMEN.

THE inclination manifested in some quarters to cut aloof from the International Typographical Union, and establish an independent organization, whose members shall be composed exclusively of pressmen, seems to be meeting with favor in certain localities, in which it has heretofore met with passive if not active resistance. Some of our correspondents have referred to the matter in detail, showing that steps have already been taken in various sections to bring about such a result.

The exception taken by the pressmen to the existing state of affairs is, that they are numerically so few in numbers in comparison with what may be styled the "compositor" element, that their special interests are almost overlooked, and that the character of the subjects discussed and the action taken by the International body is such, that they have little, if any interest in its deliberations. This claim, however, is made more in a philosophic and matter of course than in an acrimonious spirit, and seems to be accepted as an inevitable result under existing circumstances, rather than being actuated by innate selfishness or a desire to do an intentional wrong.

That there may be, and may have been grounds for such a charge we do not deny, though we seriously doubt if the plan proposed would redound to the advantage of the pressmen's interests. On the contrary we believe that self-interest, if no higher consideration, demands consolidation in place of secession, disintegration or isolation; because, if the entering wedge of dissolution is allowed in one instance, where is the line of demarkation to be drawn? *If* the pressmen secede on account of a real or imaginary grievance, why may not the job or book printers take similar action, under a similar plea? No, no. "In

union there is strength," and the practical recognition of this principle must never be lost sight of.

We further insist that these and other objections of a similar character would be effectually removed by the adoption of a system akin to that followed by the British Science Association, namely: After the transaction of business of a general character, affecting the welfare of all branches represented, and from which special legislation would be excluded, let there be a subdivision of the several elements of the trade, and *independent* sessions held under their respective presidents for the consideration of questions affecting their distinctive interests. By this method all affiliated trades would have a voice in shaping general legislation, which fact would furnish a guarantee that all independent action, taken as distinctive crafts, would be in harmony with that taken by the united body. A sense of mutual dependence, honor and self-interest would be apt to secure this result, which is certainly more desirable than the feeling of dissatisfaction which prevails today. Such action would simply be a practical recognition of the "home rule," or state right principle, which, while allowing the widest latitude to each branch in *special* craft regulation, compatible with the welfare of the interests involved, would effectually remove all just cause of complaint from any quarter.

We throw out these suggestions for what they are worth, and trust to hear from our correspondents on the subject.

A MOMENTOUS QUESTION.

AN employing printer in Norwich, England, writes to the *London Press News* inquiring as to the custom of the trade in regard to paying apprentices for Good Friday, Christmas and bank holidays. As at present he pays his apprentices, *two* in number, for each of these days, other lost time being deducted, he finds his expenses increased, without "show of increase in the work done." Strange to add, the journal referred to, not only publishes the inquiry, but devotes a column to a serious reply. Now, the "increase in his expenses," caused by paying two apprentices, who probably received $2 per week, for four or five holidays in the course of a year, must certainly assume formidable dimensions. At a liberal estimate £1 or $5 each boy per annum, 10 cents per week, would meet the outlay, yet this bagatelle is made the subject of a dolorous communication to a trade journal. We are afraid, if the truth was known, that the business and disposition of this inquirer correspond with the size of the class of the boy whose father promised to give him half a dollar the first time he became *dux*. After a wearisome delay he rushed to his father, exclaiming, "O, pa, I want my half-dollar; I am at the head of my class." "Very glad to hear it, my son," responded the proud parent; "here's your money; now tell me how many are in your class?" After some hesitancy the hopeful replied: "Oh, there's only me and another fellow, but the *other fellow wasn't there today.*"

WITH the fall number of the *Typographic Advertiser*, Mr. Wm. B. MacKellar assumed the control of this well known typographic quarterly, a position so long and so ably filled by his father, Mr. Thos. MacKellar.

HINTS TO APPRENTICES.

OUR series of articles under this head will be brought to a close with a few suggestions in relation to general job work, and to a young printer desiring to make himself proficient in his profession, the following remarks will prove acceptable.

Business cards, note and letter heads and circulars make up a large portion of the job printer's work, and it is on these that a learner usually gets his first practice. A few years ago, so long as the name of the firm, the nature of the business and the address of the office or store at which it was transacted were plainly set forth, the customer was satisfied; but in these days, when almost everyone is looking for something new in designs or styles, a successful printer has to be an artist to a great extent, and capable of designing and executing work which was formerly considered to be confined to engraving or lithography. A glance at the specimens of typography now appearing in the pages of THE INLAND PRINTER will be sufficient to confirm our statement. Patrons of the printing profession look for and expect something neat, tasty and attractive, and the learner should educate himself up to the requirements of the age.

In the classes of work above referred to there is plenty of scope for the display of such ability as the printer possesses. In business cards, for instance, rule and border work, flourishes and ornaments can be combined in such a manner as to make the work almost a "thing of beauty" and a "joy for ever." But care must be taken lest a too liberal use of embellishments destroys the prime object of the work, namely: its utility as a business announcement. Always take care that the type and ornamentation agree. If light-faced type is used, hair-line rules and flourishes should be combined therewith, and if heavy, bold-faced types are used, then a more prominent style of ornamentation may be adopted. Have a plan settled in your mind or sketched out on paper before you begin composition; otherwise you may have to undo your work when half completed and begin all over again. Let the lines be so proportioned as to length and prominence, that no two or more will "clash." In other words, do not have two or more lines of the same length and strength close together or following each other. If possible, let each line be of a different length, but so arranged as to produce a pleasing effect.

In letter-heads, note-heads and bill-heads, there is usually a large amount of space to be filled with a small quantity of reading matter. In such work as this, scrolls, shields, medallions and geometrical figures of all kinds can be advantageously employed, and where an office is furnished with a moderate supply of the many labor-saving inventions of the present day, such as rule-cutters, mitering machines, curvers, etc., these designs can be executed without an extravagant expenditure of time. Great care must be used in justifying work of this character, and as little cardboard or paper used as possible, or the work is liable to be thrown out of shape in locking up. Where designs in rule-work are used it is best to lock up very gently and pour a thin preparation of plaster into the

interstices, which will set in drying and make the form almost as immovable as an electrotype.

Circulars are in many cases set according to the instructions of the customer ordering them, and the compositor has to obey, whether his ideas coincide with those of the customer or not. When the choice of type and style is left to the compositor, he should read carefully the copy to see whether anything needs to be displayed, or whether it is simply a straightforward statement from beginning to end. If there is a great deal of matter to be got into a certain space it is a good plan to set a line of the type thought most suitable, then count the number of words to a line of type and compare the same with the number of words and lines in the copy. By this means a calculation can be made of the exact space which the matter will occupy. In determining the size of type to be used, always incline to the one that will admit of being spaced with leads or slugs, for a circular set in brevier single or double leaded looks far nicer than one set in pica or long primer solid. If a circular has to be well displayed, the type used for display lines should agree somewhat with the body-type selected. Thus, with old-style body-type, display lines should be in light-face Gothics, Celtics, Latin or old-style Antiques, etc., as such types agree better with old-style letter than heavier faces of display letter would. If the lines have to be widely spaced the spacing between words should be regulated accordingly. Thus, if a nonpareil space is to be used between lines the words should be spaced with not less than en quads. Even spacing goes a great way towards making a circular look well, and we have heard some good printers assert that "*everything* depends upon the spacing"; but we are not prepared to go so far as that, for a badly set job cannot be made to look good, no matter how well it may be spaced. But the spacing of work should be carefully attended to, as it is attention to details that makes a good workman.

Sometimes circulars have to be printed in two or more colors, and how to get the different forms made up so as to register has often been a source of annoyance to the inexperienced printer. In order to make a good job the whole thing should be set up in one form at first. When the style is approved and the job O.K'd, take one or two proofs of it on *dry* paper, lift out the portions intended for printing in colors and fill their places with quads, slugs or leads to the exact size of the matter taken out, so that the lines remaining in the key form will not vary from the position they occupied before being disturbed. It will then be a comparatively easy matter to space out the lines of the color form by using the dry proof-sheet as a guide, and almost perfect register can thus be secured.

Covers of price lists or catalogues furnish plenty of ground for the display of artistic designs, and some very creditable work has been done in this direction. But what has been done need not deter the rising generation of printers from showing us what they can do, for it is possible they may as much excel printers of the present as those of the present have excelled those of the past.

Catalogue, price list and table work have already been treated of in former articles, and though there are many other matters relating to a printer's education that might be touched upon or referred to, it is much better that they should be practically illustrated and explained, and very few printers will refuse to show a learner how to do work which may perplex him.

By gaining all the information possible in relation to their work, and experimenting in order to prove the correctness of the same, the rising generation of printers should be well fitted to take the place of the veterans, who will soon be called upon to quit forever the frames they have so long occupied. Let your aim be to excel in everything, and your rule of action that "whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

TRIBUTE TO THE PRESS.

THE Board of Management of the New Orleans Exposition has promulgated the following tribute to the press of the country:

The management of the World's Exposition desires to express to the press of the country and of the world its profound appreciation of the active interest it has taken in the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, and of the invaluable aid it has so cheerfully and gratuitously rendered the great enterprise.

Manifestly it is quite impossible to advertise an international exposition in all the papers of even the United States without the expenditure of vast sums of money in excess of the amount available, and the management feels called upon to make this explanation to the press in order that it may understand why the Exposition has not been placed before the world in the ordinary way of advertising.

The extraordinary and most generous spirit shown by the press everywhere in furthering the Exposition, and in aiding to make it a World's Fair in the broadest sense of the term is most gratifying, and the director-general takes this occasion to return his grateful thanks therefor.

Two suites of rooms, six apartments, have been set aside in the Main Building for the use of the press, as reception rooms, library and headquarters, and space has been designated adjoining Music Hall and on Music Hall Gallery overlooking the main entrance of Main Building for the accommodation of such representatives of the press of the world as may honor us with their presence.

THE government printing-office will receive sealed proposals for furnishing paper for the public printing until January 14, 1885, under the following conditions:

Proposals to be opened before, and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the government, the committee reserving to itself the right to reject any and all bids, as its judgment of the best interests of the government may dictate. The contracts will be entered into for supplying such quantities of paper as may be needed during the year, and no more. The estimated quantities set forth in detail in the schedule comprise: 50,000 reams machine-finish printing paper, 24 by 38; 5,000 reams machine-finish printing paper 38 by 48; 6,000 reams sized and super-calendered printing paper, 24 by 38; 1,000 reams sized and super-calendered printing paper, 38 by 48; 5,000 reams sized and super-calendered printing paper, different sizes; 6,000 reams sized and super-calendered printing paper, 24 by 32; 8,000 reams sized and super-calendered printing paper, different sizes; 4,500 reams sized and super-calendered, white or tinted printing paper, different sizes; 5,000 reams map paper, different sizes and weights; 29,500 reams white writing paper, different sizes and weights; 5,300 reams colored writing paper, different sizes and weights; 1,700 reams cover paper, different sizes and weights; 1,000 reams manilla paper, different sizes and weights; 100,000 pounds of best plate paper, different sizes and weights; 600 reams Anchor tissue writing paper, 20 by 30; 65,000 sheets imitation parchment, different sizes; 900,000 sheets glazed bond paper; 1,000,000 sheets card-board, different colors, sizes, weights, etc.

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANAC.

IN Parton's life of Franklin occurs an interesting chapter about the famous "Poor Richard's Almanac":

Every printer in the colonies appears to have published an almanac. In December, 1732, Franklin gave the Pennsylvanians the first number of that most renowned of all almanacs, *Poor Richard*, price five pence. It was a rare success. Three editions were sold in a month. The average sale for twenty-five years was 10,000 copies a year. And now, after the lapse of a hundred and thirty years, we find persons willing to give $20 for a single number, and several hundred dollars for a complete set. Nay, the reading matter of several of the numbers has been republished within these few years; and that republication already begins to command the price of a rarity. Most of the colonial writers, after 1733, quote *Poor Richard*, all of whose choice utterances were reprinted over and over again in the colonial press, from Boston to Charleston. Mrs. John Adams quotes him in one of her admirable letters of 1777. "That saying of Poor Richard," she says, "often occurs to my mind: 'God helps those who help themselves.'"

Franklin wrote the preface for each almanac as it appeared annually for twenty-five years. "The ninth preface descants upon the rivals *Poor Will* and *Poor Robin* which the success of *Poor Richard* had called into being, and ridicules the rage of his enemies, but all in the most perfect good humor."

The great sale of the first number of *Poor Richard* placed at command of the printer thereof a little superfluous capital, which he invested wisely. One of his journeymen he sent to Charleston, where there was no printer, and furnished him with a press and type, on condition of receiving one-third of the profits of the business. The scheme succeeded, and he afterward promoted many of his best workmen in the same manner. "Most of them," he remarks, "did well, being enabled at the end of our term (six years) to purchase the types of me and go on working for themselves, by which means several families were raised. Partnerships often finish in quarrels; but I was happy in this, that mine were all carried on and ended amicably, owing, I think, a good deal to the precaution of having very explicitly settled in our articles everything to be done by, or expected from, each partner, so that there was nothing to dispute, which precaution I would therefore recommend to all who enter into partnership."

In 1736, when he had been several years in business, and had given proof upon proof that he had the best head in Pennsylvania, he was thought worthy to serve the public in no higher capacity than clerk to the General Assembly, the legislature of the colony, an office of little emolument and no great honor. The place, however, was advantageous to him, as it secured to him the public printing. The first year, he tells us, he was elected unanimously, but the second his election was opposed by an influential member who had another candidate in view. Franklin, nevertheless, was chosen.

Franklin held the post of clerk to the assembly for more than fourteen years. The year after his first election he was appointed postmaster of Philadelphia, an office that was valuable to him only as affording better facilities for procuring news and distributing his Gazette. These two offices gave him advantages over all other printers and editors. Thenceforward he had nothing to do but hold on the even tenor of his way, and wisely use what he easily gained.

In another article we shall give some specimens of the wit and wisdom of "Poor Richard's Almanac."

RAPID STEEL PLATE PRINTING.

One of the latest official acts of the late Secretary Folger was the signing of an order adopting a new system by which the steel engraved securities of the government are executed on a steam rotary press. Results have been obtained by this press which it was thought impossible to accomplish, namely, the printing from a steel plate, curved on a cylinder, which is inked, wiped and polished automatically. Until this invention was perfected, after sixty years of experimenting, printing from steel-engraved plates was done on hand presses. It was not possible to turn off more than 500 sheets on a press daily, and the plate had to be wiped, polished and inked after each impression, and two people were required to do the work. On the new press one man can work off 1,200 or 1,500 per hour, or 10,000 per day, the number being limited only by the skill of the feeder. It has been adopted for the bureau of printing and engraving for the treasury department, after three years' trial, although foreign governments have used the same for several years. The press is now in use in the government printing offices in Berlin, St. Petersburg and Stockholm. It has been necessary for protection to carry on experimenting and construction privately, and the first exhibition was given on the 9th inst., to members of the press, at the Homer Lee Bank Note Company's works, Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway, New York, where it is now printing United States postal notes. The steel plate remains fixed in the press and forms a segment upon the surface of the cylinder, to which it clings and curves. The plate receives the ink from a series of rollers which it passes in its continuous revolution. Opposite this inking apparatus is the impression cylinder; extending over this is the blank sheet of paper firmly held by grippers. Every third recover the plate arrives opposite it, and the pressure applied takes from the engraved lines of the steel plate the ink, which has been deposited and left there, after the surface has been polished by four ingeniously contrived pads, that do the work as well as can be done by the hands of a skilled workman. Although the press weighs nearly ten tons, it is so well balanced that it can be run by a half-inch belt, or one-half the width of an ordinary sewing machine belt, and at a cost, it is said, of only two and a half cents per day.

COLOR PRINTING.

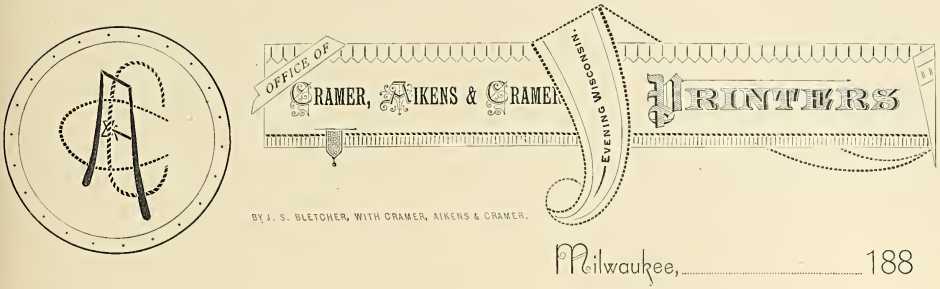
The Universal Printing Company, London, have recently introduced a process, called after its inventor the Hoeschotype, for the photographic reproduction of colored pictures. Five colors are used in this process—yellow, red, blue, gray and black; these five form the base of a large key map of tints, each one divided into five grades, containing, so to speak, respectively one, two, three, four and five fifths of any of these colors. In combining these tints by printing two or more above each other, a large variety of over 1,600 shades are produced; the colors must, of course, be transparent for this purpose.

To reproduce a picture, for instance a portrait, the painted original is at first photographed and copies printed. One of these copies is now taken in hand by an artist, who by means of his color scale ascertains for each spot in the picture the amount of yellow contained, and he covers that particular spot with an equivalent shade of gray, painting out with white at the same time all those parts of the photographic print which in the picture are to contain no yellow. This process finished, a negative is produced from this painted sheet, and a print taken on sensitized gelatine mounted upon plate glass. It will be understood that this gelatine print only represents a picture of those parts in which the artist wishes yellow to appear, and in different degrees of density. In other words, after this gelatine is washed and rolled up with yellow transparent pigment, an impression can be taken from it on paper.

In a similar manner gelatine printing surfaces are prepared of the rest of the colors—red, blue, gray, and finally black; they are all printed one above the other on one sheet in perfect register, and the result is a reproduction of the original colored picture, as near as the skill of the artist who prepared the copies for the colored plates and the perfection of pigments will admit. Tedious though this process appears, and depending as it does on the skill of an artist, the result is admirable. The glass plates carrying the gelatine film are placed upon the bed of what appears a well built litho press. The ink used is very stiff, and the inking operation, performed in the usual way by rollers, is repeated twice for every one impression to insure perfect distribution. The sheets are laid on to exact register, and printing by power is performed at the rate of about one hundred copies per hour. The presses are capable of printing up to 25 by 35 inches in color, and if smaller subjects are worked, two or more can be placed on one plate.

MESSRS. PEARS, of London, of soap renown, on the occasion of the late Lord Mayor's Show, offered $2,500 to the authorities if they would allow the three elephants in the procession to be painted white with words "Pears' Soap" in red on the sides. The proposition was declined.

SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.





Executed by Chas. Burrows, Schenectady, N. Y.





Executed by Jasper Pierce, with Brown, Pettibone & Kelly, Chicago.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES. TYPE FOUNDERS.

PENCILINGS

PATENT APPLIED FOR.

8A,24a PARAGON PENCILINGS. $6 65

Yes·the·Year·is·growing·Old
And·his·eye·is·pale·and·bleared!
Death,·with·frosty·hand·and·cold,
Plucks·the·old·Man·by·the·Beard!

Through·woods·and·Mountain·Passes
The·winds·like·Anthems·roll;
They·are·chanting·solemn·masses,
Singing·"Pray·for·his·poor·Soul!"

And·the·Hooded·Clouds·like·Friars,
Tell·their·beads·in·drops·of·Rain,
And·patter·their·doleful·Prayers!
But·their·Prayers·are·all·in·vain!

There·he·stands·in·the·foul·weather,
The·foolish·fond·Old·Year!
Crowned·with·Flowers·and·with·Heather
Like·weak·despised·Lear!

8A,24a PARAGON PENCILINGS, NO. 2. $5 85

Yes·the·Year·is·growing·Old
And·his·eye·is·pale·and·bleared!
Death·with·frosty·hand·and·cold,
Plucks·the·old·man·by·the·Beard!

And·the·Hooded·Clouds·like·Friars,
Tell·their·beads·in·drops·of·Rain,
And·patter·their·doleful·Prayers!
But·their·Prayers·are·all·in·vain!

LONG PRIMER IN PREPARATION.

Mabel E. Lawthorn.

Daniel R. Knox.

ESTABLISHED IN 1861.

A. ZEESE & CO.

ELECTROTYPERS,

Relief Plate and Photo-Engravers,

155 & 157 DEARBORN STREET,

CHICAGO.

Every description of work in our line executed promptly, in the best manner, at moderate prices.

For specimens of our work, we refer to THE ELECTROTYPE JOURNAL published by us, showing the

LATEST and CHOICEST DESIGNS of CUTS, ORNAMENTS, BORDERS, Etc.,

WHICH HAVE A MARKET IN BOTH HEMISPHERES.

Estimates and information on work in our line cheerfully furnished.

MESSRS. GEO. MATHER'S SONS, Sixty John Street, New York, manufacture fine Printing Ink of all colors, and many of the best printers give their goods preference over all others.

For sale by all first-class dealers in Printing Material everywhere.

The Radiating Sheet Supporters.

Is the latest and best device in the world for feeding and registering paper, cards, envelopes, etc., on platen printing presses.

They are made in nine sizes and are adapted to any make or size of press.

Anyone can affix them to the platen by hand where they will remain ready for use. They hold rigidly, and do not damage the platen paper. They are adjustable to the finest degree and to all positions. They answer for every description of work and feed perfectly smooth and easy.



Unsought Testimony.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5, 1884.

MR. E. L. MEGILL:

DEAR SIR,—On the 13th ult. I bought a set of your "Radiating Sheet Supporters." To say that I am pleased with them is but faintly to express it. They are perfection. On all kinds of close register work, like printing in several colors, they do not shift *any*, and allow of new platen sheets being put on the press without disturbing the register. All progressive printers cannot do without them when once used.

Yours, etc.,
N. F. CARRYL,
64 College Place, New York City.

Sizes ..	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	inches long.
Prices..	$2.50	2.55	2.60	2.65	2.70	2.75	2.80	2.85	2.90	complete set.
For the	6x9	7x11	8x12	9x13	10x15	11x17	12x18	13x19	14x22	press.

These prices include the Side Supporter.

E. L. MEGILL,

PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER,

60 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

HEADQUARTERS FOR MEGILL'S PATENT,

Brass Gauge Pins, 40c. per doz.
Adjustable Steel Gauge Pins, 60c. per doz.
Spring Tongue Gauge Pins, $1.20 per doz., 40c. per set.
Improved Extension Feed Guides, $1.00 per set.
Wire Gauge Pins, 25c. per doz.
Lightning Sheet Adjusters, $1.20 to $2.00 per set.
Radiating Sheet Supporters, $2.50 to $2.90 per set.
Parallel Feed Guides. Prices according to style of press.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED. Established 1804. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO.

CHICAGO: 154 Monroe St.
NEW YORK: 63-65 Beekman St.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

NEWSPAPER DRESSES. JOB OFFICE OUTFITS.

OUR BOOK AND NEWSPAPER **TYPE** *Cast from the BEST QUALITY of DURABLE METAL*

For Wear, Accuracy and Finish, EXCELLED BY NONE.

—OUR ORIGINAL DESIGNS—

In JOB, DISPLAY TYPE and SCRIPTS are so varied that we can fit out a Complete Office in our own type.

Type of other Founders furnished when desired.

Printing Presses, Printing Inks, Paper Cutters.

ON HAND, A FULL LINE OF

CASES, CABINETS, STANDS, GALLEYS, IMPOSING STONES,

ETC.

CHICAGO BRANCH. } CHAS. B. ROSS, Manager. { No. 154 Monroe St.

GEO. E. LLOYD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FOLDING MACHINES,

ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY,

AND

GENERAL PRINTERS' MACHINISTS,

68 WEST MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. McALLASTER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF AND JOBBERS IN.

ADVERTISING CARDS,

FOLDERS, BEVEL EDGE CARDS,

NOVELTIES, SCRAP PICTURES, FRINGED GOODS, &C.

196 & 198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

Illustrated Catalogue sent free to any Address.
Liberal discount to Printers.

JOHN ANGUS, Pres't. FRANZ GINDELE, Manager.
CHAS. W. GINDELE, Sec'y and Treas.

THE

FRANZ GINDELE PRINTING CO.

Printing in all Modern Languages.

☞Translations made by competent parties.

FACILITIES FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK.

140–146 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

Telephone No. 62.

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION

NEWSPAPER

PRINTING, FOLDING & MAILING

Done upon Short Notice, and at Reasonable Prices.

NEWSPAPER WORK OF ALL KINDS A SPECIALTY.
☞Give us a Call.☜

271 & 273 FRANKLIN STREET.

E. P. DONNELL & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

158–160 SOUTH CLARK STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE INLAND PRINTER,

$1.50 A YEAR.

COFFIN, DEVOE & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

B-R-O-N-Z-E-S

GOLD, SILVER AND FANCY COLORS.

Price, from $1.00 to $6.00 per Pound.

176 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE INLAND PRINTER,

$1.50 A YEAR.

BOSTON. ESTABLISHED 1830. NEW YORK.

J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS,

LITHOGRAPHIC ART PUBLISHERS,

Works at Harrison Square, Mass.

WESTERN BRANCH,

NOS. 156 & 158 MONROE STREET,

CHICAGO.

ROBERT J. LESTER, MANAGER.



CLAUDE D. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER OF

ENVELOPES & FINE STATIONERY.

SPECIALTY: BEVELED EDGE CARDS

OF ALL SIZES.

164 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

W. B. CONKEY,

BOOKBINDER.

PAMPHLETS MY SPECIALTY.

163 AND 165 DEARBORN STREET,

CHICAGO.

SNIDER & HOOLE,

BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS,

152 MONROE STREET,

CHICAGO.

101 & 103 WALNUT STREET,

CINCINNATI, O.

STANDARD NEWSPAPER UNION.

"A NEW BROOM SWEEPS CLEAN."

Partly Printed Sheets equal in all respects to those of any older house.

FOR TERMS AND SAMPLES WRITE TO

STANDARD NEWSPAPER UNION,

CHICAGO, ILL.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE INLAND PRINTER,

$1.50 A YEAR.



ZINCOTYPE, BY R. BENECKE.

FROM THE ORIGINAL STIGMATYPE IN POSSESSION OF THE CENTRAL TYPE FOUNDRY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Zincotype is a relief plate obtained by first taking a negative of any drawing, etc., which, however, must be in black and white; then by coating a well polished zinc plate with bichromatized albumen, drying it, exposing it under the negative, rolling it up in fatty ink, developing and etching it, eating away the non-exposed parts with diluted nitric acid until sufficient relief is obtained, the Zincotype is the result.

The Stigmatype is a printing block made from dots of different diameters, somewhat like the mosaic work of the ancients.

Mr. Benecke's location is 605 Chestnut St., St. Louis.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

BY S. W. FALLIS.

IV.

THE ink with which the cuts in the "Biblia Pauperium" (or "Poor Preacher's Bible" as it is frequently called), have been printed, is evidently a kind of distemper of a brownish hue, but lighter in color than that used in printing the "History of the Virgin," and darker than in the "Apocalypsis." The ink in all the block books seems to have been applied to the cuts by means of a brush, and the impression made by means of friction on the back of the leaf, which is plainly evident from the glossy or smooth appearance immediately behind the relief engraved work, while the intaglio portion does not have the appearance of undergoing any friction whatever.

The manner in which the cuts in the "Biblia Pauperium" are engraved, and the attempts at shading effects, induce and justify the conclusion that the book is not as old as either the "Apocalypsis" or the "History of the Virgin."

By carefully investigating different opinions and pretended proofs, and in the absence of any positive dates, Jackson is of the opinion that this "Biblia Pauperium" is the production of Dutch or Flemish artists, sometime between 1440 and 1460.

Two manuscript copies of a work from which the engraved "Biblia Pauperium" is but little more than an abstract, are in the National Library at Paris. The work seems to have been known in France and Germany long before block printing was introduced; hence the "Poor Preacher's Bible" as printed from engraved blocks was simply a cheaply multiplied form of producing a work of uncertain date.

The book usually called the "Speculum Humanæ Salvotionis"— the Mirror of Human Salvation — which is credited by Junius to Lawrence Coster, has been the subject of more frequent discussions among bibliographers and writers, who have made a study of the origin of printing than any other work. These discussions and speculations are so varied without any definite facts to sustain any of the theories advanced, and as there are no positive proofs of when, where and by whom it was produced, we shall not dwell on this point, but endeavor to give some description of the book itself, which is a positive and existing fact.

The "Speculum" is a small folio without date or printer's name. There are four editions known, and all contain the same engravings. Two of these editions are in Latin and two in Dutch.

The Latin editions contain sixty-three leaves, five of which are occupied by a preface, and on the other fifty-eight are printed the cuts and explanatory text.

The Dutch editions contain the same number of cuts, but have only sixty-two leaves, the preface occupying but four leaves in all the editions. The leaves are printed on one side only. Besides the four editions above referred to, that have been ascribed to Coster, and have commanded so much controversy, there are three or four others in which the cuts are more coarsely engraved and in all probability executed in Germany at a later period. There is also a quarto edition of the "Speculum" containing the same identical cuts as the four folio editions credited to Coster, and printed by John Veldener, at Culenborg, in 1483.



Fig. 6.

The four controverted editions are supposed to hold a middle place between block books, which are wholly executed, both cuts and text, by the wood engraver, and books printed with movable types, for in three of the editions of the "Speculum" the cuts are printed by means of friction as in the earlier block books, while the type impressions have been printed by means of a press, and in the other of the four editions the cuts are printed as the other three by friction, and also twenty pages of the text are printed from engraved wood blocks in the same manner, while the text on the remaining pages is printed from movable type by means of a press.

There are fifty-eight cuts in the "Speculum," each of which is divided in two sections by a slender perpendicular column in the center. The cuts in all the sections are placed at the top of the page, and underneath them in two columns is the explanatory text. Under each section, in the small parallel tablet between base of columns, the title of the subject is engraved on the block in Latin.

The accompanying, Fig. 6, is a fac-simile of the right hand section of the first cut in the "Speculum."

The title of the subject, as is the case in all the cuts, is engraved in the tablet beneath. The subject in Latin, and translated reads, "God created man after his own image and likeness." The first two lines

in the explanatory text underneath this cut are when translated : —

> "The woman was in paradise for a man a help meet made,
> From Adam's rib created as he asleep was laid."

The cuts in all the editions are printed in a light brown color, which has been mixed with water and readily yields to moisture, and the impressions undoubtedly have been made by means of friction, as in the other and former block books, while the lower part of the pages of the editions that have the text printed with movable types do not bear the appearance of friction printing, and the ink with which the text is printed is full-bodied and compounded with oil.

The plan of the "Speculum" is similar to that of the "Poor Preacher's Bible," and is equally entitled to be called a "History of the Old and New Testament." A number of the illustrations in the two books are treated in a similar manner, but Jackson says that the design in no single instance is the same. The most of the subjects are from the Bible or the Apocrypha, yet there are two or three of the illustrations which the designer has taken from profane history.

The editions of the "Speculum" here referred to are only a portion of a larger work with the same title, and illustrated with similar designs which had been known long before, in manuscript. Heineken says he has seen a copy in the Imperial Library at Vienna, which appeared to belong to the twelfth century. The manuscript work complete contained forty-five chapters in rhyming Latin, prefixed by an introduction containing a list of them; each of the first forty-two chapters contain four subjects, the first of which is the principal subject, and the other three illustrative and descriptive of the first; to each of the chapters were two drawings, which as in the printed editions consists of two sections. The last three chapters each contain eight subjects, and each subject is embellished with a design. The whole number of separate illustrations in the work was one hundred and ninety-two, while the printed folio editions contain but fifty-eight cuts, or one hundred and sixteen separate illustrations.

Though the "Speculum" from the time of the publication of Junius' work in 1588 had been claimed for Coster, no writer either for or against the claim particularly directed their attention to the manner of the execution of the work until Fournier, who in 1758 in his "Dissertation on Origin and Progress of the Art of Wood Engraving," published some particulars respecting the "Speculum," which induced Meerman and Heineken to speculate on the priority of the different editions. However, Mr. Ottley has proven to a certainty that the suppositions of both the above writers regarding the priority of the editions of the "Speculum" are absolute errors.

(*To be continued.*)

To improve India ink for drawing, so that even the thickest lines will quickly dry, add one part of carbolic acid to eighty of the India ink. If, by mistake, too much has been added, it may be rectified by putting in more India ink. If the mixture is properly performed, the ink is as easy to draw with as it is without carbolic acid, but dries quickly, and may even be varnished without discharging.

THE POOR OLD PRINTER.

BY S. T. BATES.

A poor old printer stands silent and glum,
With types well pois'd 'tween finger and thumb,
And eyes slanting up expressive of doubt
If the words he has set are clearly made out,
And a look on his face that tells of his scorn
Of the old fashioned quill and ink in a horn,
And the scrawls on his copy, meant to be words,
That look like the tracks of snails or of birds.

He strains his eyes, and rubs up his hair,
He bites his mustache, and searches with care,
But patience and learning and good natured will
Won't turn into sense these words with a quill.
He peers up and down for the cap letter O
As a key to the noun that puzzles him so—
He spies out a letter and has it he thinks,
When, lo! it's an *i* in the spelling of sphinx!

He rubs up his glasses and starts off again
To get at the thread of the intricate train,
And a tear trickles down on the end of his nose
As he carefully quarries the words of the prose.
He's doubtful of *p* and the *f* and the j—
"They're made just alike!" he whispers to say—
"*Writ with blue ink on the end of a quill*
By a government clerk, with his usual skill!"

He reads along further to get at the gist,
And scans very closely each pothook and twist;
But he finds that the *q* is made like the *g*,
And the *r* and the *v* exactly agree;
And as to the caps, why the *J* is an *I*,
And that *H* is an *A* there's none will deny;
For the *F* he has *T*, and sometimes the *L*,
And which one is meant he can't always tell.

He finds, now, an *l* that it looks like a *t*,
And an *i* undotted, which answers for *e*;
And the *u* and the *n* are always alike,
And look just as though they were made with a pike.
If he wishes for *h*, it's a very good *k*,
But that never stands very much in his way;
But the *a* and the *o*, when made just the same,
Are apt to confound in a tough proper name.

You may see how complete is the printer nonplussed,
But never can feel his thorough disgust,
Nor the dread that awaits the proofreader's skill
When the poor fellow's copy is writ with a quill.
The characters found on the tombs of Luxore
Still live in the hand of Ben Perley Poore,
And the artistic script on Belshazzar's wall
Is fairly outdone by Bob Ingersoll!

The Lowell and Holmes and Whittier quill
Has made the world cry and laugh at its will;
But, like gold to the mine, or pearl in the shell,
It taketh much labor to quarry it well.
The words that are said about each little line
You may think are profane or truly divine;
But you never may know, nor never can guess
What trouble it is to correct for the press!

O, man of great genius! think not of thyself
When wooing the muse for honor and pelf,
But strive to obtain the printer's good will
By writing quite plain, but *not* with a quill!
Think always of him who works in the night
By glare and the flare of the hot gaslight,
Whose days are all told while yet he is young—
Who dieth unknown, while thy glory is sung!

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor: INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 16, 1884.

Your Detroit correspondent, in the November number of THE INLAND PRINTER, conveys the impression, rather vaguely, it is true, that there is something crooked in the office of Carlon & Hollenbeck, of this city. I refer to the printing of the R. L. Polk & Co. Gazetteer. Messrs. Carlon & Hollenbeck did the composition and presswork of the same, and there is not a better union office in the country than this same establishment. F. A. L.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

To the Editor: TORONTO, Dec. 23, 1884.

Business is very dull in this city at present; in fact, in a worse position than for a number of years back.

The *Mail* is being boycotted by the Trades Council, and especially by the Knights of Labor section of the Council. In connection with the *Mail* boycotting, the Typographical Union took advantage of Sir John A. McDonald's presence in the city, at the Conservative Convention, and appointed a committee to wait on the honorable gentleman and to press on him the necessity of having the *Mail* (the government organ) rescind their resolution requiring all employés to renounce all labor organizations. They were told by the premier that he would use his personal influence with the managers of the *Mail* to have the obnoxious resolution rescinded.

The *Presbyterian Review*, a new religious weekly, has just been issued.

A Milwaukee printer claims to be the oldest continuous typesticker in the United States. Guelph, Ontario, claims the oldest continuous printer in either the United States or Canada. His name is Gordon, and has retired, after having set type for about sixty years. His age is seventy-eight, and he worked for twenty years in one office.

McKay Bros., late managers of the *Mail* job department, have opened an office for fine printing, and are doing a rushing business.

No. 91.

HOW TO ABSORB THE OVER-SUPPLY.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1884.

More and more does the problem, how to find employment for willing hands, call for solution. Closer and closer comes the question, how to relieve the labor market from the over-supply which even in the midst of general activity tends to keep wages below what they should be, and is held as a menace over the working people, who are suspected of not being altogether satisfied with the condition of things prevailing.

Labor-saving machinery makes cheaper the work of flesh and blood. Steel and iron, and steam and electricity have largely taken the place of muscle, of brain, we may perhaps say. Each invention found feasible does the work of many thousands of men, who are then cast adrift, to seek a living in other channels. The result is the large surplus of labor which is reported from every industrial center.

What is the remedy for this? Is there any? Let us see. The introduction of machinery obviates the necessity of long hours of labor, and all the work heretofore necessary to be done in ten hours might easily be performed in eight. Why not, then, make eight hours a day's work? Why not? Is there any sound, logical reason why the work on hand should not be divided among those able and willing to do it? I can conceive none. Can you? A general determination to work only eight hours a day would necessitate the employment of a force greater by 25 per cent than is at present engaged in industrial pursuits. I believe that would dispose of the surplus of labor which now threatens the stability of prevailing wages.

How can we carry such determination into practice? By a universal resolve to demand a day's wages for a day of eight hours on and after a certain date. The federation of trades and labor unions of the United States and Canada has taken the initiative by fixing the first day of May, 1886, as the date after which the eight hour law shall go into practical operation. It is a wise determination, and I hope each national organization will at its next session indorse the action already taken. Let every man cease work, let every hammer drop, let every wheel of industry stand still on the May day of 1886, and my word for it, the employers of labor will hasten to acknowledge that eight hours work is sufficient in exchange for a fair day's wages. A. D.

FROM NEW YORK.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, January 4, 1885.

The annual election of the union took place on the 10th ult., and resulted in quite a change of the officers, who are to guide its course for the ensuing year. Thos. J. Robinson, who ran for sergeant-at-arms, was the only officer reëlected, he having polled the largest vote of any candidate—1,288. Mr. James M. Duncan, of the *Herald* was elected president, and Theodore C. Wildman, of J. J. Dunn's Publishing House, secretary. The gentlemen who will represent No. 6 at the International Convention are Thos. F. Scully, of the *Graphic;* Wm. Graydon, Jr., of the *Star;* Harry Mills Cole, and Sherman Cummin, of the *Herald*, the former about as well known in Chicago as in New York. The total vote polled shows a falling off of 236 from that of last year, when 2,392 votes were cast; which is not a discouraging showing when we consider the dullness of the past six or eight months. The custom of voting in chapels is still adhered to, and of the 2,156 votes cast, 1,868 were cast in 86 different chapels, showing that there are many offices where the members of the organization are allowed freedom to conduct their affairs without antagonism from the employers. In looking over the list of chapels which failed to vote this year, the most prominent is that of the *Tribune*, which last year polled 69 votes—the voters are still with us, but the enemy has possession of the office. Next is that of the *Commercial Advertiser*, which had appeared on the lists ever since the system was started, but was "ratted" last August. We also miss Appleton's, which is transferred to the jurisdiction of the new union formed in Brooklyn, and *Truth*, which has been laid up for repairs. Among the new chapels formed during the year is that of the Concord Publishing Co., a coöperative enterprise, which is so much a success as to be entitled to cast nine votes before it is as many months old.

Mr. Michael Carroll, president of Chicago Union, has been with us the past few days, and appears to be enjoying himself and making many friends. He was present at a small gathering of printers on Wednesday last, when Mr. John W. Touey was presented with a gold-headed cane by the employés of the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, as a token of their appreciation of his services to the union.

The new officers of the union were installed today, and the president by a unanimous vote, was directed to appoint a committee to continue the boycotting of the *Tribune* for the next year.

SIX.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1884.

As is always the case at the winding up of the year, business is decidedly flat, but we are assured that with the coming in of the new year things will take an upward turn. Let us hope so. Let us at least look on the bright side, and wear a cheerful face, for I believe as Harriet Beecher Stowe makes one of her characters say, "The smiling face of a pretty girl in the singing seats is often times a means of grace." And so I think if people would look cheerfully at the future, instead of whining about probabilities which, nine times out of ten, never happen, it would be a source of encouragement to every one, and *all* would be benefited.

The Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, still continues to publish the *Tocsin*. It has been enlarged considerably, and is now a good sized sheet. It has been indorsed by the Knights of Labor, and the endeavor is to make it the organ of trades' unionism in Philadelphia. No. 2 has also passed resolutions of sympathy with the striking weavers and shoemakers. Our observation convinces us that the shoemakers are ably led and controlled, and that they have practically won their fight.

The weavers feel certain of winning their strike, while the manufacturers say that idleness suits them, because it gives them a chance

to work off their surplus stock. The "Peace Society" is doing all it can to have the parties brought together and have the difficulties amicably adjusted.

It is safe to say that there are at least 15,000 men out of work in Philadelphia at this time. A great many unmarried men are uniting with the United States army.

The *Record* and *Ledger* almanacs have made their appearance, looking first class, typographically. We are sorry to see though, by the imprint on the *Record's* title, that Philadelphia, which supports the paper so handsomely, was not permitted to do the printing. It looks as though newspapers, like republics, are ungrateful.

The *Ledger*, which I have before spoken of as a truly Philadelphia institution, has its work done here, principally at the old and reliable house of T. R. Collins, 705 Jayne street.

Christmas passed off here about the same as Christmas usually does. The way the money disappeared, one would not think there was any stringency in the money market. At Wannamaker's grand depot, where there are 3,500 hands employed, the receipts from sales averaged $100,000 per day for some time.

Wishing you and the many readers of THE INLAND PRINTER A Happy New Year, I remain,

C. W. M.

FAST TYPESETTING.

Editor Inland Printer: PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1885.

With permission it is my intention to devote a portion of your valuable space to the subject of fast typesetting in the United States and elsewhere, although, from information gathered, one might safely take Chicago alone as the standpoint from which to compare the speed of compositors in all parts of the universe, in other words, some of the nimblest typesetters in the world are located in that city.

What is the quickest on record is the question often asked by those interested. The answer is usually a very indefinite one. By referring to the *Clipper Annual* the following paragraph will be found: "George Arensberg set 2,064 ems, solid minion, 23 ems to line, one break line to each stickful, in one hour, New York, February 19, 1870. John Henkle set 17,000 solid nonpareil in ten hours, inclusive of one hour for dinner, actual working time nine hours; office of the *Blade*, Portsmouth, Ohio, August 22, 1882. Benezman set 5,070 ems, nonpareil, ordinary newspaper measure, in three hours; Washington, December 5, 1874." This challenge was published in the New York *Herald* of February 9, 1884: "As it has been freely announced by members of the craft, especially those employed on the *Times*, that Mr. George Arensberg can 'beat all creation' in rapid typesetting, I am prepared to back Mr. Joseph McCann, a compositor at present employed on the *Herald*, in the sum of $500, to set type against any man in this city (Arensberg preferred), for from three to ten hours. Mannis J. Geary, *Herald* composing-room." Apparently this challenge was not accepted by Mr. Arensberg, and the *Herald*, in March, claimed that Mr. McCann, set up in one hour eighty-seven lines of minion, or 2,088 ems, thus beating the acknowledged champion's record of 2,064 ems. The work of the above printers is indeed wonderful, especially the feats accomplished by the veteran, Arensberg, who for the past twenty years has been recognized by the members of the craft as a phenomenal typesetter, but Chicago can boast of men equally as clever as the best of those, and, as an instance of marvelous speed, the performances of Mr. T. C. Levy may be reckoned as the quickest known. That gentleman claims having set 2,200 ems solid minion, in one hour, in the *Pioneer* newsroom, St. Paul, and 102,000 in one week at the *Inter Ocean* office, Chicago. His statement is verified by good authority.

The United States is famous for its printers, both job and news, and little can be learned elsewhere of the accomplishments of printers; no doubt, Europe and the Antipodes possess craftsmen of a high order, but we have not yet heard from them. The secretary of the London society of compositors names Mr. Harris as the quickest typesetter in England, and gives his record as 6,400 *ens* in two hours, accomplished by him on a trial at the London *Times* office. Bob Purcell, a Dublin news compositor is credited with 3,800 ens in one hour. G. W. Chase, an American, employed in the *Times* office, Cape Town, heads the list in South Africa with 3,800 *ens* in one hour. Costigan, a Montreal printer, won first prize at a type-setting match in London, Canada, with a score of 1,754 ems in one hour. Hindoos and other eastern natives, although fast typesetters generally, cannot be compared with the printers of the West.

The object in writing this letter is to learn more of the deeds of phenomenal printers, and any enlightenment on the subject will be duly appreciated by SLUGS.

FROM GERMANY.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Dec. 8, 1884.

To the Editor:

Age does not, as a general thing, improve in value the material or machinery of a printing-office. Usually it takes but a few months, or years at most, to reduce the value of such *plants* to a mere nominal sum, while the real value of the establishment is in the business which its proprietor has built up. But I have recently visited and inspected a printing-office where age does make its value. As part of the curiosities and attractions of the museum at Antwerp, these old relics are shown under the same roof with many of the finest paintings of those old masters Rubens and Vandyke, and it is certainly fitting that it should be so, for what is printing but reproduction, like painting, of that which originates in and flits through the brains.

This old printing-office here referred to, was founded in the year 1565 by Christopher Plantin. At his death there was in his printing-office about 45,000 lbs. of type in seventy-three different kinds or fonts. He had in use at this date seven presses, which number was increased to fifteen in the year 1575, and twenty-two in the year following. This number was afterwards reduced by sale to sixteen. But it must be regarded as a wonderful thing, that at this early day in the history of printing, such a large number of presses could be employed, while the amount of type would be considered large for the use of many offices, even at the present day. There are at this time seven of these old presses preserved in the museum, two of which, by the evident marks of age upon them date back, without doubt, to the time of Plantin. Preserved by his successors as precious relics and installed today on a platform of honor, they are the most revered of these ancient implements of the craft. It is said that this printing-office, in its arrangement — the walls, windows, etc., is the same that it had in 1576.

The museum at Antwerp is established in the building occupied by the old printer Plantin — and his descendants from 1576 until 1876, in which latter year the city of Antwerp bought the building and property with the collections and printing-material it contained. It was then transformed during the next year into a public museum, and many curiosities of art and pictures added. It is now one of the attractions to the tourist at Antwerp.

One who has been accustomed to look about and inspect printing-offices, printing-presses and material, sees many things to interest and instruct while on a short trip abroad, but I doubt whether there is another instance in all Europe where such venerable relics and remains of old printing-material can be found. The cases are covered with glass, the presses free from dirt and dust, and notices are posted up forbidding visitors to touch them. I had often seen mummies preserved in glass cases, but as regards dead and forgotten printers' material, the museum at Antwerp seems a near approach to the Egyptian mummy.

Germany, and especially many points well known and celebrated along the Rhine, would probably be considered as the fountain head — the source of the great art of printing — yet she has long since ceased to be at the front and head of progress in its beauties, and has allowed younger and equally vigorous nations to lead in the art which civilizes the world. I have often wondered what some of the printers in this country would say, could they but see some of the printing-offices in Chicago, and many of the printing-machines in use in that city. There are many of the printers of this country who have never been beyond the confines of their own city or town, and could they but be transported quickly to where they could see some first class American printing-machinery, the astonishment would be great and wonderful to behold.

This city in which I write is much given to money-getting, to literature, printing and type founding. Some of its streets for long

distances are lined with palatial and magnificent looking residences. Its public squares are adorned with statues of Gutenberg, Faust and Scheffer, with statues of Goethe and Schiller, with statues of Bismarck and Kaiser Wilhelm. It has some of the largest printing-offices in Germany, and turns out good work from very slow and clumsy looking presses. It has several good type foundries, one of them, the largest on the continent; and all of them seem to be prosperous. The impress of the old printers and of the art bequeathed to the world can be seen all over this beautiful city. A. P. L.

TO PRINTERS.

We have received the following communication from Mr. Bateman, of Cincinnati, and trust his request will be generally complied with:

Fellow Craftsmen:

Although the production of books has been, for many years, so great as to lead one to infer that all subjects of any importance had been treated; although, further, the last few years have witnessed such a heavy run on books of humor as to make it seem well-nigh impossible that one of the most prolific sources of mirth—and one peculiarly adapted to the risibilities of a numerous body of men whose profession makes them keen-witted—has not even been touched.

Such, however, is the case—at any rate, so far as this country, the home of humor, is concerned—and it is in the attempt to remedy such oversight that this circular is issued.

I am, like the rest of you, a working printer, and what I purpose doing is solely to give our profession as prominent a position as it deserves in at least one department of the world of letters; in which endeavor I call upon every intelligent printer to assist me.

Briefly stated, my purpose is as follows: To collect, as far as possible, all the funny stories, witty sayings, queer happenings, lively items and every humorous anecdote of a technical character, at present floating around the printing-offices of the United States, print them in book form, and supply copies at the smallest possible price. Being in the position of manager of an office—working at the case steadily, though, like the rest of you boys—I have every facility for carrying out my part of the plan, and will do so, if every printer who reads this will do his share.

What that share is—how simple—I will explain: I ask every printer who knows anything humorous, of a technical character, to write it down and send it me as soon as possible—and by all means before March 1, 1885.

As fast as the contributions are received they will be set, and as soon as possible after the date mentioned the book will be printed and issued by me alone—to insure a moderate price for it. Length or brevity will be equally welcome; also curious designs, quaint conceits, etc. Music type can be brought into use if necessary.

The work will contain an acknowledgment of every contributor's services.

Gentlemen, my slug's on the slate. I'm waiting for copy.

Yours, fraternally, GEORGE W. BATEMAN,
206 Race St., Cincinnati.

A HAIR'S THICKNESS.

A curious little machine in the office of the chief of the stamp bureau of the postoffice department is the cause of the cancellation of the contract of the New England firm with the government for furnishing envelopes to the postoffice department. It is a queer looking contrivance, a cross between a set of butchers' scales and the ordinary grocers' scales, or rather a combination of the two. There is a large dial, like the face of a clock, with the little hand that flies around the face pointing to the figures at the side, which arranged like the figures on a clock face, with little dots between. "You see them dots?" said the gentleman in charge, inquiringly. "Well, the space between these indicates 1 16-1000th of an inch. Getting it down pretty fine, isn't it? You see this movable piece of iron here which comes down with a smooth surface upon this other solid surface? Well, the raising or lowering of that moves the pointer which runs around the dial. To test the thickness of a sheet of paper we simply place it between this movable piece and the solid surface below, and when the movable piece of iron comes down upon the paper the hand registers the true thickness of the paper. Delicate instrument? Well, I should think so. Just give me a hair from your head, will you?" Then he took a hair and slipped it deftly between the movable pieces. The hand of the dial followed the motions of the screw until it stopped at the figures twenty. "Just 20 16-1000ths of an inch in diameter," he said. "Now let me try a hair from your mustache. They are generally much larger, especially if you have been in the habit of shaving." He took up a pair of scissors and clipped off a hair from the mustache and placed it in position. The hand stopped at fifty. "50 16-1000ths of an inch thick," he said. "That shows the effect of shaving. I measured a hair from the hand of a gentleman a few minutes ago which was 40 16-1000ths thick, but those in his mustache were precisely the same thickness, the reason being that he had never shaved. Yes, that is the machine that proved that the firm making our envelopes was not fulfilling its contract," he said, as he fell back admiringly. "By this dial we can see just the thickness. By this lever, which is very much like a pair of grocer's scales, we can tell just what pressure the paper will stand. You see we have two other movable pieces of iron here, with a hole entirely through both and a plunger which passes through that hole. Well, we put the paper between those pieces which, when pressed tightly together by the lever, hold it firmly. The plunger, which passes through the opening in the two pieces of iron, encounters this paper thus firmly held. To know what the pressure is we have the plunger attached to a scale lever with a weight attached like an ordinary pair of scales, and by moving this weight out along the lever until the paper breaks, of course we can see just what the weight is that made it break. See? Very simple, after you understand it. Well, that is what the papermakers thought after they had lost an $80,000 contract by it. It was a new thing to them, but they acknowledged that they were beaten when they saw it." This delicate instrument, only recently invented, is a companion piece to the scales in the assayer's office of the treasury, by which the weight of a hair is accurately tested.—*Washington Post.*

PLEASE OBSERVE.

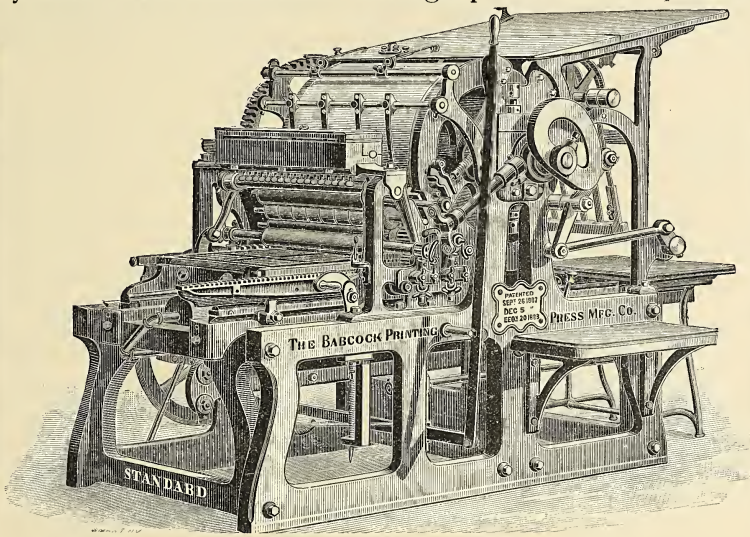
During the month of December we received no less than four hundred and thirty-seven applications for specimen copies of THE INLAND PRINTER, excepting forty-nine, none of them contained an inclosure. The price of THE INLAND PRINTER is fifteen cents per copy, and those desiring to obtain one will kindly remit that amount, otherwise their request will be unheeded. We feel that we have dealt very liberally in this direction, and anyone who desires the benefit of our efforts should furnish their mite to sustain us. Our publication is costly, and we cannot afford to distribute gratuitously that which costs time, brains and money to produce. We also take this opportunity to intimate that it is indispensable that the subscription price accompany every order.

Among the list of veteran typos in Albany, N. Y., are the following, many of whom have been at the case for over a quarter of a century, and in one case especially—that of James Hoyland, foreman of the *Daily Press and Knickerbocker*—over half a century, his first stickful of type having been set in 1833. The other veterans are: Col. John Hastings, 1840; Major James Macfarlane, 1842; Charles Woorster, Wm. Johnson, James H. Carroll, Myron H. Rooker, 1840; A. F. Chatfield, 1834; Jacob Winnie, 1840; Elias Hawley, 1834; Henry C. Winne, 1845; Danniel Manning, 1848; John G. White, 1820; Hugh McGrath, Avery Herrick, Cornelius Halloran, George Tice, John McKenna, Wm. A. Carroll, Robert Sherman, John T. Donnelly, William Walls, Isaac Pitcher, Edward Siples, Walter McCulloch, Peter Le Paige, William Lee, Dennis Feehan, Thomas Palmatier, Abe Van Patten, James Hughes, Frank Freckleton, John Parr, Francis Withers, Wm. H. A. Rooker, James Walker, George Walker, Robert E. Hart, Charles Gilmore, Geo. Chapman, Frank Burrill, Philip Steele, Edward Henly, J. H. Casey, 1830–51; H. Hopeland, Albert Bigley, Charles Staats, 1844; George Quackenbush, 1840; Thomas Doyle, Thomas Willard (now chief of police), Thomas Ward, William Leonard, Robert Manning, Andrew Murphy, Martin Curtis, Alex. McKenzie, Timothy D. Strong, Jesse De Forrest, Michael O'Brien, Richard J. Bigley, Daniel Winne, Joseph Byers, Jos. Thornton, P. F. Bray, P. O. Keyser, Michael Riley, Wm. P. Johnson (now president of the printers' union), John McMahon and Christopher Healy.—*Albany (N. Y.) Press.*

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO'S

Drum Cylinder, Two-Revolution AND Lithographic Pat. Air-Spring Presses.

New Style Elevated Fountain, allowing easier access to forms and furnishing better distribution than the old style.



Tapeless Sheet Delivery, Perfect Register, Rapid, Strong, Durable, Handsome, and Guaranteed in all respects.

BABCOCK "STANDARD" PRESSES.

These Presses are built from new designs combining strength and durability with increased capacity for speed, and embody several new and very important improvements, among them the following:

NOISELESS GRIPPER MOTION, with PERFECT REGISTER. AIR VALVE, for removing the spring when desired, and invariably restoring it when the press is started. THE SHIELD, which effectually protects the Piston and Cylinder from paper, tapes, etc., that might fall upon them and produce injury. THE PISTON can be adjusted to the size of the Air-Cylinder, so that the wear of either can be easily compensated. This easy, positive and perfect adjustment prevents leaks and vacuums and secures evenness of wear in the Air-Spring. THE ROLLER-BEARING has the following advantages: Any single roller may be removed without disturbing the others. All of the rollers may be removed and replaced without altering their "set." When desired, the form rollers may be released from contact with the distributor and type without removing the rollers from their bearings or changing their "set." THE INK FOUNTAIN is set very high, allowing easy access to the forms, and furnishes much better distribution than the old style. These presses have PATENT POSITIVE SLIDE MOTION and PATENT BACK-UP MECHANISM, and are equal to any first class presses in the market.

SIZES AND PRICES OF "STANDARD" PRESSES.

No. 1,	Size bed	19 x 24	$1,150.00	No. 5,	Size bed	29 x 42	$2,000.00
2,	"	22 x 26	1,400.00	6,	"	32 x 46	2,200.00
3,	"	25 x 31	1,600.00	7,	"	33 x 51	2,350.00
4,	"	27 x 38	1,800.00	8,	"	36 x 53	2,700.00

No. 9, Size bed 38 x 56 $3,200.00

THE BABCOCK NEW TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

DELIVERS THE SHEETS IN FRONT PRINTED SIDE UP.

In bringing out a series of Two-Revolution Presses, the BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MANUFACTURING CO. has sought to not only combine the best features known in other machines of this class, but also to add a number of valuable improvements which greatly increase the durability, usefulness and convenience of these Presses. In addition to the general features of the Babcock Drum Cylinders enumerated above, the Two-Revolution Presses *deliver the sheet in front printed side up*, without the use of either fly or swinging arms. They also have the new *backing-up motion*, enabling the pressman to back up his press while the belt is on the loose pulley and without the aid of either gears or friction—a most valuable improvement. The mechanism for raising the cylinder is remarkably simple—an important fact when the tendency to wear and lost motion in the joints is considered, and also requiring less power to run. These Presses are made very heavy for speed, and in every respect thoroughly constructed.

THE BABCOCK PATENT AIR-SPRING COUNTRY PRESS.

The best Newspaper and Job Cylinder Press for the price in the market. Size of bed 32 x 46 inches, will work a 6-column Quarto Newspaper without "cramping." It is simple, strong, and in every way splendidly constructed. It combines all the latest improvements for fast and good work, together with beauty in design and solidity in all its parts. With its other qualifications it is capable of a high rate of speed; has perfect register, fine distribution, runs easily and almost noiselessly. It is adapted to all kinds of work, having Air-Springs and Vibrators on Form Rollers. Price, $1,100. Steam Fixtures, $50 extra.

THE BABCOCK LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.

This machine has no superior. It is very heavy, and has many improvements, making it a very easy press to handle. In Register, Speed, Distribution of Color and Water, Facility in making Changes, Stillness in Operation, it is ahead of all competitors.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,
GEN'L WESTERN AGENTS.
115 & 117 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

CAMPBELL & CO.
ELECTROTYPING,
Engraving and Printers' Supplies,
59 and 61 Longworth Street,
CINCINNATI, O.

OSTRANDER & HUKE,
(Successors to Huke & Spencer)
Manufacturers of Type Machinery, Perforating Machines, Lithographic Hand Presses, Gumming Machines, Electrotype Machinery, Stereotype Machinery, Shafting, etc. Varnishing Machines, Printers' Chases, Pulleys, Machinery, Shafting, etc.
PRINTING PRESS MACHINISTS.
81 & 88 Jackson St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

MARDER, LUSE & CO.
TYPE FOUNDERS
—AND—
ELECTROTYPERS,
CHICAGO.

J. B. WIGGINS,
Engraver.
WEDDING CARDS;
SEALS,
MONOGRAMS,
48 Madison St., CHICAGO.

H. D. WADE & Co's
PRINTING INKS.
MARDER, LUSE & Co.
Agents,
CHICAGO.

INDEXED MAPS AND GUIDES
—OF—
All Countries in the World!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
RAND, MCNALLY & Co., Publishers,
Nos. 148–152 Monroe Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

DOUGLASS, THOMPSON & CO.
Merchants in all Requisites pertaining to the
Art-Science of Photography,
PHOTOGRAPHERS' BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, PUBLISHERS AND NEWSDEALERS,
Nos. 229 & 231 State Street,
CHICAGO.
GAYTON A. DOUGLASS.
HENRY G. THOMPSON.
Send for Catalogue.

CAMERON, AMBERG & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Amberg's Cabinet Letter Files.
71 & 73 Lake Street,
SEND FOR CATALOGUE. CHICAGO.

WM. H. RANNEY,
MANUACTURER OF
Printers' Rollers and Roller Composition,
10 AND 12 SEITZ BLOCK,
Entrance, 33 Congress St. West. DETROIT, MICH.

Paper Dealers!
THE BEST
Advertising Medium!
—THE—
INLAND PRINTER.

THE
WORLDS
INDUSTRIAL AND
COTTON
EXPOSITION
NEW ORLEANS.
Opening Dec. 1, 1884.
Closing May 31, 1885.
W. H. H. JUDSON,
Chief of Department
—OF—
Printing and Publishing

Type Founders!
INSERT YOUR
New Specimen Pages
IN THE
INLAND PRINTER.

O'NEILL & GRISWOLD,
EDITION BOOK BINDERS.
Especial attention given to Country Orders for Case Making, Stamped Titles, Stamped Backs, etc.
SEND FOR ESTIMATES.
Nos. 180 & 182 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

ELLACOTT & LYMAN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTERS' LEADS AND SLUGS,
By Patent Process, of Any Desired Length.
— ALSO —
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS OF BORDERS ON METAL OF PICA BODIES.
No. 16 Calhoun Place, CHICAGO, ILL.

AULT & WIBORG
MANUFACTURERS
PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS
AND VARNISHES,
CINCINNATI, OHIO

RULING, NUMBERING,
PERFORATING AND BOOKBINDING,
DONE FOR THE TRADE.
J. S. McDONALD & Co., 140-146 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

A. P. SANDBERG,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Engravers' Woods and Tools,
BOLTED BLOCKS A SPECIALTY,
Office and Factory—Nos. 86 and 88 Dearborn Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

SAMUEL BINGHAM'S SON,
MANUFACTURER OF
PRINTERS' ROLLERS,
Nos. 200 & 202 CLARK STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

J. Kunzman, Proprietor. *J. P. Trenter, Manager.*
The Chicago Brass Rule Works,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Brass Printing Material,
Such as
Brass Rule, Ellipses, Circles, Labor Saving Rule, etc.
No. 84 Market Street, Room 38, Chicago, Ill.

E. BROWN & CO.
PHOTO-ENGRAVERS,
155 & 157 Washington St., Room 34,
CHICAGO.
Send or call on us before placing your orders.

THE
British AND Colonial Printer AND Stationer
—AND—
Booksellers' Circular.
Consists of 16 pages. Illustrated. Every Thursday. Three Dollars per Year.
W. J. STONHILL,
Ludgate Circus, - - - LONDON, ENG.

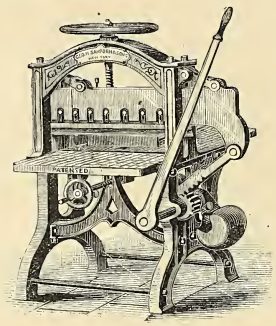
THE
INLAND PRINTER
—HAS BEEN—
ENLARGED TO FIFTY-TWO PAGES
AND COVER.
$1.50 PER YEAR. —— 75c. SIX MONTHS.

SANBORN'S

PAPER CUTTING
BOOKBINDERS'
PRINTERS' AND
PAPER BOX MAKERS'

MACHINES

COMPLETE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.



PRINTERS' CUTTER.

SANBORN MACHINES CAN BE SEEN AT
152 Monroe St., Chicago.

GEO. H. SANBORN & SONS,

69 Beekman St., NEW YORK.

Manufactory: Standard Machinery Co., Mystic River, Ct.

J. W. BUTLER PAPER COMPANY,

173 & 175 ADAMS STREET,

CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PAPERS

USED BY PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS & STATIONERS.

We respectfully solicit attention to the following popular brands of goods which we carry in stock:

FLORENCE MILLS,
WAWASA MILLS,
LAKE SHORE MILLS,
BUTLER MILLS,
ST. CHARLES MILLS,
LEDGER MILLS,

FLAT and RULED PAPERS.

L. L. BROWN'S LEDGER PAPERS.

We also have a full line of

Holiday Cards, Ball Programs, Wedding Goods

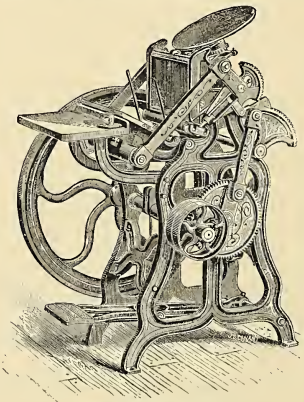
OF THE LATEST STYLES.

SPECIAL RULING done and SPECIAL SIZES OF PAPER made to order on short notice.

THE "PROUTY"

Job Printing Presses.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS IN MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.



UNEQUALED FOR SPEED, DURABILITY, EASE OF MAKING READY AND OPERATING.

(Small 8th Medium.)

Strength and Power without excessive bulk and weight. Simplicity of construction, perfect register, and beauty of design and finish.

For Illustrated Pamphlet and Specimens of Printing, address

THE PROUTY PRESS CO.

52 Federal Street, BOSTON, MASS.

PERSONALS.

MR. S. A. GIBSON, of Kalamazoo, Mich., paid our sanctum a visit a few days ago.

MR. D. M. HYDE, of Appleton, Wis., was recently in our city in connection with business interests.

WE regret to learn that Mr. Charles Huke, of the firm of Ostrander & Huke, has been indisposed for several days past.

MR. JOHN F. CLARK, of the Dickenson & Clark Paper Company, of Holyoke, Mass., recently spent a few days in our city.

MR. PRENTICE C. BAIRD, the well known paper maker, of Lee, Mass., has recently been surveying the business outlook in Chicago.

MR. A. F. WAGNER, of Freeport, Ill., made us a pleasant call during his visit to the city a few days since. Country printers, always call on us. We like to chat with you.

WE regret to state that Mr. Wm. Lindsay, of the Illinois Type Foundry, contrary to the expectations of his many friends, is still unable to attend to business, though he is slowly convalescing.

LOCAL ITEMS.

INGERSOLL & MARSH, printers, 140 South Clark street, recently had their establishment damaged by fire to the extent of $250.

THE Norway Pulp Company, of Chicago, has been incorporated with a capital of $30,000, for the purpose of manufacturing wood pulp.

THE Chicago Paper Company, now located at 140 and 142 Monroe street, expect to re-occupy their old quarters, recently burnt out, by the 15th of January.

THE J. W. Butler Paper Company is handling the production of fifteen paper mills, and is doing a good business, considering the dullness of the present times.

MANY of the calendars for 1885, produced by our printing houses, are a credit to the craft and to our city. Some of them are executed in the highest style of the art.

THE LAKESIDE PRESS has been incorporated in this city, with a capital of $10,000. The incorporators are Arther H. Gilbert, John H. Robinson and George Amberg.

THE Grand Union Printing and Publishing Co., has been incorporated in this city, with a capital of $100,000; incorporators, Wm. H. Loomis, M. A. Loomis and E. S. Barnum.

E. P. DONNELL & Co., 158 and 160 South Clark street, have organized a stock company, with $50,000 capital, and commenced business under the new organization Jan. 1, 1885.

OSTRANDER & HUKE report trade improving, and are now filling large orders for their "old style" improved Gordon presses, every portion of which is manufactured in their own establishment.

MR. J. S. THOMPSON, who has for some years past been connected with the firm of Hanscom & Co., Madison street, has recently transferred his services to the J. B. Jeffrey Printing Co. We wish him success in his new field of labor.

MR. CHAS. J. JOHNSON, formerly connected with the *Printers' Cabinet*, has formed a co-partnership with H. H. Abbott, under the firm name of Abbott & Johnson, 269 Dearborn street, for the transaction of general job printing.

STATE OF TRADE.—It gives us sincere pleasure to state that since our last issue there has been a decided change for the better in the printing business in this city, and in fact throughout the country. A visit to the business establishments connected with the trade, warrants the gratifying belief that this improvement has come to stay.

AT a recent meeting of the typographical union of this city a resolution indorsing Mr. J. S. Thompson for public printer was unanimously adopted. Similar action was taken by Pressmen's Union, No. 3. Mr. T. is an old Chicago printer, and his many friends would rejoice if the efforts now put forth in his behalf should prove successful.

THE Indexed Maps and Guides furnished by the firm of Rand, McNally & Co., of this city, have achieved not only a national but a world-wide reputation. Employing none but the most skilled artists and reliable and experienced workmen, their facilities for turning out this class of work are absolutely unexcelled. Their efforts are confined to no country or region. Wherever intelligent investigation has been employed, or reliable data obtained, these results can be secured, and the same given to the world, by application to this firm.

MR. JAS WHITE, the Chicago manager of the Friend & Fox Paper Co., 153 Wabash avenue, states that his firm is in an excellent position to supply all grades of book papers, either wove or laid, and solicits country correspondence. Book and cover papers are its specialty. It issues an extraordinary fine sample book of cover papers, which will be mailed on application.

"YES, it pays to advertise in THE INLAND PRINTER," said an acquaintance to us the other day. "From the notice given me two months ago I have received and executed orders from Austin, Texas, and Oshkosh, Wisconsin; and am now in correspondence with parties in Boston, Louisville, Janesville, Milwaukee and Cincinnati, and have reason to expect orders from all of them."

WE had the pleasure a few days ago of personally examining the working of a model of an automatic paper feeding machine, manufactured by the Sedgwick Manufacturing Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a detailed description of which appeared in our December issue. Its inventor, Mr. A. Sedgwick, who has been spending a few days in our city, combining pleasure with profit, reports that all who have witnessed its operations are highly pleased with it and predict its unqualified success.

A. ZEESE & Co., 155 and 157 Dearborn street, have just issued a tastily executed circular to the trade, calling attention to their unsurpassed facilities for promptly filling every description of electrotyping and stereotyping; also all kinds of maps, plats, diagrams, outline and other engraving, for illustrations, magazines, autographs, etc. With an experience of over thirty years in the business, and possessing one of the most thoroughly equipped establishments of the kind in the country, we take pleasure in recommending them to the patronage of the craft.

THE CHICAGO-MEXICAN FUTURE is the title of a monthly periodical about to be issued in this city by the Chicago Mexican Publishing Company. As stated in the prospectus, it is intended to make it "a purely Chicago publication, which will devote all its energies and powers exclusively to the development of business between the great metropolis of Chicago and the republic of Mexico." The first issue will appear on or about the 15th of January. All communications should be addressed to Room 14, 175 Dearborn street. It is needless to add that THE INLAND PRINTER wishes it abundant success.

DURING the month of December two honored members of Chicago Typographical union have resigned the cares and struggles for existence on this never-ending but ever-changing world, and are now peacefully resting in the Union grounds at Calvary and Rose Hill. Daniel J. O'Connell, a compositor for six years on the *News*, who died of consumption, and Ed. Visser, a well known job printer, who was afflicted with softening of the brain. In addition, W. J. Gardner, a good "comp," and a most exemplary young man, being pronounced by the doctors as dying of consumption, the union, in response to his appeal to be permitted to die at home, made the necessary arrangements, purchased his passage and started him for his kindred in South Lynn, England, by steamer City of Richmond, on Saturday, January 3. The last words he uttered in our hearing was a fervent blessing upon Chicago Typographical Union. Verily, for an organization making no claims to be of a benevolent character, the printers of Chicago have reason to be proud of their union.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL curiosity is to be seen by making a visit to Secretary-Treasurer Rastall's office. In 1854 a printer in the regular army, stationed at Fort Ripley, Minnesota Territory, on leave of absence from the fort, became intoxicated and lost his way in the woods. He was afterward found, badly frozen, and returned to the fort, where it became necessary to amputate both legs. While convalescing, and to while away the tedium of enforced idleness, he had four pine boards brought to him, and with a jack-knife he whittled the face of the boards to produce four pages of a newspaper, which he titled *The Bombshell*. The body-type is about double great primer in size—

three columns to the page. The contents are mainly of a humorous character, though a portion of it gives the latest news from the Crimean war. The printer made his own wooden legs, and when he could walk about on them, in some manner he manufactured ink, and with an army blanket and planer and mallet he printed a number of copies of this quaint conceit. This particular copy was presented to the Union by Horace G. Boughman, of the *Daily News*. It is placed in double glass frames for preservation, and is well worth seeing.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE Labor Press convention meet in Pittsburgh, January 10.

THE Hartford *Globe* has changed its dress from brevier to leaded nonpareil.

AKRON (O.) UNION has doubled its membership in the last four or five months.

PRESSMEN'S UNION, No. 11, of Cincinnati, has elected H. F. Hopkins president.

THE Philadelphia *News* has been changed from twenty-four to twenty-eight columns.

THE *Free Press* and the *Post* newsrooms are the only offices in Detroit closed to union men.

AT the recent election of officers of New York Typographical Union, nearly 2,500 votes were cast.

THE Washington *Times* has changed hands, and will hereafter appear every Sunday as the Washington *Phœnix*.

W. A. O'DONNELL has been appointed receiver in the property of the *Inter Ocean* Publishing and Printing Company, Denver.

THE Baltimore *Day*, an evening journal, has opened its doors again, and fifteen compositors are now engaged on the paper.

THE *Century* Company is about to erect a great printing establishment on the corner of Lafayette place and Fourth street, New York.

MEMBERS of the press attending the New Orleans Exposition are requested to report at the office of the chief of printing and publishing, 15 Union street.

J. W. CAMERON was elected president and Hugh O'Halaran, H. T. Elder and J. W. Douglass delegates to the International Union by Boston Typographical Union.

PRESSMEN'S UNION, No. 1, has contributed $25, Topeka Typographical Union $17.85 and Hartford Typograpical Union $11.25 for the suffering miners of the Hocking Valley.

WE think our Toronto correspondent carries off the palm in the claim for his sixty-year-at-the-case compositor, mentioned in his letter as having recently retired from active service.

MR. JOHN SCHLEY, of Indianapolis, Ind., who has twice been a delegate to the International Typographical Union, was elected a member of the Indiana Legislature at the recent November election.

THE Detroit Typographical Union has fitted up a club-room for the printers out of employment, in room 6, Seitz Block. Those desiring to see the financial secretary, or employ printers, will find them there.

JOHN FOSTER HOGAN, present proofreader on the Brooklyn *Union*, and a well known ex-delegate to the International Typographical Union, is a candidate for commissioner of the National Labor Bureau.

IT is stated that the *World* building, New York city, has been declared unsafe by an examiner of the Bureau of Buildings, on account of the flues of the chimneys being defective and dangerous in case of fire.

MR. JOHN F. EARHART, of Columbus, Ohio, whose reputation as an artistic color printer is second to none in the wide world, will surprise his many admirers some day by giving them a work that nothing in this enlightened age has equaled.—*Craftsman*.

PRINTERS are often asked to make estimates for work when a type measure is not accessible. With the following table and the aid of a foot rule, calculations may be safely made: A square inch of pica contains 36 ems; small pica, 40 ems; long primer, 56 ems; bourgeois, 64 ems; brevier, 86 ems; minion, 100 ems; nonpareil, 144 ems. The fractions in this estimate are given in favor of the printer.

CHEAP paper is not always the cheapest for printing purposes. An experiment has shown in 60,000 impressions that by using super-sized and calendered paper only two-fifths of the amount of printing ink was used than for 60,000 impressions on ordinary book paper.

UNDER our new treaty with Mexico, the paper and ink trade is favored. Books, paper, inks, and rags for paper may be imported into that country from the United States free of duty. This takes a great trade from England and places it where it naturally belongs.

A FULL font of Japanese type contains fifty thousand characters, of which three thousand are in constant use, and for two thousand more there are frequent calls. Each word has a distinct character. The type is disposed about the composing-room on racks, like books in a reading-room, and the compositors wander up and down the aisles, taking exercise and setting type at once.—*Scientific American*.

AN exhibition of rare works of the Ancients has just closed at the rooms of the Grolier Club, located at 64 Madison avenue, N. Y. Perhaps this was the largest and richest display of old illuminated manuscripts ever shown in New York. We pride ourselves, in this nineteenth century, of the artistic style of our books, but placed by the side of these works of the old masters, we have to confess that we are far behind in real art in book-making, and that we have much to learn before we attain perfection.

THE following gentlemen were elected officers of Typographical Union No. 6 (New York), at its recent election: President, James M. Duncan; Vice-President, John A. Kavanaugh; Secretary, Theo. C. Wildman; Treasurer, James Smith; Fund Trustee, William White; Trustees, Aaron Heywood, Henry Martin; Sergeant-at-Arms, Thomas J. Robinson; Delegates, William Graydon, Jr., Henry Mills Cole, Sherman Cummin, Thos. F. Scully; Alternates, Martin J. Healy, Frank Horn, Frank Fitzpatrick, Thos. Devine.

MR. JAS. N. MATTHEWS, publisher of the Buffalo *Morning Express*, recently notified his compositors that on Monday, Jan. 5, the rate of composition will be reduced from 35 to 33 cents per thousand. The *Express* is a staunch union office. The trouble in the office of the *Times* over the rate paid for the setting of "ads" has been subm to arbitration, the men in the *Times* office decidedly objecting to being called out. It has been rumored that the publisher of the *Evening* and *Sunday News* contemplates putting his "ads" on "by the week."

GEORGE W. BLOOR, who emigrated from Columbus to California in the '50's, is now in Sacramento City, employed in the state printing department. Mr. Bloor first crossed the plains in 1852, starting from Fort Independence, Mo., in the capacity of "bull-driver" and "lead the train" successfully into Sacramento. He was the projector of a number of daily papers in the "Golden State" and the territories, among which were the *Express*, the *Democrat*, and the *Appeal*, all of Marysville, Cal., and the Tombstone (Arizona) *Times*, all of which, with the exception of the latter, are published to this day.—*Union Advocate*.

FOREIGN.

THERE are one hundred and sixty-nine newspapers in Cuba.

THE printing trade in Glasgow is in a very depressed condition.

OVER one hundred and thirty local journals are printed and published in the London suburbs.

IT is stated that the queen's printers, in London, have 60,000 type forms standing in their cellars.

OUT of the twenty-nine million population of Italy it is stated that only one million subscribe to newspapers.

THE Shields *Daily News* is now occasionally embellished with illustrations obtained by the luxotype process.

THE Clarendon Press, at Oxford, has appliances for printing works in a hundred and fifty different languages and dialects.

AFTER a long and careful trial of composing and distributing machines, the proprietors of the Dundee (Scotland) *Advertiser* have abandoned their use.

A VERY curious fifteenth century manuscript volume was recently sold in London for £980. It consisted of two hundred and fifty-seven folio leaves of vellum, and contains minatures of extraordinary beauty,

illustrating the early history of Normandy and early English history, all executed in the highest style of Burgundian art, and with the minutest detail of architecture, costume and armor.

MR. C. S. MILLINGTON, of the old established and well known firm of Millington & Sons, wholesale stationers, 31 and 32 Budge Row, London, died on November 21, the immediate cause of death being a paralytic stroke.

THE Manchester Coöperative Printing Company, after paying its operatives one shilling per week above the recognized standard of wages and giving them a yearly bonus, gives its shareholders a dividend of 7½ per cent.

THE extensive premises of Messrs. Guy Bros., printers and stationers, 26 and 27 Academy street, Cork, was destroyed by fire on the 7th of December. The loss amounts to $85,000, and at least one hundred employes are thrown out of work by the disaster.

HER majesty the queen has presented to the library of the London Society of Compositors copies of her works, "Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands," and "More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands." Each copy bears her majesty's autograph.

MR. JOHN WALKER, one of the oldest Lancashire printers, who has recently died at Preston at the age of eighty-five, has left £200 to the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles, Lancaster; £2,000 to the Preston Infirmary; £500 to one local Independent chapel, and £200 to another church.

KRUPP'S cannon and iron foundry at Essen has a printing-office with a plant of three steam and six hand presses. In addition to the letterpress branch, there are a lithographic establishment and a photographic *atelier*. The printing done is, of course, confined to the requirements of the foundry.

THE *British Colonial Printer and Stationer* says: It may interest many young men who complain that they can get no work to do, and who hope to find lucrative employment in continental towns, to hear that for a vacant situation in one of the Parisian banks — a place worth £48 a year — there were no less than 6,000 applications.

A PRINTING-PRESS has been patented by Mr. Thomas Forknall, of Manchester, England. The invention consists in a ring or circular plate held in place on the yoke by screws and having its outer circular edge screw threaded, on which plate a ring nut is screwed, to facilitate the adjusting of the platen according to the thickness of the paper, as by turning the ring nut the platen will be pressed a greater or less distance from the yoke.

THE Paris firm of Messrs. Alauzet & Co. have just finished a new machine to print phototype — photo-chromos. The system is very practicable, and the machine can be easily converted from a litho to a typo machine, and is so constructed as to print various colors at one working. It is specially adapted for fine bookwork. The same firm is constructing four large litho machines — two for Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, and two for Messrs. Goodall.

THE whole number of publications of the world during the year 1883 was, according to official accounts sent out from Leipsic, 15,474 books, pamphlets, etc., and 386 maps, or 429 books, etc., and 40 maps more than during the year 1882. Leipsic continues to be the center of the book trade for Germany. In that city, during 1883, 2,624 books and 14 maps were published, while in Berlin 2,484 books and 57 maps were issued. Austria issued 1,944 publications and Switzerland 644.

JOURNALISTS have been excused from serving on juries in India, the judge in so deciding following the precedent laid down by another judge in Natal. He went so far as to say that all reporters should be excused from serving on a jury, because through their presence at preliminary examinations and inquiries for the purpose of publishing the same as news, they might be in possession of facts which might come out in evidence, and probably they would have prejudiced the case.

IN the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, a hitherto unknown specimen of Caxton's typography has come to light. It is a "Letter of Indulgence" issued in 1480 by John Kendale (the Turcopolier of Rhodes) to encourage the collection of money to carry on the war against the Turks, and printed by Caxton in type similar to that used in the "Cronycle of England." The only other known edition of the "Indulgence" is printed in the larger type used for the illustrated edition of the "Boke of ye Cheses."

THE following are the newspapers published on the Island of Jamaica: *The Colonial Standard*, *The Gleaner*, *The Express*, Daily and Tri-Weekly *News-Letter*, *The Budget*, *The Creole*, *The People's Banner*, *The Jamaica Tribune*, *The Jamaica Gazette* (the government organ), *The Trelawny Advertiser*, *The Falmouth Gazette*, *The St. James Gazette*, *The Jamaica Colonist*, *The Westmoreland Telegraph*, *The Baptist Reporter*, *The Church of England Miscellany*, *The Wesleyan Messenger*, besides other minor papers in other parts of the island.

OLD GERMAN BLACK LETTER.— A Berlin firm has recently got out specimens of old German black-letter types and borders suitable for old-style printing. Several sizes of initials are also shown in groups, and forming beginnings to the displayed portions of the sheet, which are arranged in tablets and panels. The designs are worked in black and red on toned paper, in a neat Arabesque border in black, between plain rules in black and red, with corners to match both inside and out. The arrangement of the heading in a long tablet with rubricated initials at almost equal distances apart is very effective.

A SHORT time since we gave a paragraph about a large boxwood block for engravers which was said to be the largest boxwood block ever made. Mr. T. J. Lawrence, Amalgamated Boxwood Block Manufacturer, of 17 West Harding street, Fetter-lane, writes to inform us that the largest block of the above description ever made was manufactured by him, the size being 52 by 30 inches; 180 pieces of wood and 520 bolts were used in its formation. The block was exhibited by him at the last Paris Exhibition, and was afterwards sold to Messrs. Gordon & Gotch, of Sydney.—*London Press News.*

AT the one hundred and forty-third delegate meeting of the London Society of Compositors the report showed that the financial position was more favorable than for many years past, the increase on the quarter being £1,417 14s., as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. The superannuation allowance, however, is steadily increasing. The important and vexed question of the right of members in chapel to pay their subscriptions at the society house was under consideration. It was contended that it was contrary to all law and equity to deny members the right of paying at the chief office, and a direct negative to the committee's interpretation of the rule was moved and carried by a very large majority. A committee of seven was also appointed to consider the best means of electing the executive, and to report to the next meeting.

LITHOGRAPHIC WAGES.—The following shows the minimum rates of wages and number of working hours in the towns in which the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers of Great Britain and Ireland has branches: Aberdeen, 51, 27*s.*; Belfast, 54, 30*s.* to 35*s.*; Birmingham, 54, 30*s.*; Bolton, not given; Bradford, 54, 33*s.*; Carlisle, 54, not given; Cork, 54, 35*s.*; Derby, 54, 33*s.*; Dublin, 55 and 57, 33*s.*; Edinburgh, 51 and 54, not given; Glasgow, 51 and 54, not given; Gloucester, 54, 30*s.*; Hanley, 56, 28*s.*; Huddersfield, 54, 32*s.*; Kirkcaldy, 51, 32*s.*; Leeds, 54, 32*s.*; Leicester, 55, 30*s.*; Liverpool, 51 and 54, 31*s.* and 33*s.*; London, 54, average rate 42*s.*; Manchester, 55, 33*s.*; Middlesboro' and Stockton, 54, 30*s.*; Nottingham, 54, 35*s.*; Paisley, 57, not given; Rochdale, 54, 33*s.*; Sheffield, 54, 30*s.*; Wolverhampton, 54, 30*s.* to 35*s.*; Worcester, 56, 30*s.*; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 54, 28*s.*

MR. BRADLAUGH, M.P., has just started a printing-office of his own, and has written to our secretary (Mr. Drummond) expressing his desire that society principles should be strictly observed in his office. Hitherto Mr. Bradlaugh has always stipulated with his printers that all work done for him should be paid according to the scale fixed by the joint-committee of masters and journeymen. Where there is one "Christian" or teetotal publication paid at the fair rate of wages, there are twenty that are produced unfairly — not even a decent "rat" could earn a living on some of them. And yet they are owned and edited by men whose names are as familiar as household words, who pose as philan-

thropists and apostles, and who never tire of prating how they have raised themselves from the level of the miserable sinners they are addressing to the exalted positions they now occupy.—*London Cor. Scottish Typo. Circular.*

THE Bautzen (Saxony) *Nachrichten* says: "According to the directory just published in Germany there are in this country 62 paper and paper board factories with 826 paper machines. Besides this there are in Germany 100 small mills making hand-made paper. In Switzerland there are 33 paper mills with 43 machines. In Luxembourg, 2 mills with 2 machines. In Austria and Hungary, 193 mills and 273 machines. The raw material for paper making is pulp in Germany; in 437 mills mechanical wood pulp is used, in 42 mills steam pulp and in 39 mills chemical pulp is used. In Switzerland there are 9 mechanical, one straw and six chemical wood pulp mills. In Luxembourg the two mills are mechanical wood pulp users. In Austria and Hungary 150 mills are mechanical wood pulp, 10 straw pulp and 19 chemical wood pulp mills. The increase in 1883 was 31 paper mills with 32 machines, 40 mechanical wood pulp mills and 18 chemical pulp mills. There are quite a number being built and several planned."

ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN THE "IRISH TIMES" OFFICE.—As illustrating the advantages resulting from the use of the electric light in newspaper offices, Mr. Fahie instances the office of the *Irish Times*, where this method of illumination has been in use nine months. The composing room of the office measures some 60 feet by 40 feet, and is 70 feet in height. Before the introduction of the electric light this apartment was lighted by one hundred gas-jets, and, remembering that one gas-jet consumes as much oxygen as five individuals, and adding to this the effects resulting from the breathing of the compositors together with the long hours of night during which work is carried on, we can readily conceive how extremely unwholesome and unhealthy must have been the air of this apartment. Indeed, as a matter of fact, the employes frequently suffered from ill health and discomfort, which they usually attributed to the vitiated state of the atmosphere, and it was not unusual for several men to be absent on sick leave at one time. This was especially noticeable during the summer months. The temperature of the room frequently was as high as 85 degrees in winter, and 95 degrees in summer. The discomfort sometimes occasioned in summer was very serious indeed, oftentimes rendering it impossible for some of the men to carry on their business for the usual number of working hours. Since the introduction of the electric light the condition of things has been entirely changed. The atmosphere is pure and healthy, the thermometer rarely registers more than 70 degrees during the night, the light is bright and perfectly steady in its action, the health of the employés is good, and their spirits cheerful and buoyant, many of them being able to work for considerably longer hours now than formerly, and the sick list has almost disappeared. The experience of many other newspaper offices where the experiment has been tried is, we believe, pretty much to the same effect.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

A NEW YEAR'S CARD, in colors, from the Burnell Printing Co., Marshalltown, Ia., is attractive in design, and reflects credit on its author, B. H. Howig.

FROM the Aztec Printing Company, of Santa Fe, New Mexico, comes a business card which proves that all the No. 1 job printers do not reside in the East.

WE are in receipt of an 1885 calendar, issued by The Photo-Engraving Co., New York, which is splendidly engraved and worked. Lovers of the beautiful should apply for one.

FROM the job department of the Guelph (Ont.) *Herald*, we have received a certificate of honor and merit of the Wellington Model School, printed in colors and gold. The headlines are too crowded, and the tint a little too positive, but taken altogether is a very creditable piece of work.

WE have received from *The Vox Populi* book and job office of 130 Central street, Boston, a neatly executed and attractive callendar for 1885; as also one from the well known firm of Matthews, Northup & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., which maintains the high reputation, so justly enjoyed by this house.

MR. GEO. A. SEAMAN, of Poughkeepsie, sends us a business card printed in colors and gold which deserves more than a passing notice. The design is original, the rule work nicely executed, the colors are subdued and in thorough harmony with each other, and altogether the effect is pleasing in the extreme.

THE calendar of Merchant & Co., metal workers, New York, from the press of Matthews, Northrup & Co., of Buffalo, is the handsomest and best executed 1885 specimen that has reached our table. The design is elegant, and appropriate to the business it is intended to represent; the colors are harmoniously blended, and its entire execution shows it to be the production of a master hand.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a very pretty advertising card from the Bullard Print House, Wheeling, W. Va. The specimen is certainly original and unique, and reflects credit on its designer. On one side is a neatly printed calendar, and on the other a business card printed in maroon, and at its side, fastened by means of a wafer, is a spray of fern representing a miniature Christmas tree.

FROM the well known firm of Wells & Rafter, Springfield, Mass. (whose manly circular to the public announced that they refused to compete with Cheap John establishments), we have received a large number of specimens of the finer class of printing, consisting of embossed invitations, receptions and programmes, business and professional cards, labels, etc. It is a positive pleasure to examine such work, as all the samples, without exception, are beautiful, chaste, cleanly printed specimens of typography, executed in the highest style of the art.

AWARD.

THE undersigned, appointed a committee by Mr. A. C. Cameron to decide on the merits of the designs accepted for a cover for THE INLAND PRINTER, in accordance with the terms published, after due consideration unanimously award the first premium to the design furnished by Manz & Co., the second to Hilpert & Chandler and the third to Baker & Co.

M. J. CARROLL,
of Rand McNally & Co.

THOS. FAULKNER,
of the J. M. W. Jones P. & S. Co.

H. E. SHATTOCK,
of Geo. E. Marshall & Co.

R. MCLAUGHLIN,
of Shepard & Johnston.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

CHINA proposes to adopt postal cards on and after January 1, 1885.

PAPER is now used in Germany instead of wood in the manufacture of lead pencils.

PUSCHER, the Nuremberg chemist, says a paste composed of starch, glycerine and gypsum will maintain its plasticity longer than any other cement.

HAND-MADE envelopes originally cost five cents each. The envelope-making machine now turns them out so that a thousand are sold for thirty cents.

NEW SOUTH WALES possesses several kinds of wood suitable for the use of engravers. Among these is the yellow box, which has a fine close grain, and the same remarks holds good of the corkwood, a beautifully fine white timber.

THE increase of illustrations is said to be causing a rise in the price of boxwood. The box tree, from sections of whose trunk the blocks for engravers are made, is found in marketable quantities on the shores of the Mediterranean.

AT the exhibition of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, which opened on the 3rd inst., a firm of Boston printers printed, folded, stitched and bound a work on Electricity, doing all the work by machinery run by an electric motor.

THE following is a recipe for making the material used to block or stick the heads of stationery together: A quarter of an ounce crude gutta percha; dissolve in bisulphate of carbon to the consistence of mucilage. Apply to the edges of the paper where required.

FOR ENAMELING CARD-BOARD AND PASTEBOARD.—Dissolve ten parts of shellac in a sufficient quantity of alcohol and add ten parts of linseed oil. To each quart of the mixture add also about one-fourth of

an ounce of chloride of zinc. The board may be immersed in it or the solution applied with a brush. The board is thoroughly dried and the surface is polished with sand paper or pumice before applying this preparation.

A NEW lithographic trade journal, *Lithographische Rundschau*, will be issued in Hamburg on January 15, 1885, and published four times monthly, as a journal for lithography, zincography and kindred branches. The publisher is Ferdinand Schlotke, who also issues the *Journal fuer Buchdruckerkunst*.

THE jointless type cases, manufactured by the Edson Type Case Co., Cleveland, in addition to their other advantages, are made from water-proof material. It is known that a wood case is practically ruined by even a moderate application of water, and in case of fire their special advantages can he appreciated at a glance.

IN order to keep machinery from rusting take one ounce of camphor, dissolving it in one pound of melted lard; take off the scum and mix in as much fine black lead as will give it iron color. Clean the machinery and smear it with this mixture. After twenty-four hours rub clean with soft linen cloth. It will keep for months under ordinary circumstances.

A. KILNER gives the following recipe for making white ink suitable for pen-drawing: Mix pure, freshly precipitated barium sulphate, or flake white with water containing enough gum arabic to prevent the immediate settling of the substance. Starch or magnesium carbonate may be used in a similar way. This must be reduced to impalpable powders.

TRACING PAPER is very expensive in the market, and everyone who would like to make his own may do it in the following manner: Mix well together seventy-five parts of olive oil and twenty-five parts of benzine. With a brush put it on best tissue paper and hang it up for about thirty-six hours. This is a very transparent tracing paper; until the benzine has evaporated it is also extremely inflammable.

F. TAURER, of Lunzenau, Saxony, has a patent for making papers and boards which is different from other systems in having the paper, etc., produced from several layers of pulp, which are formed singly in special cylinders and brought by feeding cloths to a place where they are united by pressure. By this means the single layers may be differently colored, etc. The system is also claimed to be cheaper.

AN invisible ink for use on postal cards is made by mixing one part, by measure, of sulphuric acid with seven parts of water. A gold or quill pen must be used, and when quite dry the card will show no sign of writing. To make the writing appear the card must be held to the fire. If it be desirable to make some writing (?) appear on the card a few words can be written across the invisible ink with tincture of iodine, which will disappear on being held to the fire.

PAPER is made in France from the hop vine, and it is claimed that the fiber secured is the best substitute for rags yet obtained, as it possesses great length, strength, flexibility and delicacy. It may be to the advantage of paper-makers near our hop growing districts to investigate this matter, for the vines are now a waste product, and if they are properly adapted for fine paper, as it is claimed, a valuable stock has been running to waste. Bean and pea vines belong in the same category.

CELLULOID TYPE.—We have received a specimen of celluloid poster type manufactured by the Celluloid Stereotypé Company, 82 and 84 Fulton street, New York. Among the special advantages possessed by this invention is that its surface is much smoother than wooden type, because the grain is perfectly covered by the celluloid; that as it is impervious to water, benzine, etc., it is not near as apt to open or split as wooden-faced type, and also that its cost is less because by this process wood can be utilized that is not available under the old system.

TO prevent alterations in writing, the following process of preparing paper has been recommended. Add to the sizing five per cent of cyanide of potassium and sulphide of antimony, and run the sized paper through a thin solution of sulphate of manganese or copper. Any writing on this paper with ink made from nutgalls and sulphate of iron can neither be removed with acids nor erased mechanically. Any acids will change immediately the writing from black to blue or red. Any alkali will change the paper to brown. Any erasure will remove the layer of color, and the white ground of the paper will be exposed, since the color of the size is only fixed to the outside of the paper without penetrating it.

QUALITIES OF GOOD PAPER.— Good paper ought to feel tight and healthy, not clammy and soft, as if a little muscle were required. Paper-makers say that a good paper has "plenty of guts" in it, a forcible, if not extremely polite, expression. In buying good paper, therefore, always look out for the guts! Clay gives paper a soft feel. Perhaps the first qualification about a good writing paper is its cleanliness and freedom from specks of all kinds. A dirty paper is never salable except to dirty people and to firms who do not mind using dirty material.

C. W. BROWN, of Typographical Union, No. 13, Boston, Mass., has patented a galley rest for type cases. The cap case rest is a very simple and convenient arrangement for placing galleys, sticks or leads above the cap and small cap boxes, and also for placing one galley above another, and allowing the under galley to be removed without danger of the upper one sliding down. The lower case rest is intended for newspaper offices, where narrow galleys are used, allowing a galley to be placed parallel on the case, raising the same sufficient to allow free access to all of the boxes without sliding the galley.

A NEW METHOD OF OBTAINING PULP.— G. Archbold macerates wood or straw, cut into suitable pieces, in dilute milk of lime, after twelve hours introduces them into a suitable digester, and saturates with sulphurous acid, the pressure amounting to four or five atmospheres. In two hours the material is so loosened up that, after washing with water and further treatment under pressure, with three per cent chloride of calcium and half per cent aluminum sulphate dissolved in a little water, the stuff obtained without any further operation has the appearance of cotton, and can serve for the manufacture of fine qualities of paper.

THE TYPOTHETÆ, of New York, is a society of master printers reorganized a year ago with marked success, and which already includes fifty of the leading printers and publishers of that city. In a circular issued to the trade, it is stated that "the society does not assume in any way to interfere with, or regulate prices. It does propose to exercise a healthy influence on the trade, and to gather and furnish information that will be valuable to every member." With this object in view it proposes to establish a library of reference, art and trade journals, samples and specimens. Its plans also include an employers bureau and an employers exchange, as well as a collecting and inquiring agent. Its headquarters are Rooms 13, 14 and 15, 19 Park Place, and 18 Murray street.

A PERPETUALLY damp copying paper, always ready for use, is prepared by dissolving one pound of chloride of magnesium in a moderate quantity of warm water—about one pound. When dissolved apply this solution with a brush to ordinary copying paper, or preferably by means of cloth pads saturated with the liquid, then place these pads between any suitable number of leaves; apply pressure, at first very moderate, until the absorption by the paper is complete; then remove the cloth pads, and apply further pressure; it is then ready for use. Paper prepared by this process will remain permanently moist under ordinary temperature, and, if made dry by extraordinary heat, will regain its moisture upon being subject to the common atmosphere. One advantage of this method is, that the sheets of paper will not adhere to each other.

EARLY PUNCTUATION.—Caxton, the first English printer, had three punctuation points—the comma, the colon, and the period; but it is doubtful if he had any idea of the principles of punctuation. The confusion resulting led to the separating of words by a single dot. Then a space between the words superseded the dot, which was made to perform another service, viz., to show the division of a sentence. Some of Caxton's books are entirely without points. In others, one of the three points is used to the exclusion of the others. Of the comma he used two sorts, a short and a long, but with no variation in meaning. The semicolon had no existence for him, though something like it appears once, and once only, in his great heading type. He used

the hyphen constantly; and where the line was very close spaced, made the colon, which was much thinner, do duty for it. The paragraph mark, ¶, as showing the commencement of a new sentence, took the place of a period, the colored initial serving the same purpose. It was not until the sixteenth century that printers began definitely adopting an acknowledged system of graduated points.

A DESERVED TRIBUTE.—The following communication explains itself:

MR. E. L. MEGILL: NEW YORK, December 5, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—On the 13th ultimo I bought a set of your "Radiating Sheet Supporters." To say that I am pleased with them is but faintly to express it. *They are perfection.* On all kinds of close register work, like printing in several colors, they do not shift *any*, and allow of new platen sheets being put on the press without disturbing the register. All progressive printers cannot do without them when once used. Yours, etc., N. F. CARRYL, 64 College Place, City.

The foregoing is simply one of a hundred similar recommendations from practical printers who have tested the Megill "Radiating Sheet Supporters," and whose testimony corroborates the statement made therein, that they are *perfection*.

To prepare artificially the pumice used in lithographic establishments in grinding the stone, has been tried repeatedly. The natural pumice is frequently difficult to manage, not being of the requisite size, shape or purity, so that the grinding is hampered by many inconveniences. Therefore the craft will be pleased to hear that Mr. Em. Thieben, in Pilsen, Bohemia, has succeeded in making pumice that answers all demands. The artificial pumice, as a matter of course, is free of all impurities and obtainable in various degrees of hardness, grain and of different shapes. Thieben's artificial pumice has already been tried with perfect success in many lithographic concerns, and undoubtedly will soon come into general use.—*Lithographer and Printer.*

PRINTERS who patronize the electrotype foundries should fully understand certain necessities of the molder, and observe them in every form they send to the foundry. Of course the main feature is to have the form justified so that it will lift out of the wax, face downward, after it has been forced in to the shoulder. Where cuts are used in the form any open space around them should be filled up with high slugs or furniture, or any material that is high, even if it is type-high. Where there are joints of rule they should be firmly secured up to the shoulder, for often when the form leaves the printer with perfect joints they are so loosely justified that the immense pressure in the wax drives them apart. Thus miters are opened, single rule is thrown out of straight line or made heavy in the face, unless these weaknesses are remedied at the foundry. There will be much better satisfaction all around if printers will observe these few requirements, and remedy the defects themselves.—*The Electrotyper.*

To preserve a boiler, the following precautions cannot be too strongly enforced upon the attendant:—Raise steam slowly. Never light fires till the water shows in the gauge-glass. Never empty under pressure, but allow the boiler and brickwork to cool before running the water off. Clean the boiler inside regularly once a month, oftener if the water is bad. Clean all flues once a month, stop any leakages, and get rid of any damp in the seatings or covering. Examine especially plates subject to the direct action of fire, the underside of the boiler, and any parts in contact with the brickwork, or with copper or brass, where water is present. If not required for some time, and it is impracticable to empty and thoroughly dry it, fill the boiler quite full with water and put in a quantity of common washing soda. Should the water get too low, draw fire at once, as a rule; but if the fire is very heavy, or if the furnace-crown appears to be red hot, it is best to smother the fire with wet ashes, wet slack, or any earth that may be at hand. The dampers may then be closed. If the engine is running, or the feed-pumps delivering into the boiler, do not stop them, but if not working do not start them, and do not attempt to blow off the steam until the fire is out and the over-heated plates have cooled. To save coal, keep the boiler clean inside and outside. If there is a plentiful supply of steam keep a thick fire, but if short of steam work with a thin fire, keeping the bars evenly covered. Firing a furnace on each side alternately tends to prevent smoke.

THE PRESS OF FINLAND.

In one of the reports recently published by the governor-general of Finland, an account was given of the press of the Grand Duchy. This consists of fifty-four periodicals; twenty-four edited in the Swedish language, and thirty in Finnish. The first newspaper published in the country appeared in 1771, and belonged to the former category. The second came out five years later and was printed in the vernacular tongue. After this the press grew rapidly, although up to 1840 the Swedish journals outstripped in number the Finnish. The researches, however, of Elias Lonnrot into the national literature and the publication of the Finnish epic, "Kalewala," gave a remarkable impulse to the vernacular and Swedish—until then the language of the educated classes—began to be pushed into the background. At present the Swedish language still prevails in polite society, though to a less degree, and it is therefore in the towns that the *Helsingfors Dagblad*, the *Abo Posten*, the *Ostra Finnland*, and other Scandinavian papers appear. The *Uusi Suometar*, the *Sanansaatlaja*, and other Finnish journals with equally unpronounceable titles, appeal more to the peasants and lower classes, and they circulate chiefly in the rural districts. A feature in the vernacular press is the cheapness of the newspapers. The *Uusi Suometar*, which appears five times a week, only costs 13 marks, or 10s. a year, which is less than a halfpenny a number. Its circulation is 6,800 a day—insignificant, indeed, for a "daily" boasting of the "largest circulation" in Finland, but then the whole population of the province is barely 2,000,000 people, and these are scattered over a superficial area twice as large as that of this country. At Helsingfors several illustrated papers appear weekly; at Jyväskyia there are three reviews and a schoolmaster's journal, and in the southern districts every village has a reading club that subscribes freely to the press. In 1883, when the use of Swedish as the official language was abolished and the vernacular compulsorily employed throughout the Duchy, the support accorded by the government to the Swedish newspapers was withdrawn, and its transfer to the national press gave a fresh impulse to the literature ennobled by the poetry of the late John Runnenberg, the Tennyson of Finland.—*The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

STEREO-PLATES.

THE use of stereo-plates in the publication of country papers has become so general, and the advantages resulting therefrom are so apparent, that it is no longer a question of expediency whether to use them or not, but rather as to what form of those kinds in general use is the most convenient and desirable. Among all the different kinds brought to our notice, we know of none that combines so many advantages as the full-length column form furnished by the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co., of this city. They are sending out these plates in single columns, of suitable lengths for the first and the full pages of all the regular sized papers, from a four column folio to an eight or nine column quarto. In the use of this form, no cutting or fitting of plates is necessary; no adjusting of plates or bases to each other, or to the length of the columns is required, as they are always at hand, of the right length, ready to be locked up in the form, with the columns of type, at a moment's notice.

HOW TO LOOK AT A SHEET OF PAPER

We dare say a good many persons on reading this heading will be disposed to question whether there can be more than one way of looking at a sheet of paper. There are, however, a good many ways of doing it. The phrase "*looking at*" a sheet of paper means a good deal more than meets the eye, and is, in fact, a sort of gentle sarcasm on the various processes which a piece of paper, put into expert fingers, is made to undergo. Pulling, tearing, wetting, creasing, are all of them little manipulations comprised within the significance of the synonym "looking at," and we give below a short description of methods generally practiced to determine the quality of different classes of paper, by both papermakers and their customers.

BROWNS.—Put the sheet on some flat surface, and keep it in its place with the left hand; then take it near the end with your right, and, pressing the forefinger forcibly against the sheet, draw your hand slowly along. This is a good test for strength.

NEWS PAPER.—It is of no use to examine such paper by looking through it. Tear it in order to ascertain length of fiber, and pull it with a view to judge of its strength. With a glass rod apply a drop of nitric and sulphuric acid (two parts of one to one part of the other); if the spot turns brown, mechanically prepared wood is present in the paper, and, if the paper is required to last more than six months, this is a fatal objection.

PRINTINGS.—Apply the tongue for sizing, and compare opposite sides together for equality of surface. Look through a sheet against strong light for spots, and note whether the paper be "regular." Printing paper ought to "rattle" well, and have good strength and surface. When there is a great "rattle," and if the paper has a glistening brilliancy of texture, then most likely straw is present in the fiber, which, when introduced in excessive quantities, causes the paper to break when folded. The paper should, therefore, be creased and then examined.

BLOTTING PAPERS.—Drop blots of ink on the paper, and note the rapidity or slowness of absorbence. There are more scientific tests than these, to which we may refer at another time. Handle the paper to ascertain its softness.

LEDGER PAPERS (hand-made and otherwise).—It is often very difficult for the inexperienced to distinguish hand and machine made papers, as many of the latter are specially manufactured to imitate their more costly rivals; and in some cases—as, for instance, Mr. Busbridge's papers—the machine-made classes are actually superior to some others made by hand. Those brought up in the trade can, however, readily distinguish even the best imitation, and in most cases can determine in what mill it was made. If the sheet is held up in a good strong light it will, as a general rule, be found that the machine-made sheet is more strongly marked and looks *harsher* in the wire-mark and water-marking. A good hand-made sheet has a pearly, clear, transparent appearance, which is caused by the longer retention of water in its substance when manufactured. Compare the sides also, as in printings, and if the wire-mark is very perceptible, the sheet is most likely made by machine. Lap an edge over, and fold tightly; then attempt to tear down the fold. If it does, the paper is of inferior or medium quality.

LOAN AND BANK-NOTE PAPERS.—The foregoing remarks also apply to these descriptions. Testing machines are often used for the last-named as well as for other papers, and may be obtained of Mr. C. H. Roeckner, of the Royal Arcade, Newcastle-on-Tyne, or of Messrs. T. J. Marshall & Co., Campbell Works, Stoke Newington. They act, of course, on the principle of a gradual strain, the breakage point being indicated in pounds upon a dial plate.—*London Printing Times and Lithographer.*

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Akron.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. No difficulty, but printers had better wait till spring before they come here.

Boston.—State of trade, bad; prospects, bad; composition on morning papers, 40 and 45 cents; evening, 30 and 35 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $15. There is still trouble with the *Post*. Stay away.

Brooklyn.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very bright; composition on evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $17. No difficulty, but we advise compositors to stay away from Brooklyn.

Chicago.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, indefinite; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, $18. More printers than there is work for.

Cincinnati.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. The "subs" are "kicking," and there are more men here already than can do well or even fairly.

Cheyenne.—State of trade, not good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37½ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20. There is no difficulty existing, but this is a place where resident printers can nearly fill the bill.

Cleveland.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, fair for improvement; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. Cleveland is a poor place to look for work, as there is not enough to employ those already here, and the daily papers are overrun with subs.

Columbus.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $14. No difficulty, but we advise tramps to stay away at present.

Detroit.—State of trade, dull; prospects, more encouraging for January; composition on evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $14. The city is overcrowded as it is, and printers better give Detroit a wide berth.

Des Moines.—State of trade, pretty good; prospects, good indications; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. The labor market is glutted, and the *Leader* and *Capitol*, also the *News*, the former morning and the other evening sheets, are barred.

Dubuque.—State of trade, good; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, $14. No room for tramps, as the town is well supplied at present.

Elmira.—State of trade, fair, with plenty of men to supply demand; prospects, not very favorable; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. There is no existing difficulty.

Evansville.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14. Stay away from Evansville, for though there is no difficulty at present, there are strong indications there will be shortly.

Galveston.—State of trade, very bad; prospects, worse, with a probable reduction; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20. There is a difficulty here, a demand for a reduction, which comes up for action on Sunday, December 11.

Grand Rapids.—State of trade, terribly bad; prospects, no better; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $13. There are thirty-seven "subs" in this town at present writing, all of them broke. There are four union papers here, and one "rat" sheet, an evening paper. No union man is allowed to work in it, however.

Houston.—State of trade, very bad; prospects, horrible; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20. Our advice to printers is, go to Europe first, via Australia and China.

Indianapolis.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Printers keep away from this city. The *Journal* is being boycotted because the proprietors, Messrs. John C. New & Son, have not kept their promise made to the union.

Joliet.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, $12. There is no difficulty, but there is certainly not much show here for work at present.

Kansas City.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, $15. We advise travelers to make some other place their objective point during the winter, as there is only one reliable office in which union men can work, and that is not a strictly union office.

Lincoln.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Our advice is, stay away from this place, as there is no need for more help.

Louisville.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. To printers seeking employment we say, stay away.

Milwaukee.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $18. While the trade has been dull, it is certainly picking up.

Mobile.—State of trade, pretty good; prospects, equally good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20. There is some kicking about chapel rules, which will no doubt be shortly settled. Keep away from Mobile by all means.

Nashville.—State of trade, dull; prospects, discouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Yes, we have a difficulty. The *American* is the only strictly union office in the city. The *World* pays the scale, but bars union men. The *Banner* (evening) does not pay the scale.

New Orleans.—State of trade, exceedingly bad; prospects, very poor; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20. Printers had better stay away from this city; if they do not they will suffer. Men have been locked out of one newspaper and two job offices on account of the new scale of prices.

Omaha.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, gloomy; composition on morning papers, 32 and 34 cents; evening, 30 and 31 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. No difficulty, but "comps" should steer clear of Omaha.

Oshkosh.—State of trade, booming; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12. The *Times* of this city has just commenced issuing an evening as well as a morning edition. While business is good, there are plenty printers already here to do it.

Pittsburgh.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Keep away from Pittsburgh.

Providence.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 38 and 40 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 30 and 35 cents; job printers, per week, $13 to $16.

Raleigh.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 33½ cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $16. There is no difficulty, and though business is brisk, there is a full supply of printers here.

Rochester.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very promising; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; ad. and com. cases (per week), $17.25 to $20; bookwork, 30 and 33 cents; job printers, per week, $14 and upward. Our advice is, by all means stay away for the present. The job office of James F. O'Neill has been declared unfair, as employés are unable to collect their wages. A new weekly paper, the *Flower City Roller*, devoted to roller skating and amusements in general, made its first appearance Christmas day in this city.

Sacramento.—State of trade, fair; prospects, nothing extra; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. The town is full of printers, so stay away, you who think of coming.

Sedalia.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 27½ cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12 and $15. There is enough of work for the men now in the city, and for no more.

Seattle.—State of trade, dull; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, $21. Town strictly union. Keep away, as we have a sub for each regular in town.

St. John, N. B.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning and evening papers, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $9. Nearly all the bookwork is done by weekly hands, as is also the composition on evening papers. We seldom have any change in the business in St. John; that is, any vital change which throws numbers of printers out of employment. We always have enough available for the demand.

St. Joseph.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening, 27½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $18. Our advice to "square men," is to keep away from this place.

St. Louis.—State of trade, very dull indeed; prospects, nothing in view before March; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Our advice to traveling printers is, accept of work in the country towns, avoiding the cities for the present, as the number of men seeking work is far in excess of any prospective demand here. The *Post-Dispatch* is still non-union, although efforts are being made to bring it within the fold.

St. Paul.—State of trade, dull; prospects, no better; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Trade seems to be dull all over the country, and printers out of employment should try some other business.

Syracuse.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, $13 per week; job printers, $13 per week. Think things will be brisk here in the spring, but printers are certainly not needed here at present.

Terre Haute.—State of trade, not very good; prospects, less favorable; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. We have at present more resident printers than there is work for. We have only one paper in the union; the other two are paying under the scale.

Topeka.—State of trade, somewhat improved; prospects, better outlook; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, $15 per week; job printers, $15 per week. This town is only about half organized. Efforts are now being made to remedy this evil. Plenty of printers here already.

Washington.—State of trade, good; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, 40 cents per hour. Outside of the G. P. O. the business can't be relied on. Everything seems to be working harmoniously.

Wheeling.—State of trade, not very brisk; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, $15. No difficulty, but keep away from Wheeling.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, fair; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week. $12 to $14. Subs are sure of two or three nights' work a week. Our new scale of prices has not been presented yet to the union, but will be by the new year, There is no existing difficulty.

Wilmington, Del.—State of trade, better, but still in a bad condition; prospects, medium; composition on Sunday morning paper, 35 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 20 and 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12. The *Morning News* compositors are still out, and they have no idea of returning, even if the scale was restored, as they have started a coöperative morning paper, called *The Times*, which is meeting with much success.

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.

For Sale, a large Four-Cylinder Hoe Rotary Press, No. 2. Capacity, 10,000 copies an hour. The Turtles for a nine-column paper, also Tables and a large number of Cut-Column Rules, Brass Galleys, and everything complete for a first-class newspaper, go with it. The Press is in excellent order.

DIMENSIONS OF PRESS.

Size of page of matter.....24½ x 31 inches.
" " whole " 31 x 50 "
" " sheet of paper.....33 x 52 "

Price, $6,000; terms easy. Address,

JOHN H. TAGGART & SON, Taggart's Sunday Times,
819 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Prouty Presses. *Central Type Foundry.* SPECIAL AGENTS *Holly Wood Type.* *Boston Type Foundry.*

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Type and Brass Rule,

PRESSES AND PRINTERS' SUPPLIES.

54 and 56 Franklin Street,

TELEPHONE 1040. CHICAGO.

A complete stock of Boston and Central Type Foundries' Beautiful Faces constantly on hand.

OFFICE OF "PRINTERS' CABINET." "PEERLESS" ROLLER COMPOSITION.

S. P. ROUNDS, Jr. & CO.,

PRINTERS'

Furnishing Warehouse,

ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING,

Nos. 186 and 188 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

☞ *Roller Composition, either in Bulk or Rollers cast to suit press. Estimates cheerfully furnished.*

S. P. ROUNDS, JR. A. WAGENER.

THOMAS FOX, *Pres't & Treas.* GEO. N. FRIEND, *Vice-Pres't.*
GEO. B. FOX, *Secretary.*

Friend & Fox Paper Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN FINE

BOOK, COVER, NEWS, WRAPPING,
ROOFING AND CARPET FELT.

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO.

153 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

Lockland Mills, Crescent Mills, Rialto Mills.

THE

Cincinnati Type Foundry,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TYPE, PRESSES,

AND PRINTERS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

ALL GOODS FIRST-CLASS, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Send for Specimens and Special Prices. CHAS. WELLS, Treas.

201 VINE ST., CINCINNATI, O.

VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO.

TYPE AND BORDERS,

Presses and Materials,

WOOD TYPE, CABINETS, STANDS, ETC.

TURKEY BOXWOOD AND OTHER ENGRAVERS' MATERIALS AND WOODS.

PRINTERS' "STRONG SLAT" CASES.
(TRADE MARK.)

110 Fulton and 16 & 18 Dutch Streets,
NEW YORK.

FACTORY: PATERSON, N. J. N.B.—MACHINISTS' PATTERN LETTERS.

CARTER & BARNARD,

BLACK AND COLORED

PRINTING INK MAKERS,

STAR PRINTING INK WORKS

116 Monroe St.

CHICAGO.

We are the only firm in the city who manufacture a full line of

Black and Colored Inks.

SUPERIOR

PRINTING INKS,

MADE BY

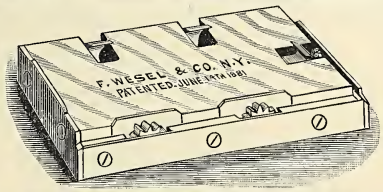
THE ULLMANN & PHILPOTT MFG. CO.

Nos. 56 and 58 Merwin, Corner of West Street,

CLEVELAND, O.

FOR SALE BY

GUSTAV HINSTORFF, 48 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY, Third and Vine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.
KANSAS CITY PAPER CO., 420 West Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.
ROBERT ROWELL, Third Ave. and Market St., Louisville, Ky.
H. B. PARKER, Cass and Congress Sts., Detroit, Mich.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 128 St. Clair St., Cleveland, O.



IMPROVED PLAIN OLD STYLE BLOCK WITH PATENT END HOOK.

The above cut represents our PATENT STEREOTYPE BLOCK which is well known all over the United States and Canada. During the year 1883 we furnished 2828 blocks.

F. WESEL & CO.

Manufacturers of Brass and Steel Rules, Brass Dashes, Patent Stereotype Blocks, Brass Galleys, Galley Racks, Proof Presses, Proof Rollers, Wrought Iron Chases, McGill's Patent Chases, etc. etc.

11 Spruce Street. NEW YORK.

Paper.

A P E R

F. P. Elliott & Co.

208 & 210

Randolph Street,

Chicago.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Paper.

BRADNER SMITH & CO.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

BOOK, NEWS, PAPER WRITING, WRAPPING.

SPECIALTIES.

"CLIMAX" BLOTTING, WESTON'S LEDGER,
CRANE'S BOND,
CRANE BROS.' "ALL LINEN"
AND "JAPANESE" LINEN FLATS,
"SCOTCH LINEN" LEDGER,
GERMANIC FLATS, HURLBUT FLATS, WESTLOCK FLATS.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

BRADNER SMITH & CO.

CHICAGO.

QUEEN CITY

PRINTING INK

COMPANY,

CINCINNATI, O.

MANUFACTURERS OF

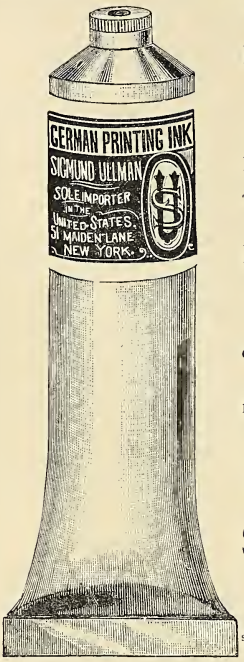
PRINTING · INKS

NEWS, POSTER,

BOOK AND JOB INKS

COLORED INKS AND VARNISHES.

THE STANDARD WESTERN INKS.



FULL LINES OF BLACK AND COLORED

Printing & Lithographic

INKS

AND

PASTE COLORS.

The largest and most complete assortment in the country.

Bronze Powders for Printing

A SPECIALTY.

GERMAN PRINTING INKS IN TUBES IF DESIRED.

KEEPS THE INK FREE FROM SKIN AND DUST UNTIL USED UP.

Price List and Specimens sent on application.

Sigmund Ullman

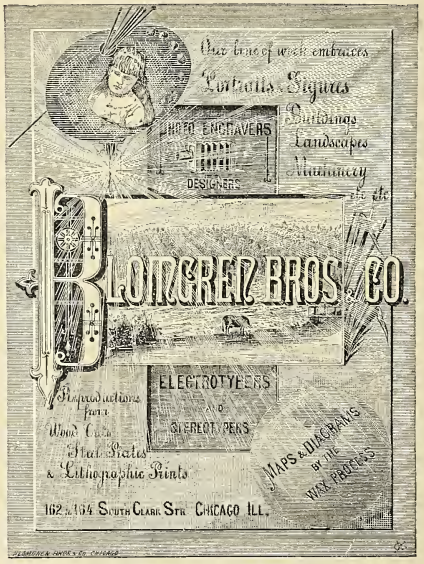
51 MAIDEN LANE,

NEW YORK.

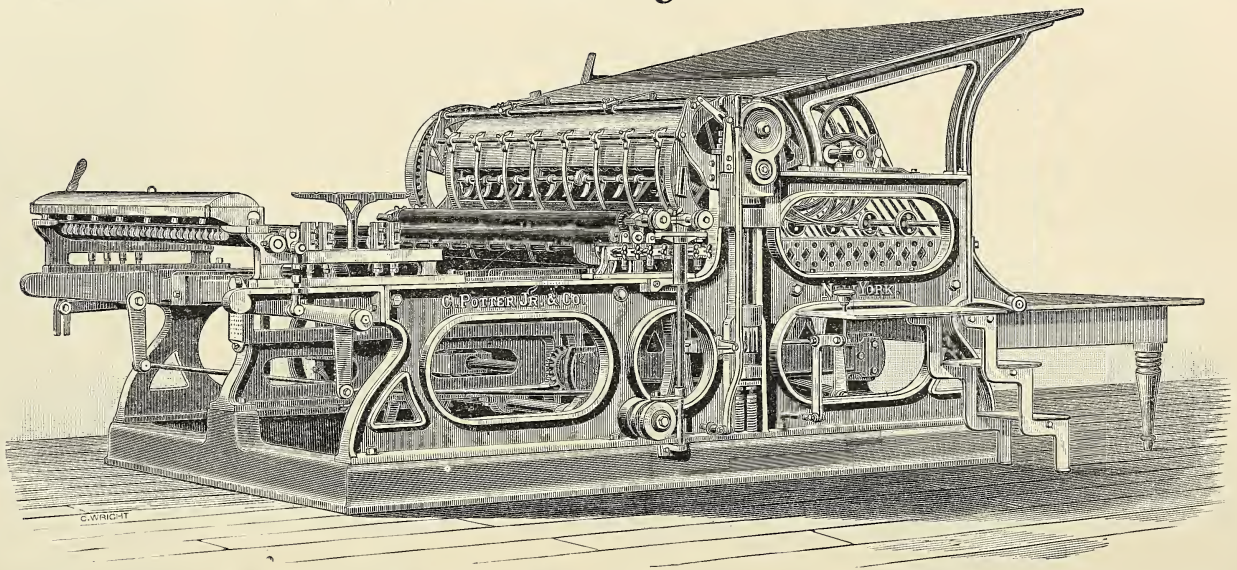
SIGMUND ULLMAN.
E. H. WIMPFHEIMER.

MESSRS. GEO. MATHER'S SONS, Sixty John Street, New York, manufacture fine Printing Ink of all colors, and many of the best printers give their goods preference over all others.

For sale by all first-class dealers in Printing Material everywhere.



C. POTTER, JR. & CO'S



NEW TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

With Patented Cylinder Lifting and Adjusting Mechanism, three Tracks, or Ways, Patented Backing up Motion, Patented Air Piston, Patented Cut Bed Rack, etc. etc.

Send for new Illustrated Catalogue showing Improved Lithographic, Two-Revolution, Combination and Drum Cylinder Presses.

OFFICE: Nos. 12 & 14 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

WESTERN AGENTS, H. HARTT & CO., 162 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

R. HOE & CO.'S

PATENT

Lithographic · Power · Press.

Since we first constructed this machine there have been many improvements made upon it. These have been patented from time to time.

No expense is spared to make it as perfect as possible.

Among other things, we lately altered the cam motion, so that the speed is increased about 25 per cent. without detriment to the press or quality of work turned off by it.

Experience has shown that these machines are not only the most speedy, accurate and reliable, but the most economical in the end. The fact that those made by us twenty years ago are still in operation and doing as good work as ever, is the best proof of their superiority.

The stone is adjustable from on top.

The patent clamp causes the impression cylinder to stop without jar and stand without tremor.

The pressman has perfect control of the machine by means of a brake worked by foot.

The damping apparatus is automatic and the quantity of water can be regulated while the press is working.

A special feature of this machine is the patent delivery cylinder, which takes the sheets from the impression cylinder, and transfers them to the self-acting sheet-flyer with perfect certainty and without smutting.

The bed can be run once, twice or three times to each impression, and will also roll any number of times without the impression, thus securing a thorough distribution of ink.

NEWLY REDUCED PRICES.

No.	Size of stone.	Size of design.	Rollers covering form.	Price.
1	22 x 28 in.	20 x 26 in.	4	$3,900
2	25 x 33½ in.	23 x 31½ in.	6	4,400
3	29 x 41 in.	27 x 39 in.	6	5,000
3½	31 x 45½ in.	29 x 43½ in.	6	$5,500
4	33 x 47 in.	31 x 45 in.	6	6,000
5	37 x 53 in.	35 x 50 in.	6	6,750

The prices include boxing and shipping, or putting up in New York; also, apparatus to roll twice, two sets rollers, counter-shaft, hangers, driving pulley, and two cone pulleys go with each machine. The rollers varnished when desired without extra charge.

DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT, SPEED AND POWER.

No.	Length.	Width over all.	Height.
1	13 ft. 5 in.	7 ft. 2 in.	5 ft. 5 in.
2	15 ft.	7 ft. 7 in.	6 ft.
3	16 ft.	9 ft. 10 in.	7 ft.
3½	16 ft. 5 in.	10 ft.	7 ft.
4	18 ft.	10 ft. 6 in.	7 ft. 8 in.

No.	Weight boxed, including steam fixtures.	Maximum speed at which the presses can be run to advantage.	Horse. power.
1	About 5 tons.	1310	½
2	About 7½ tons.	1200	⅝
3	About 9½ tons.	1100	¾
3½	About 10 tons.	1100	⅞
4	About 12½ tons.	1000	1

PRICES OF MOLLETON CLOTH, ETC.

Best quality molleton for lithographers' rollers, 30 inches wide	$1 50
Best quality molleton for lithographers' rollers, 60 inches wide	2 25
Mole-skin, 29 inches wide	1 25
Thick flannel, 30 inches wide	$4 00
Thick flannel, 60 inches wide	7 25
Thin flannel, 60 inches wide	4 25

R. HOE & CO., 504 Grand Street, N. Y.

Also at 199–201 VAN BUREN ST., CHICAGO,
TUDOR ST., LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND.

FOR ILLUSTRATION, SEE OPPOSITE PAGE.

THE INLAND PRINTER

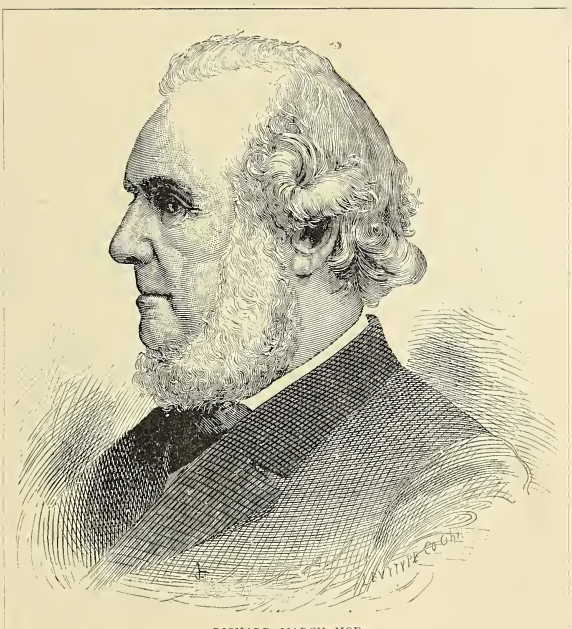
A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. II.—No. 5. CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1885. TERMS: $1.50 per year in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

R. HOE & CO.

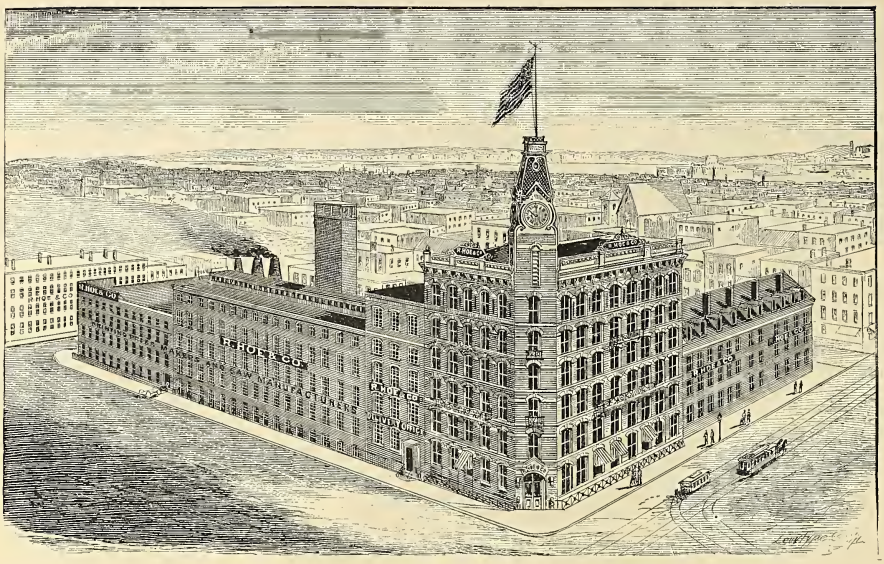
THE LIGHTNING PRESS—A MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT AND ITS HISTORY.

THE origin of the well known firm of R. Hoe & Co. dates from 1805, when Robert Hoe, a native of Hose, Leicester, England—brave, resolute and determined—who had come to America in 1802, in his nineteenth year, and planted the acorn which has since grown to the majestic oak, began the construction of wooden printing-presses at 10 Cedar street, New York, in partnership with his wife's brother, Matthew Smith, under the firm name of Smith & Co. On the death of Smith, Robert Hoe assumed the entire management of the business; the heirs of Matthew Smith retained their interests, and thus he gave the firm the name of R. Hoe & Co., by which it is still known. In 1828 the shops, which had been changed several times were located on Gold street, and steam, as the motive power, was for the first time introduced; previously four powerful English draft horses had proven sufficient for the heaviest work. Robert Hoe died in 1833, at the age of forty-nine, exhausted by his own nervous energy. He was succeeded by his son, Richard March Hoe, then in his twenty-first year, who shortly after began to develop his marked inventive faculties, the result of which eventually revolutionized the whole art of printing. One evening, in the year 1846, the idea of the great cylinder press first flashed across his mind, and that night he sat up till morning working out and perfecting the plan which faintly glimmered before him.



RICHARD MARCH HOE.

Shortly after he met an editorial friend, to whom he communicated his ideas, and from whom he received an order for the first lightning press. He obtained his patent in July, 1847, the press being actually used by the *Public Ledger*, of Philadelphia. The immediate and universal welcome which it received need not be enlarged upon. It was the grand desideratum, and ever since the firm have ranked among the leading press manufacturers of the whole world. The method of transferring to paper the impressions of type had made but slight advance from that wherewith Gutenberg struck off his edition of "Donatus" in the first half of the fifteenth century, and the utmost speed attained in these three hundred years was printing two hundred and fifty impressions in sixty minutes. Suddenly the Hoe revolving press, by which rectangular types were adjusted to cylindrical surfaces, was ushered into the world, increasing the rate one hundred fold, and thus enabling the publishers of giant



THE HOE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT, GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.

dailies to strike off fifty thousand copies, printed on both sides, in four hours. This was alike a revolution and a revelation indeed. The hour and the man had met, and one of the greatest time-saving inventions, which signalized the nineteenth century, above all other eras, had thus immortalized the name of Richard March Hoe.

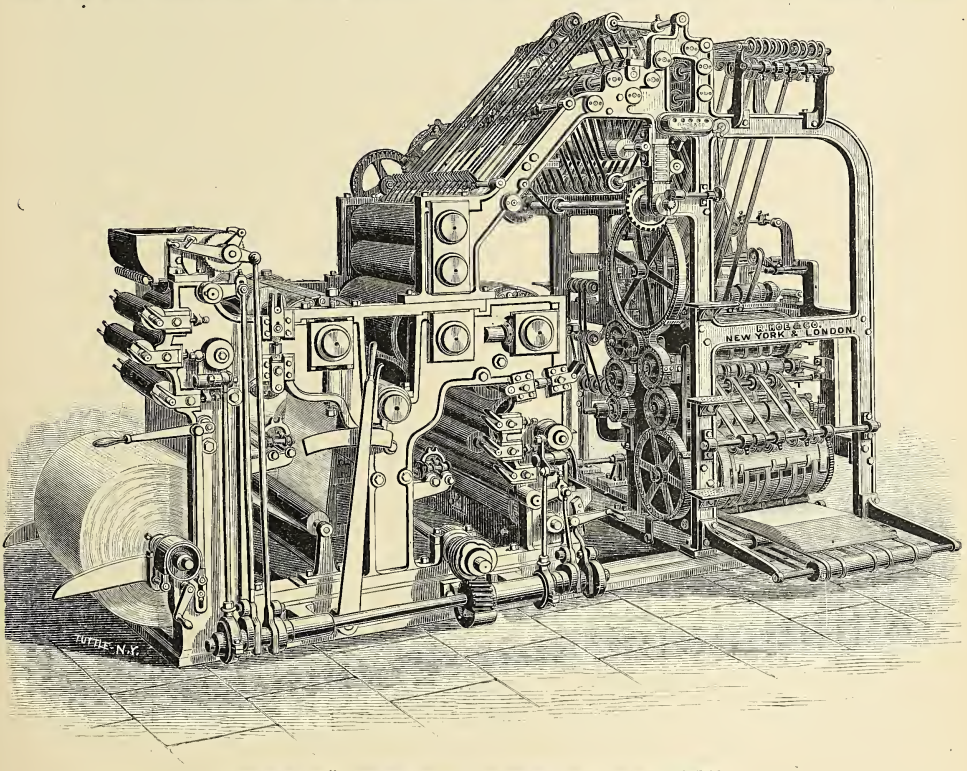
In the old style of machine the type was placed on a flat bed, and traveled back and forth, first under a roller which applied the ink, and then under a revolving cylinder which carried the paper. It was a somewhat cumbrous arrangement, and the maximum speed attainable by it was very soon reached. The device of Col. Hoe entirely changed the whole process. He placed type on a revolving cylinder, and in contact with this revolved four impression cylinders, each with its sheets of paper following one another with the rapidity of a flash. This was before the invention of the papier-maché process of stereotyping, and newspapers, of course, were printed from the type and not from plates. In 1848 Col. Hoe built a rotary press for the Paris daily journal, *La Patrie*, and the success of the experiment led to its introduction into England a few years later.

The four-cylinder press built for the New York *Tribune* in 1850 was the ninth machine of the class that Col. Hoe's firm had made, and it did admirable service for many years. It threw off about eight thousand impressions per hour, printed, of course, on one side of the sheet only; and as the process had to be repeated for the other side its actual capacity was four thousand complete papers per hour, which at that date was a thing unprecedented and marvelous. Having once established the principle of the rotary or lightning press, Col. Hoe perceived that the development of a greater capacity was a simple matter of detail; indeed it was only necessary to increase the number of impression cylinders, which carried the sheets of paper to the surface of the revolving type. The *Tribune* in less than two years required additional facilities, and the first six-cylinder press ever made was constructed for that paper in 1852. To this the proprietors were soon compelled to add an eight-cylinder machine, and finally in 1855 the great ten-cylinder lightning press, the largest style which this class ever reached, was constructed, and for nearly twenty years remained the champion press of the world. This gigantic affair turned out nearly ten thousand complete papers an hour, twenty thousand impressions, when driven to its full speed.

But grand as was this triumph of inventive genius, it is already half forgotten. Four-cylinder rotary presses are still built for newspapers of moderate size, but the mammoth ten-cylinders for metropolitan papers is a thing of the past. Greater triumphs were in store and followed each other in rapid succession. Next in order came the web perfecting press, which printed both sides at once from stereotyped plates that could be duplicated to any extent, making it possible to set three or four presses at work at once on the same edition, each one using a continuous roll or web of paper, and requiring no feeder. Although this was a growth rather than a single invention—the principle being originally suggested by Sir Rowland Hill in England in 1855, and utilized by Wm. Bullock, of Pittsburgh, in 1861—it remained for Col. Richard Hoe to produce, at last, a thoroughly satisfactory press constructed on this plan. This was followed by the Hoe model perfecting and folding press, while a still later and

more perfect apparatus, Hoe's new perfecting and folding press, which can print, cut and fold thirty-five thousand copies per hour, is now the acknowledged king of printing-machines. This would seem to be the *ne plus ultra* of printing-presses, but the steady progress of invention renders any prediction of future results extremely hazardous.

But whatever the cool recital of facts and figures with regard to size and capacity may make, it is only by a visit to the press, when in active operation, that an adequate idea of the actual results achieved can be obtained. Let the reader imagine himself in a safe position in the press-room, at about three o'clock in the morning of any day in the week, waiting to see the great press in motion. The local and general editorial rooms are closed. Editors and reporters have gone home to snatch a few hours of much needed sleep before entering upon the duties of another day, and the telegraph editor has just hurried the last scrap of copy to the composing-room. In the stereotyping department plates have been made from all the forms with the exception of those kept open for the latest telegraphic news; and not many minutes elapse before the last plate is finished, sent down from the stereotyping room, and firmly fastened to its place on the proper cylinder. The great rolls of white paper, weighing from eight to nine hundred pounds each, have previously been wound, dampened, and hoisted to their places above the machine, and the engine is in readiness for the start. Obedient to the movement of a lever a hundred cylinders and wheels begin slowly to revolve, each in the performance of its appointed task, and with further application of power the speed of the rapidly advancing sheet increases, until it seems to fairly fly. On entering the press, contact is at once made with the first of the revolving plate cylinders, and after successfully dodging the series of inky rollers, the second cylinder prints the backs of an equal number of pages, and the now completed main sheets of two eight-page papers go hurrying on to their proper positions relatively to each other; the supplement comes from an opposite direction, and all are quickly bound together in their regular order by the pasting device. The ascent of the bridge is made, and with never a pause the united sheets press on to the folder. A few rapid revolutions, a number of sharp corners turned, and a ten or twelve-page paper, all printed, pasted, cut and folded, is on the delivery rack of the press, and ready for disposal. With busy rush and hum the great machine moves steadily on, striking off its large edition at the rate of thirty-five thousand copies per hour,



THE "PRESTO" PATENTED STEREOTYPE PERFECTING PRINTING MACHINE.

until the mute but unerring counter points out that the work for the night is done.

Messrs. Hoe & Co. have for years past been the largest printing-press manufacturers in the world. Their immense manufacturing establishment, containing offices, foundry and machine shops, located on Grand street, a sketch of which is herewith presented, is one of the most important industrial concerns on Manhattan island. The whole square, bounded by Grand street on the south and Sheriff street on the west, is occupied by the manufacturing buildings and yards, the former ranging from five to seven stories high. The frontage is thirteen hundred and fifty feet, with an average depth of one hundred feet.

In this hive of human industry is carried on all the processes of making and putting together the most complete and perfect presses in the world, from the casting of bed plates, weighing several tons each to the nicest adjustment of gears, levers, screws and springs. Here is made the Hoe ticket printing-press (to begin with the smallest), just large enough to grind out railway tickets when the crank is turned; the Washington hand press, which probably will never have a rival in its special field; the Adams book press, which has always been the favorite with a large class of book-makers for the finest work; the Hoe single cylinder press; the Hoe type-revolving presses, in almost endless variety, from the double cylinder and four cylinder to the eight and ten cylinder and book perfecting presses; lithographic presses, of original design and construction, and last, but greatest of all, Hoe's double web perfecting press and folding machine, which, as previously mentioned, prints, cuts, pastes and folds thirty-five thousand perfect newspapers per hour. In the same buildings are made Hoe's saws, straight and circular, with and without the inserted patent teeth; hydraulic presses of every size and description, steam engines, proof-presses, inking machines, cast-iron imposing beds, chases and galleys.

Yet this is not all. At 29 and 31 Gold street they have the most complete printers' warehouse in the United States, where everything that can possibly be wanted in a printing-office, from the smallest to the largest, is to be found. This warehouse is headquarters for printers' woodwork, and the majority of the printing-offices in the United States draw more or less of their supplies from it.

A very important feature in connection with the business of this house is the educational facilities which are extended to their employés. They make room for about one hundred apprentices, and their training is almost as good as a college course, and in many respects is far more advantageous with regard to their future career, but it approaches the best college course in the matter of discipline. The boys have drawing classes, at which they receive two lessons per week through the cooler months. Youths from sixteen to twenty-one years of age have day recitations in mathematics of an hour and a half per week. For this they prepare during the evenings. Attendance is compulsory, but for the time of recitation they are paid the same as if they were working in the shops. It is therefore no wonder that this firm has secured, and justly so, a world-wide reputation for its workmen and the products of their hands.

No men could be more jealous of their established reputation than the Hoes, and certainly no firm ever struggled harder to deserve it. As a curious illustration of the minute and painstaking care by which they have obtained fame and wealth, we may note the fact that every press built by them is subjected, after it is completed and pronounced perfect by their workmen, to the separate and elaborate personal test under motion, of different members of the firm, to the end that it may be seen whether there is so much as a hair-breadth of imperfection in its workings; and if perchance there is the slighest irregularity, it is not allowed to leave their establishment, but is at once ordered to be put in hand again for complete perfection. By such vigorous and conscientious discipline have they made the name of Hoe a synonym of honest, responsible and perfect workmanship, wherever it is found imprinted on any piece of machinery.

In addition to their New York and London houses, the latter of which supplies the European and Australian markets, they have recently established a large and commodious branch establishment for the West at 199 and 201 East Van Buren street, Chicago, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Stephen S. Hoe, an able and popular gentleman, and a worthy representative of one of the greatest of American business houses. Here may be found a large stock of presses and printers' materials, enabling them to fill all orders the day they are received, and shipped directly from this city, thereby saving both freight and delay. Connected with the Chicago establishment, and on the premises, is a complete repair shop, where skilled mechanics are employed for the repair of printing-presses, and general jobwork. Here, also, may be found stock samples of the presses made by them, as well as the machinery used by stereotypers, electrotypers, lithographers, and binders; so that, with their enlarged facilities, they are now prepared to meet promptly and satisfactorily all demands of their western customers.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

BY S. W. FALLIS.

V.

WITHOUT entering into details of Mr. Ottley's proof, suffice it to say that it is conclusive to a mathematical certainty. The various conclusions of Heineken, Meerman, and Fournier (who was a type-founder and wood engraver), have been completely and conclusively supplemented by Mr. Ottley with positive proofs that have resulted from exhaustive research and critical examinations and comparisons.

Heineken arranges the different editions in the following order: 1. The Latin edition, in which part of the text is printed from wood blocks. 2. The Latin edition, in which the text is entirely printed from movable types. 3. The Dutch edition, with the text printed from movable types, supposed by Meerman to be the *first edition* of all. Heineken is inclined to the opinion that this is the second Dutch edition, and only mentions it as the first Dutch edition because it is called so by Meerman. 4. The Dutch edition with text printed wholly from movable

types, which differs from the preceding one in having two pages of text under cuts 45 and 56 printed in different type from the rest of the pages. This arrangement, including Meerman's opinion respecting the priority of the Dutch edition, is entirely a conjecture, and is positively contradicted by the books themselves in every instance.

Mr. Ottley in his researches and investigations proves to a certainty that the Latin edition rated by Heineken as second is the earliest of all; that the Dutch, rated four, is the next in order, and that those rated one and three respectively have been printed subsequent to the other two. Which of these is in reality the last has not been satisfactorily determined by Mr. Ottley, but he sees no reason to believe that it was the Latin one which has part of the text printed from wood blocks. By a very careful and critical comparison of all the editions referred to, Mr. Ottley arrived at the above positive identity and conclusion of the facts. All writers previous to Mr. Ottley, who had examined the various editions of the "Speculum," decided the order of their publication as he espoused the cause of Gutenberg or Coster, and erroneously assumed as a fact what they theorized. Jackson answers in full all the objections of other writers to Mr. Ottley's positive conclusions and proofs.

Santander, who is so familiar with the progress of typography in Belgium and Holland, gives it as his opinion, that the "Speculum" is not of a date earlier than 1480.

In 1483, John Veldener printed a quarto edition of the "Speculum" at Kuilenburg, with the same cuts as the earlier folios, but in order to adapt the cuts to this reduced size, Veldener had sawn each block in two, through the center pillar which separates the two compartments in the original engravings. This edition has the text printed on both sides of the paper from movable types, and contains twelve more cuts than the older editions, but designed and engraved in the same general style. Heineken gives an account of these twelve additional cuts in the "Idei Générale." Veldener also published another quarto edition of the "Speculum" in the same year, but without the twelve additional cuts above referred to.

If Coster had been the inventor of printing with movable types, and if any of the folio editions of the "Speculum" had been executed by him, it does not seem reasonable to suppose that Veldener, who was himself a wood engraver as well as printer, would be ignorant of the fact. He, however, printed two editions of the "Fasciculus Temporum," one in 1476 at Louvain, and the other in 1480 at Utrecht, containing a brief notice of the art of printing being discovered at Mentz, but not a word of its being discovered by Lawrence Coster at Haarlem.

There is in the British Museum, says Jackson in his "Treatise on Wood Engraving," a small volume of wood cuts not heretofore described by any bibliographer or writer who has treated on the history, origin and progress of wood engraving. It was evidently unknown to Heineken, Breitkopf, Von Murr or Meerman. Neither is it noticed in the writings of Dr. Dibden or Mr. Douce, although it was certainly inspected by the latter. It formerly belonged to the late Sir George Beaumont, who bequeathed it to the museum, but where he obtained it does not appear. It consists of an alphabet of large capital letters, formed of figures arranged in various devotional, sentimental and grotesque attitudes, arranged within a slightly receding border or frame. From the general style and character of the designs and engraving, and the kind of paper used for the printing, it is very evident that it belongs to the same period as the "Poor Preacher's Bible." The impressions have been made by means of friction, and on one side of the leaf only, as in most of the early block books. The ink used is a distemper mixed with water, and readily yields to the application of warm water. It is a kind of sepia, in color of rather a light shade. In some of the early block books the color is darker than in others. The leaves are about six inches high, by three and three quarters wide; and each leaf being separate, is pasted at the inner margin to a slip of paper or parchment through which passes the stitching for the binding.

In the same case with those interesting and unique specimens of early wood engraving, there is a letter relating to them from Mr. Samuel Lysons to Sir George Beaumont, dated May 27, 1819, from which the following is an extract:

> "I return herewith your curious volume of ancient cuts. I showed it yesterday to Mr. Douce, who agrees with me that it is a great curiosity. He thinks that the blocks were executed at Haarlem, and are some of the earliest productions of that place. He has in his possession most of the letters executed in copper, but very inferior to the original cuts."

What foundation Mr. Douce had to base his supposition that they were executed at Haarlem does not appear; and Jackson thinks he has no other foundations for his opinions than his faith in Junius, Meerman, and other advocates of Coster, who unhesitatingly ascribe every early block book to the spurious "Officina Laurentiana."

In the manuscript catalogue in the printroom of the British Museum, Mr. Ottley describes the volume thus:

> "Alphabet of initial letters composed of grotesque figures, wood engravings of the middle of the fifteenth century. Apparently the work of a Dutch or Flemish artist. The impressions taken off by friction in the manner of the early block books. * * * I perceive the word London in small characters written upon the blade of a sword, in one of the cuts (the letter L), and I suspect they were engraved in England."

Jackson does not venture an opinion whether these cuts were engraved in England or not, but is fully satisfied that they were neither designed nor engraved by the artists who executed the cuts in the "Apocalypsis," the "History of the Virgin," and the "Poor Preacher's Bible."

(*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PROVERBS AND THEIR APPLICATION.

IN all ages, from the time of King Solomon, if not for hundreds of years previously, and in all countries, proverbs have found a place in the daily intercourse of private and business life, and though very good things in their way, are liable, like other good things, to be abused or misapplied. Elderly persons are specially fond of instructing the young by means of proverbs, sometimes greatly to their disadvantage. To show how the misapplication of proverbs may mar the future of promising and aspiring

young persons, more especially in connection with the printing profession, we propose to quote some of the most familiar ones and give examples of the results effected by their too literal interpretation.

It is well known that printers, as a class, are of a wandering disposition, changing from one situation to another, or from town to town and state to state, and the proverb,

"A ROLLING STONE GATHERS NO MOSS,"

has, no doubt, been often applied to a young man upon leaving his native place and setting out to see a little of the world. He is told that he had far better stay where he is known; that the chances for promotion are much better in a place where he has spent many years of his life than they would be in a strange city, and many other reasons are urged against his becoming a "rolling stone." All these reasons may be very plausible, and in some cases are very true, but there are other reasons why he should not stay in one place and "gather moss," if he feels disposed to roam.

The stone that is continually in motion acquires a polish, and if it possesses any value in itself will soon attract attention; whereas the stone that lies secluded and becomes moss-covered is liable to lose its identity altogether. It is hardly to be expected that a man who spends the whole of his life in a quiet printing-office, in a small town, can ever be such an experienced workman as one who has traveled from place to place, working in different offices, becoming acquainted with various styles of doing work, and gaining practical experience of such value as will fit him to occupy the best position it is possible to obtain. Because such a one is migratory in his habits, it does not follow that he will become the restless, shiftless, penniless tramp his advisers see with their minds' eye when they try to dissuade him from setting forth from his home. The majority of our most skilled workmen, who are occupying positions of responsibility in large printing-offices, are not those who have learned their business and spent the greatest part of their lives in them, but are those who have gathered knowledge, little by little, in various places, and have worked their way up from the lowest rung of the ladder to the highest. They are the stones that have roiled around, getting a rough place polished here, an excrescence knocked off there, a little rubbing against some other stone in another place, and so on until the beauty and brilliancy of their polish makes itself evident to those most capable of appreciating the same, and the future of such is an honored position as the reward of their exertions.

But we would not advise every young man to leave his native place and wander forth on the world's highway. All have not the same will power and determination to push their way in spite of difficulties. All have not the same qualities that go to make up a first-class workman. Two persons may set out at the same time; may both go through the same experiences; both have the same opportunity, and yet one will attain eminence, while the other fails grievously. It is a young man's duty to consider well whether it will be any benefit to himself to become a "rolling stone." He may have the desire to go forth and make acquaintance with other places and other things, and yet circumstances may be favorable to his remaining where he is, and the prospect good if he does so remain. Such a one we would advise to stay at home, and gather diligently such "moss" as is likely to come in his way. Still there are a great number who would be much benefited by a little rolling around, even though they might have to pay for the experience gained by so doing. All stones of any value lose a little in the process of being prepared for the position destined for them to occupy, but their loss eventually becomes their gain, in the increased value placed upon them because of their form or luster. So, though experience may have to be paid for, the gain in most instances greatly affects the outlay.

There can be little doubt that the author of the above proverb had in view the temptations to thriftlessness attaching to continual change of location, and desired to warn those given to change of the almost inevitable result of such action — poverty. At the time when this proverb was written or first spoken the means of locomotion were limited and expensive, and such advice would be apt to carry some weight with it. But in these days, when locomotion is rapid, easy, and comparatively cheap, it is almost counted an absolute necessity that one should travel, be it ever so little. Those who have been trained in small places, where the prospect of advancement is not very promising, naturally gravitate toward the large towns, where they hope to make a better living, if not to make a mark in their profession. They carry their experience with them, and while they are gaining knowledge may be able to impart some, thus benefiting the places they visit in return for the benefit they acquire. How many men whose names are familiar in our mouths as household words might possibly have been unknown to the world if they had not become rolling stones? Not only in literature, but in science, art, politics and other spheres of public life, there are many examples of the good resulting from a little ambition on the part of some to see the world, and do what they could for its advancement and their own. The pioneers in our own profession, that of the "art preservative," either from choice or necessity, were mostly "rolling stones" in one sense of the term, for they carried the knowledge of the art from place to place, and the consequence is that scarce a single corner of the earth is without a printing-press or a printer, and the practice of the art is so extensive as to give employment to millions.

We would therefore say to all those who desire to avoid becoming moss-covered fossils, hidden away in some obscure corner, and who have a longing after better things, do not let the application of this proverb deter you from endeavoring to better your condition, for it may be that you are destined to become one of the shining lights of the world, and only need a little confidence to set out on the road that shall lead to fame, if not to fortune. A. P.

A GERMAN house is manufacturing board for special stereotyping purposes. It only requires to be well wetted. Owing to its forming a single sheet it can be taken up from form. It has, however, some disadvantages that neutralize any qualities, namely, being hard, requiring too much beating on form and taking but few moulds.

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."

FOR THE PRESSMAN

Van Bibber's Roller Composition,

Price 30 Cents per Pound.

IS THE BEST COMPOSITION MADE; IS THE MOST RELIABLE, AND DOES THE BEST WORK.

Van Bibber's "Rough and Ready"

Price 35 Cents per Pound.

Is the Cheapest Roller Material sold. By using it your winter Rollers will cost you about nineteen cents per pound, and the Rollers will be good ones. It is easy, quick and sure, and can be kept on hand for years.

Our goods are kept in stock by the following leading houses. Send your orders to them and SPECIFY VAN BIBBER'S:

FOR SALE IN THE EAST BY

FARMER, LITTLE & CO.....New York City.	J. & F. B. GARRETT.....Syracuse, N. Y.
VANDERBURG, WELLS & CO.....New York City.	H. L. PELOUZE & SON.....Washington, D. C.
COLLINS & McLEESTER.....Philadelphia, Pa.	H. L. PELOUZE & SON.....Richmond, Va.
BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY.....Boston, Mass.	CHAS. J. CARY & CO.....Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE IN THE WEST BY

MARDER, LUSE & CO.....Chicago, Ill.	JNO. T. RETON & SON.....Kansas City, Mo.
BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.....Chicago, Ill.	C. P. KINGSBURY.....St. Joseph, Mo.
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY.....St. Louis, Mo.	JONES BROS.....Dallas, Tex.
MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.	J. J. PASTORIZA.....Houston, Tex.
ROB'T ROWELL.....Louisville, Ky.	CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY.....Cincinnati, O.
H. H. THORP MANUF'G CO.....Cleveland, O.	LOUIS SNIDER'S SONS.....Cincinnati, O.
E. C. PALMER & CO.....New Orleans, La.	CHATFIELD & WOODS.....Cincinnati, O.
DUNLAP & COHEN.....Atlanta, Ga.	CHARLES STEWART PAPER CO.....Cincinnati, O.
C. F. BREWSTER.....Des Moines, Ia.	ALLAN C. KERR & CO.....Pittsburg, Pa.

Orders are also promptly filled by the following Advertising Agencies:

DAUCHY & CO.....New York.	LORD & THOMAS.....Chicago, Ill.
N. W. AYER & SON.....Philadelphia, Pa.	EDWIN ALDEN & BRO.....Cincinnati, O.

VAN BIBBER & CO.

50 LONGWORTH STREET,

Rollers Cast Promptly. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

JACOB MANZ. ALFRED BERSBACH.

WOOD ENGRAVINGS.



PHOTO-ENGRAVINGS.

RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVINGS

Of any conceivable subject executed in the very best style and at the most reasonable prices. For samples of work we refer you to The Inland Printer Co. Liberal discounts allowed printers and publishers. Send for estimates.

Respectfully, J. MANZ & CO.

GRAY'S FERRY

PRINTING INK

WORKS.

C. E. ROBINSON & BRO.

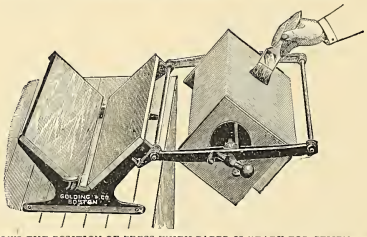
710 SANSOM ST. PHILADELPHIA.

27 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK.
66 SHARP ST., BALTIMORE.
198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

GOLDING'S

TABLET PRESS

For Blocking Paper of all Sizes.



SHOWS THE POSITION OF PRESS WHEN PAPER IS READY FOR CEMENTING.

This press reduces cost of blocking to comparatively nothing. Over 5000 sheets can be blocked at a time in about ten minutes.

EVERY PRINTER, STATIONER AND BINDER NEEDS IT.

Prices, $9 and $15.

Send for Circular. *The Press is sold on trial.*

OPINIONS.

JOHN CARTER & Co., Paper Dealers, Boston: "It would be difficult for us to get along without it. Everyone doing blocking should have one."

JOHN MCINTOSH, Binder, etc., Boston: "The great advantage is in getting at both sides of a pad without a possibility of the paper slipping or twisting in any way. I like it."

RICHARD DAVIS, Mercantile Stationer, Boston: "It gives entire satisfaction."

ANGELL'S Printing Office, New York City: "One week's use of the TABLET PRESS pays for its cost."

Patented and Manufactured by GOLDING & CO. Makers of and Dealers in

PRINTING PRESSES, TOOLS, TYPE AND MATERIALS,

183 to 199 Fort Hill Square, BOSTON.

Send three two-cent stamps for 166 pp. illustrated catalogue.

HOLYOKE. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

W. H. PARSONS & CO.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS

News and Book Papers

A SPECIALTY.

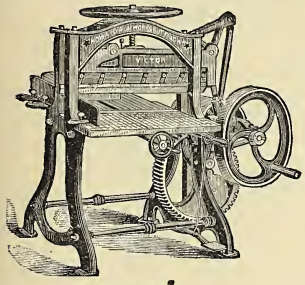
Card Board, Envelopes, Flat Writing, Etc.

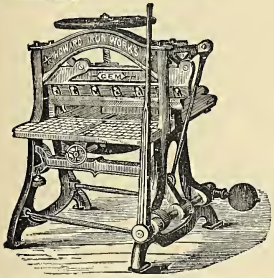
CHICAGO OFFICE: 148 LA SALLE STREET.

C. M. DAVIS, AGENT.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

HOWARD IRON WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.





MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTERS,

BOOK-BINDERS

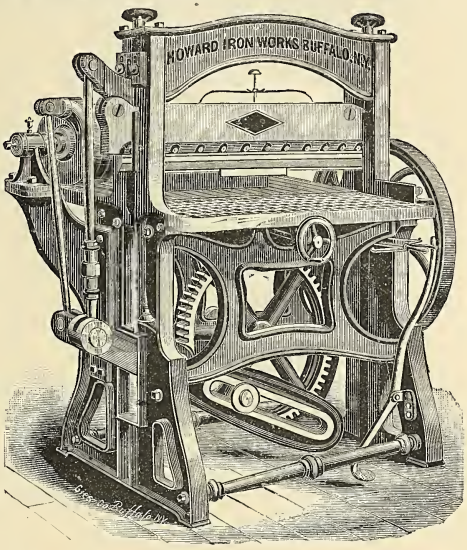
—AND—

PAPER-MAKERS

MACHINERY.

WRITE FOR PRICES

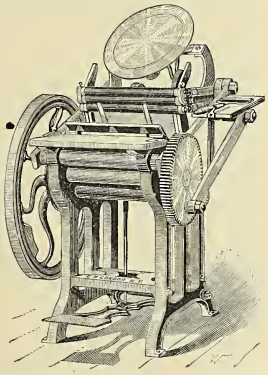
NO BETTER MACHINERY IN THE MARKET.



BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Gen'l Western Agents, 115 & 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO

THE

New Style Gordon Press.



Five Sizes Made: 13x19, 11x17, 10x15, 9x13 & 8x12, (INSIDE THE CHASE).

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

GORDON PRESS WORKS

99 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

C. JURGENS & BRO.

86 & 88 Dearborn Street,

CHICAGO,

Electrotypers

AND

Stereotypers,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEADS, SLUGS,

AND

LABOR-SAVING FURNITURE.

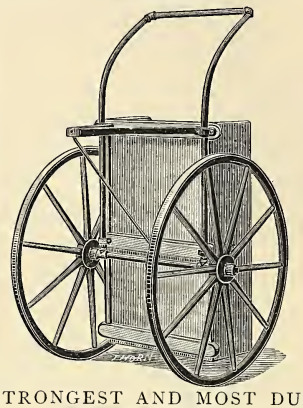
COUNTRY ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

THE

Chicago Metal Felloe Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS'



DELIVERY HAND WAGONS.

THE STRONGEST AND MOST DURABLE
EVER OFFERED TO THE TRADE.

CHICAGO METAL FELLOE CO.: CHICAGO, August 29, 1884.

Gents,—The hand cart you supplied us is undeniably the strongest on the market; the metal felloes cannot possibly wear out or break with any ordinary usage; we strongly recommend them.

Yours truly,

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON.

FACTORY AND OFFICE:

Corner 53rd and Arnold Streets, CHICAGO, ILL.

Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

Illinois Type-Founding Company,

200 & 202 S. Clark St., Chicago.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR

Geo. Bruce's Son & Co. and James Conner's Sons,

NEW YORK.

Newspaper Dresses and Complete Outfits for Job Offices.

PRINTING PRESSES,

Of all makers, and everything requisite in the Printing art, furnished at manufacturers' prices.

☞ Send for our New Specimen Book for 1883.

SMITH & SEAL,

DEALERS IN

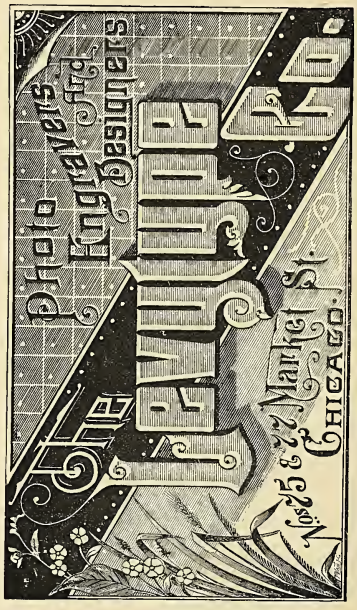
PRINTERS' AND BINDERS'

Machinery & Materials

No. 124 EXCHANGE PLACE,

Philadelphia, Pa.

ESTIMATES FOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND OUTFITS FURNISHED.

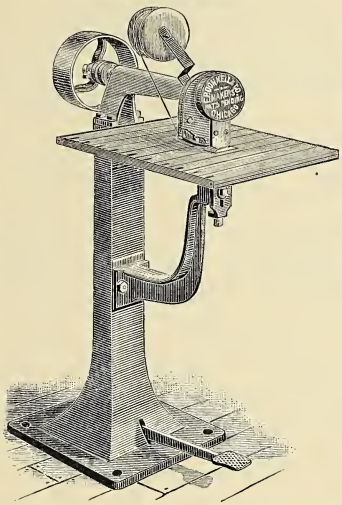


Send Ten Cents for Illustrated Catalogue.

Donnell's Power Wire Stitching Machine.

PATENTS PENDING.

The simplicity of this machine is WONDERFUL, and at the price will enable parties to have more than one for use. All iron and steel. Weight 200 pounds.

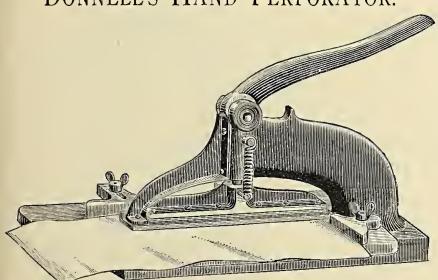


PRICE, STITCHER COMPLETE, - - - $175.00
BEST ROUND WIRE, Per Pound, - - - .25

IN offering this valuable and simple **Wire Stitching Machine** to the Trade we can safely say that it is the only simple **Wire Stitcher** that **does not require an expert machinist** to keep it in good working order. This machine **Forms, Drives and Clinches a Staple** from a CONTINUOUS ROUND WIRE wound on spools, and will stitch a pamphlet from two sheets to one-quarter of an inch thick, either through the back or the centre or saddle.

The machine has but **seven single parts,** including the iron stand. There are **no parts to get out of order,** NO CLOGGING UP with the staples. The machine can be stopped instantly by taking the foot off the treadle. The speed is **120 revolutions per minute,** each revolution making and driving the staple. There is hardly ANY LIMIT to its production, as it depends on the experness of the operator in handling the paper. The table is raised and lowered so as to adjust for the different thicknesses of the books. There are **no other adjusting parts.** This stitcher works finely on **Calendar work.** A sheet 36 inches long can be stitched in the center. The machine has all simple cam movements and will outwear any other machine of the kind. We have also put the price of the round wire, which is of the very best quality in the market, at such a low price that it is less than thread.

DONNELL'S HAND PERFORATOR.



THIS **Hand Perforating Machine** we can fully recommend to be a **FIRST CLASS PERFORATOR.** It is such a Perforator as has been long wanted in the trade for **Binders, Printers and Lithographers,** whose trade does not warrant a larger machine. The price will enable all in the trade to do their own perforating. This machine will allow any size of paper to be perforated and will perforate as **perfectly** as our large machines. It makes a **Round Hole,** the same as on Postage Stamps, and the perforating is large enough for any Check Book. There is no taking out of the needles, and in case of accident the pins can be replaced at a very little expense.

At this **low price,** we will deliver free on board of cars, at our factory:

10-Inch Perforator, - - $35 00.

E. P. DONNELL & CO.,

158 & 160 South Clark St., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE ONLY

PRACTICAL STEREOTYPE OUTFIT

ADAPTED TO THE

WANTS OF THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

M. J. HUGHES, Inventor and Manufacturer,

10 Spruce Street, - NEW YORK.

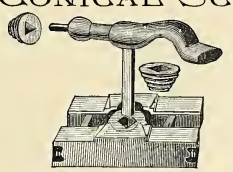
As time has proven, and hundreds testify, the HUGHES STEREOTYPE OUTFIT is the only practical patented method for the printing-office in general. With such, any printer can do an immense amount of work with but a small amount of type, by stereotyping various ways, viz: Type-high and exact widths—all metal casts—cast and block at the same operation on wooden coves—thin flat plates with bevelled sides for book work and patent blocks, etc. One can easily and quickly stereotype standing advertisements, multiply job forms with finest of results, make fonts of Job Display Type, Rules, Borders, Corners, Tints, Leads, Slugs, Furniture, Fancy Designs, etc. It facilitates presswork, saves type, composition, makes color work easy, opens a new field and secures a great variety of work, with good profit, that could not be done otherwise. It occupies but little space, does away with dangerous, complicated machinery, and only costs, according to size, from $75 to $150.

Send for descriptive circulars and testimonials from hundreds of good and reliable printers from all principal places.

M. J. HUGHES,

10 Spruce Street, NEW YORK.

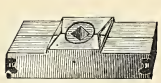
CONICAL SCREW QUOIN.



Combination Key—fits all sizes. Expanded Quoin.



Lever Press-Bed Key. Fits all sizes.



Closed Quoin.

The CONICAL SCREW QUOIN, in one substantial piece, is a combination of the three most effective principles known to mechanics, viz.: the SCREW, WEDGE and LEVER. It is perfectly simple, the most durable, the easiest handled with straight furniture or beveled sidesticks, and is indorsed by hundreds of practical printers and mechanical experts as the BEST AND ONLY CORRECT PRINCIPLE ever applied to a Quoin. It gives a wider bearing and expansion—a positive, direct pressure, with justification where needed; and is free from all sliding, wabbling motions known to the iron wedge. It is manufactured in four sizes, with Combination Key to fit all; also a Screw Press-Bed Key is furnished to lock and unlock forms next to the cylinder.

SIZES AND PRICES.

No. 1—Size	7/8	inch in width and	2½	in length, per doz		$3 00
No. 2—Size	¾	" "	2⅛	" "		2 75
No. 3—Size	⅝	" "	2⅛	" "		2 50
No. 4—Size	½	" "	2	" "		2 25

Combination Key, 50 cents; Plated, 75 cents. Press-Bed Key, 50 cents.

FURNITURE.



Sidestick and Quoin Combination.

Upon the same principle of the Conical Screw Quoin, the above combination is manufactured in full lengths to suit the sizes and bottoms of popular sizes, such as circulars, book pages, also to suit the sides of chases of all small jobbers. Send for prices of what may be desired.

Send for Descriptive Circulars.

M. J. HUGHES, Manufacturer,

Stereotypers' Outfits and Conical Screw Quoins,

10 Spruce Street, NEW YORK.

GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler,

115 & 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE

USED BY THE

Chicago Tribune, Chicago Times, Chicago Daily News, Chicago Staats Zeitung, A. N. Kellogg Co. (all offices), Chicago Newspaper Union, Western Newspaper Union, St. Paul Globe, St. Paul Day (new paper), Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis Journal, Kansas City Journal, Des Moines Register, Des Moines Leader, Quincy Whig, Quincy Herald, Dubuque Herald (dress 8 years old), Dubuque Times, Keokuk Gate City, Burlington Argus, Muscatine Tribune, Muscatine, Journal, Fort Wayne Gazette, Fort Wayne Sentinel, Oshkosh Northwestern, Springfield (Ills.) Journal, and scores of other leading papers throughout the country.

IF YOU CONSULT YOUR BEST INTERESTS YOU WILL

Buy only our Superior Copper-Mixed Type.

WE ARE GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS FOR THE

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS CO'S DRUM CYLINDER, TWO-REVOLUTION AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES,

THE HOWARD IRON WORKS' PAPER CUTTERS,

AND ALSO CARRY A FULL LINE OF

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRESSES.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED
AND
COMPLETE OUT-FITS SHIPPED ON SHORT NOTICE.

JAMES L. LEE, President. PAUL SHNIEDEWEND, Sec. & Treas.

Shniedewend & Lee Co.,

Printers' Warehouse,

303-305 Dearborn St. and 46-48 Third Ave.,

CHICAGO.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan,

JOHNSON TYPE FOUNDRY,

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ We have now on hand a large and most complete stock of TYPE, BORDERS, CUTS, RULES, ETC., including all the latest productions of this celebrated Foundry, and hope to be favored by all the old patrons of MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN, and many new ones. Promptness a special feature.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.

Telephone 508. P. O. Box 422.

CARTER, RICE & Co.

CORPORATION.

WHOLESALE **PAPER** DEALERS,

252 Devonshire St., BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

WE CARRY A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

Book, News, Cover and Manilla Papers

FINE, SUPERFINE AND ENGINE-SIZED

FLATS, CARDS, CARD-BOARD, TAGS, TWINE, ETC.

In fact, every kind of Paper a Stationer or Printer has occasion to use.

SEND FOR SAMPLES

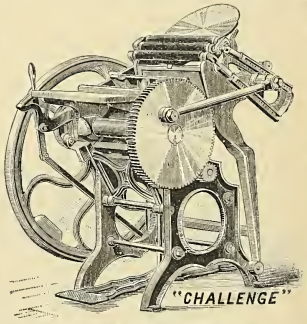
OF LATEST THING IN COVER PAPER,

Our "Imperial" and "Royal Antique."

CHALLENGE

Old Style Gordon Improved.

FIRST-CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS.



ACKNOWLEDGES NO SUPERIOR.

PRICES ON CARS IN CHICAGO:

Eighth Medium,	7x11 inside Chase,		$175 00
Eighth Medium,	8x12 " "		200 00
Quarto Medium,	10x15 " "		270 00
Half Medium,	13x19 " "		375 00
Half Medium,	14x20 " "		425 00

Boxing, $5, $6 and $8. Steam Fixtures. $15. Fountain, $25.

Send for circulars giving full particulars, and do not fail to give the "CHALLENGE" careful examination before making a purchase.

—MANUFACTURED BY—

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.,

303-305 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

2 TAYLOR BUILDING, MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - - JOS. PEAKE, SEC.-TREAS.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One dollar and a half per annum in advance; for six months, Seventy-five cents; single copies, Fifteen Cents.

To countries within the postal union, fifty cents additional.

THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the tenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Secretary by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	ONE MONTH.	THREE MONTHS.	SIX MONTHS.	TWELVE MONTHS.
One inch	$ 4 00	$11 00	$ 21 00	$ 38 50
One-eighth page	8 00	22 75	38 50	75 00
One-quarter page	12 00	34 00	65 00	115 00
One-half page	20 00	56 00	105 00	190 00
One page	35 00	90 00	170 00	325 00

The following gentlemen have authority to receive and receipt for subscriptions to THE INLAND PRINTER:

NEW YORK: Franklin A. Baxter, *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, 17 Spruce street
PHILADELPHIA: C. W. Miller, Rec.-Sec. Pressmen's Union, P. O. Box 269.
WASHINGTON, D.C.: E. H. Thomas, N. J. avenue and H street N. W.
ST. LOUIS, MO.: W. H. Bowman, 2514 Cass ave.
CHICAGO: Edward Langston, with J. M. W. Jones Printing Co.
BOSTON, MASS.: Silas L. Morse, 117 Franklin street.
TORONTO, ONT.: James McDonald, with Rowsell & Hutchison.
BUFFALO, N. Y.: E. D. Eastabrook, 81 W. Genesee street.
MEMPHIS, TENN.: H. P. Hanson, Sec'y Typographical Union No. 11.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.: M. A. True, 51 and 53 Lyon street.
MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL, MINN.: T. S. Clinch, *Tribune* Jobroom.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: Fred. A. Lorenz, Carlon & Hollenbeck's Pressroom.
WINNIPEG, MAN.: A. Fletcher, Sec'y Typographical Union No. 191.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.: J. L. Robinette, with Lewis & Johnston, 410 J street.
MILWAUKEE: W. P. Harmon, at Burdick & Armitage, Broadway.
MONTREAL: J. E. Tardiff, 11 St. Louis Hippolyte street.
PORTLAND, OR.: J. S. Helmer, 68 Montgomery street.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail of the following well known newsdealers in Chicago:

WELLS B. SIZER, 132 Dearborn street.
PIERCE & SNYDER, 122 Dearborn street.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1885.

INVENTORS AND THEIR CLAIMS.

THE inventive genius of the American mechanic has long been recognized, and needs no eulogium at our hands. In his special forte, the production of labor-saving implements—he not only holds his own but successfully competes with all rivals. Under these circumstances we can certainly afford to be just in awarding honor to whom honor is due, even when the acknowledgment is bestowed upon a European competitor, because such recognition does not and cannot detract from our own merits. And it is an ungenerous spirit, unworthy of a high minded people, which denies the palm of superiority even when established. That there is too much of this disposition manifested by those from whom we have a right to expect better things does not admit of successful denial. Modesty is a virtue to which some of our quondam inventors are apparently strangers; and the claim so frequently put forth, and so often unfounded, that to their brains *alone* is the world indebted for the conception of a certain idea, and that all improvements embodying it, either directly or remotely, must necessarily have been purloined, is as false as it is ridiculous. In photo or chemical engraving, for example, how many claimants are there for the honor of priority? How many processes may be found under various classifications, having to all intents and purposes a distinction without a difference, and all based on the same cardinal principle? Almost as many as there are days in the year, and these, too, simply the forerunners of what the future will bring forth. Yet it would be unjust for any one of these claimants to arrogate to himself the *exclusive* title to ownership in these inventions, and to deny the claims of others equally valid, simply because such improvements have been developed without his knowledge. In the case of the telephone we have Bell, Edison and Gray, a Canadian, an American and an Englishman, claiming equal credit for the same invention, and later, Drawbaugh insisting on precedence over all. In fact, Bell and Gray furnish the extraordinary coincidence that both of these inventors hit upon the same contrivance at the same time, unknown to each other, and appeared at the patent office, through their agents, on the same day (February 14, 1876), and within a few hours of each other. The process of photogravure, known in its perfection only to Goupil & Co., of Paris, is not the invention, as claimed, of a Frenchman, but of an Englishman, the late H. Fox Talbot, who patented it in 1852, but whose experiments, though somewhat crude, furnished the groundwork upon which Rousselon improved. In telegraphy, Wheatstone and Morse dispute the palm of originality; while the application of steam as a motive power on the water has a dozen claimants besides Symington or Fulton. An almost exact duplicate of Colt's revolver, constructed hundreds of years ago, may be seen in the Tower of London; and models of the now famed reaping machine were exhibited during the last century.

Our intention, however, is not to classify or multiply examples of dual pretentions, as these will present themselves to the intelligent reader. We rather desire to show to unbiased minds, that no nationality or country can substantiate its claims to a monopoly of the world's inventors; and that in this age of progress, when one discovery is but the precursor of another, and where ten thousand seekers after truth are engaged in the same pursuit, or following the same line of investigation, it is quite possible that more than one person may arrive at the same results by the same or different processes. And when such is the case, it is ungenerous, to use no harsher term, to allow our national prejudice to control the sober, second thought.

These remarks apply equally to the productions of the type foundry and press factory, as well as to those of the laboratory or the loom. We believe in inculcating a national spirit, and fostering a national pride, but sometimes this spirit of self-laudation, this stand-bye-for-I-am-holier-than-thou claim is carried too far, and then it becomes a just subject for censure. True greatness is not dependent on bombastic claims or meretricious graces. If one becomes so enraptured with the glories of his own country's achievement that he belittles or fails to appreciate those of other nations, he commits an egregious error.

PUT ON THE BRAKES.

THE "haste to be rich" mania, even at the expense of character or honesty, manifested in many business circles, is one of the most to be deplored signs of the times which, unless stamped out by public sentiment, or the iron hand of the law, forbodes no good for the commercial integrity of the future. The unhealthy craving to accomplish by a *coup d'état*, at the expense of honor and rectitude, results which experience has proven are only the legitimate rewards of years of laborious toil, honesty and close attention to business and business principles, and the facilities afforded to perfect such nefarious schemes, under the quasi sanction of law, demand prompt and serious consideration. These fraudulent loop-holes must be blocked, even if heroic measures are required to do so.

Constant contact with dishonesty, blunts, probably imperceptibly, though none the less surely, the moral sensibilities. Each successful fraudulent sale or transfer, emboldens others to make a similar attempt, and fortifies the thief in embryo with a precedent and an argument. "If" he practically says, "such and such a party had the legal (?) right to make a transfer under certain circumstances, why should I not avail myself of a similar opportunity? Honor or honesty are myths, and so long as I can clutch the *substance* and laugh in my sleeves at the dupes who are trying to catch the *shadow*, what do I care or need to care for public sentiment? Even if the worst comes, my creditors will compromise for ten or fifteen cents on the dollar, so let those who are fools enough jog along in the same old style, paying one hundred cents on the dollar, and meeting every obligation, do so, I can discount them all." And from his standpoint he is undoubtedly correct.

Anomalous as the statement may seem, a spasmodic prosperity is too often responsible for these collapses. They are men who can surmount difficulties, but who succumb when success seems to crown their efforts. Blinded by a temporary prosperity they branch off into unwarranted extravagance, regardless of the pitfalls which beset their pathway, the advice of age, or the wisdom of providing for the day of adversity. They become a law unto themselves, and when the hour of trial comes, as come it will to all such, collapse and fraud are the sequence.

A number of years ago, Dr. James Syme, of Edinburgh, one of the most famous surgeons of his day, made the initial attempt, after placing the subject under the influence of an anæsthetic, to remove part of a decayed jaw-bone. The College of Surgeons, London, always jealous of a rival, was represented on the occasion by a number of students who predicted certain failure. The patient dying under the operation, Syme was roundly hissed by the Cockney representatives, though no notice was taken of their action. A short time after a similar operation was performed by the same surgeon with perfect success. As on the former occasion the English metropolis was represented by a number of doubting Thomases, who, however, loudly cheered the professor on the result, but, as before, no attention was paid to their demonstration. After the patient had been removed, the operator, in response to calls for a speech, replied substantially as follows: "Gentlemen," said he, addressing the London students, "I care as much now for your applause as I cared for your censure on a former occasion, and that is nothing at all;" then turning to his own pupils, continued, "Remember, young men, *I* could afford to take the risk I did in the first instance, *you* cannot afford to take any risks. *My* reputation did not depend on the success or failure of a single experiment, while *yours* has yet to be established. Let not him who putteth his armor on boast as he who putteth it off." Words of wisdom which many of our reckless prosperity-blinded beginners in business would do well to ponder over.

Said an old acquaintance, a retired printer, to us a few days ago: "'Times are changed since I went into business. I did not go to my office behind a fast horse, o leave it at four o'clock in the afternoon to drive one. I looked after my men, stuck to my desk, gave business my close personal supervision, saved every dollar I could, even though people called me stingy, met my obligations as they matured, prided myself on my good name, kept my word as good as my bond, and as a consequence am now enabled to enjoy my declining years without the cares of business. Yes, that was the time before fraudulent failures and transfers had become popular, and ten and fifteen per cent compromises incentives to crime; when men learned to creep before they walked, and when honesty, practically recognized, was the best policy."

Young men, aye, and old ones too, put on the brakes before it is too late.

THE PUBLIC PRINTER.

THE INLAND PRINTER has studiously avoided intruding upon its readers or the craft at large the claims of any candidate for the position of public printer, despite the suggestion of some of its would-be advisers. It desires, however, to emphatically express the hope, that should a change be decided on, that the appointee will be a man who has *not* made himself obnoxious to the union printers of the United States.

A CORRESPONDENT, under date of January 19, writes:

"Will you, in your next issue, explain how to avoid the wrinkling of the paper on a poster, with rule or border around. I have tried several different ways already, and cannot make come out smooth, and therefore kindly ask you, through your columns, to give the cause and the remedy. I herewith send you sample of poster, showing what I mean."

The question asked by our correspondent is one which does not admit of a categorical reply, because the agencies which produce the result of which he complains vary in their character. In other words the causes which produce the wrinkles in one case are not the same which produce them in another. A great deal, therefore, depends on the skill and judgment of the pressman, and his ability to apply the needed remedy as the circumstances demand. In the sample sent, the fault may have lain with the press itself, or the grippers may not have been properly tightened, or the tapes properly adjusted, etc. Again, an overlay instead of an underlay over the heavy line, would, from its position, cause just such a crease as our inquirer desires to remove.

PRINTING-OFFICE CHARACTERS.

HUMAN nature is, no doubt, much the same the world over, though its gradual unfolding is largely dependent on surroundings and circumstances. Thus the characteristics of printers seem to be more positive and thoroughly developed, than in those in many other walks of life. This, we believe, arises from the nature of their calling, the tendency of which, unless a man is an incorrigible dolt, is to sharpen the faculties and bring to the surface certain traits which, under other auspices, would remain comparatively dormant. That these characteristics, which make or mar the comfort of their associates, are more observable in a printing-office than elsewhere, we think will be conceded by those who have given the matter due consideration. Perhaps among other characters the following may be recognized: First, there is the Professional Growler, who, go where he may, is always sowing the seeds of dissension; he is the Ishmaelite whose hand is against every one, and who always sees the dark side, but never the silver lining of the cloud. He was evidently born a churl, and will die the same; he possesses the unenviable faculty of making a mountain out of a molehill and magnifying every petty difficulty. If a set of rules he discovers are a pica too short, or the *very line* he wants a nonpareil too long, he growls like a bear with a scalded head, and annoys the entire office with his profanity, or the declaration that "life is a vast conspiracy at best"; and if he ever enters the happy hunting grounds, will continue to growl, for the reason there is nothing further to growl about.

Next there is the Cynic, generally as full of conceit and poison as an egg is full of meat, and who seldom, if ever, has a good word to say about anybody. He takes more delight in retailing than refuting a slander; watches the movements of an embarrassed stranger, criticises his job, and makes it his especial business to enlighten those who are willing to listen, as to its merits or defects; he always magnifies the mote in his neighbor's eye, but is blind to his own defects, and displays his *mal* propensities in a hundred different ways, repulsive to a true manhood.

Then there is the Wiseacre, who has evidently mistaken his calling, but is a firm believer in the doctrine that republics are ungrateful. He is a man who can discount the epidermis of a rhinoceros, and the cheek of a government mule; and knows more about business than the manager, more about finance than the owner, more about editing than the editor, more about presswork than the pressman, more about punctuation than the proofreader, who, in fact, knows all about everything except what he is paid to know, and in that direction his ignorance is generally as dense as Egyptian darkness, yet the *sang-froid* with which he dispenses his unsolicited opinions is as exhilarating as a Dakota blizzard.

Following is the Earthworm, the meanest of all created things; the man (!) who regrets that the day does not consist of forty-eight instead of twenty-four hours; who, when asked to contribute to a charity, no matter how worthy, invariably has a note to meet, a payment to make, or a mortgage to raise. He hopes there will not be a holiday on Washington's Birthday or Decoration Day, or, in fact, any day; a groveler who does not know what social or intellectual enjoyment means, and is determined, so far as in his power lies, that no one else shall know. His horizon is bounded by the dingy walls of a printing-office, and he thinks that man's chief end is to drudge three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, and *overtime* whenever the opportunity is presented. He munches his lunch in the workroom, and when the final summons comes, will, no doubt, seriously inquire if he cannot be allowed to make a full week before obeying it.

Nor must we omit the Castle-in-the-Air-Enthusiast, whose balance-wheel is out of gear, and who is always advocating some visionary project, and counting his chickens before they are hatched; whose schemes, like Jonah's gourd, grow up in a night and perish in a day. He *knows* that the man who establishes a paper or job office in such and such a locality will coin money, even though his past experience with similar surroundings have ended in disastrous failure. Nothing disheartened, however, he intends to make another break, which, it is safe to predict, he will succeed in doing, and also in breaking somebody else before he again reaches *terra firma*.

Next we have the Sycophant, the apology for a man, who is afraid to say his soul is his own, and never expresses an opinion until he is sure it is in consonance with the views of the powers that be, and who invariably concurs, in chapel meeting or elsewhere, with the foreman's views, whether he knows what these views are or not. Yet it will be found advantageous to keep an eye on this *genus homo*, because a man who is false to his own best interests, is very apt to be false to the interests of others, and employers are shrewd enough to take such obsequious services at their true value.

Then last, but not least, we have the redeeming feature, the True Man, who has a kind, cheery word and helping hand for everybody, especially the stranger; when asked a courteous question, he invariably gives a courteous reply, no matter who the interrogator may be, and receives all favors with thanks, as he is ever ready to grant one. He is studiously avoided by the scandal-monger, and is never connected with a dirty, unmanly action; always minds his own business, and leaves other people's severely alone. And it is almost needless to add, that as a rule, the manhood and qualifications as a printer, of such a representative, generally correspond.

Reader, the counterparts of some of these characters may be found in every job and newspaper office. Which is the man who commands your esteem, or the one whose traits you prefer to emulate?

IN the present issue will be found a communication from a "Type-Founder," presenting the "other side" of the question on the adoption of a standard measurement, and justice compels the admission that he presents some plausible arguments to sustain the position he assumes, that the difficulties in the way of its adoption are almost insurmountable. But while conceding this, there are certainly "two sides" to the question, we think that many of the objections urged would disappear before united and intelligent action. The subject, however, is one worthy of attention, and we shall refer to it at length in our next.

VENTILATION.

PURE air, or the purest it is possible to obtain, is as essential in the composing or pressroom as it is in the mercantile office or private dwelling. In the majority of printing-offices the question of ventilation is never thought of by the proprietors. The air is vitiated with a conglomeration of odors arising from gas, lavatories, cuspidors, dirty pipes, vile tobacco and cigars, lunches, etc., with the result that the employés experience a dull, heavy, languid feeling, which they are apt to ascribe to every cause but the right one. This is especially so during the winter months, when the windows are kept tightly closed and the evil intensified by the fullest use of the heating apparatus, and further aggravated by the almost continuous use of gas; each gas light consuming as much oxygen as eight persons.

Employers will do well to look into this question from an economical standpoint. If employés, through inhaling a poisonous atmosphere, have their energies stagnated, there must of necessity result a serious loss to the employers, and the larger the number employed the greater will be that loss.

The yearly profits of a business are made up from the aggregate of small margins, and duly entered in the books of the concern. So also the losses, as far as bad debts are concerned. But what record can be kept of the loss sustained through the want of proper ventilation? None whatever. The proprietors go on, year after year, in blissful ignorance of any financial leakage from such a cause. Sharp, shrewd business men at the head of large establishments, look into this matter. It will pay you!

Pure air is what the Typo needs
To aid him thro' his daily tasks;
Foul atmosphere consumption breeds—
Pure air! Pure air! is what he asks.

THE TYPOTHETÆ OF NEW YORK.

ANNUAL DINNER.

The Typothetæ, the society of master printers of the city of New York, held their annual dinner at the Hoffman House, of that city, in commemoration of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin, on Saturday evening, January 17, 1885.

The affair was one of the most elegant and enjoyable of the season. Over one hundred were seated at the tables—representatives of nearly all the leading houses in the city, with many distinguished guests well known to the literary world. The president of the society, Mr. Wm. C. Martin, an old-time printer, with a record of fifty years of business life, presided; while among his associates were the two vice-presidents, Mr. Theo. L. DeVinne, of world-wide reputation as an authority on all matters pertaining to the craft, and John F. Trow, publisher of the New York Directory, and head of one of the foremost houses of New York; the treasurer, Albert B. King, and the secretary, W. C. Rogers; Douglas Taylor, of the executive committee; Frank D. Harmon, chairman of the dinner committee; Howard Lockwood, J. J. Little, Martin B. Brown, Jas. A. Rogers, Peter C. Baker, J. C. Rankin, Jr., W. Armitage Harper, Jos. B. Stilwell, E. P. Coby, W. J. Pell, John Polhemus, C. F. Polhemus, H. G. Polhemus, Peter DeBaum, Oswald Maune, J. B. Thomas, Jr., L. H. Bigelow, A. C. Cheney, Henry Bessey, F. A. Bessey, H. J. Hewitt, J. Bishop Putnam, Frank Tousey, John Medole, C. W. Pratt, F. W. Donneborn, John F. Baldwin, W. C. Hunter, W. P. Beach, H. C. Berlin, Geo. H. Jones, W. G. Berlin, F. A. Jones, Andrew Little, W. P. Atkin, H. Prout, J. C. Gazlay, E. H. Coffin, W. C. Rogers, Jr., E. Lange, T. B. DeVinne, N. Rogers, L. Sherwood, J. P. Swann, W. F. McBreen, D. M. Lewis, C. A. Clapp, F. E. Fitch, D. A. Munro, T. B. Harrison, D. H. Jones, E. Wells Sackett, and others.

Among the guests were Whitelaw Reid, editor of the *New York Tribune*; Rev. Chas. F. Deems, D.D.; the well known publishers, A. D. F. Randolph, Henry O. Houghton, I. K. Funk and A. W. Wagnalls; H. O. Shepard, president of the Inland Printer Co., of Chicago; W. H. Parsons, president of the American Paper Makers' Association; A. J. Cummings, president of the New York Press Club; Horace White, of the *Evening Post;* Col. W. L. Brown, of the *Daily News;* Bernard Peters, of the Brooklyn *Times;* John A. Sleicher, Albany *Evening Journal;* Stilson Hutchins, James W. Hinckley, Prof. S. R. Percy, Hector Orr, one of the oldest printers in the United States; A. H. Scribner, J. Faulkner, S. H. Smith, Richard Alfred, C. G. Crawford, D. C. McMonagle, W. A. Doran, J. L. Brower, A. J. Riley, S. P. Starr, G. Miller, F. A. Flinn, I. D. Sniffin, W. H. Ray, W. Tierney, E. R. Walker, W. C. Hedge, W. H. Haynes, H. W. Brower, S. G. Leake, G. F. Boughton, J. W. Harrison, C. E. Bogart, Thos. Claydon, H. Holden, W. L. Kehoe, F. T. Morrill, Wm. W. Farmer, and James W. English.

Letters of regret were received from Oswald Ottendorfer, M. Halstead, S. S. Cox, S. P. Rounds, E. C. Steadman, Geo. W. Childs, Chas. A. Dana, Robert Hoe, Jos. Pulitzer, Geo. W. Curtis, J. B. Lippincott, etc., etc.

The menu was a choice one, and reflected great credit both on the society and the chairman of the dinner committee, Mr. F. D. Harmon, who had it in charge; and the company was a joyous, pleasant gathering, who well knew how to enjoy the good things set before it. The evening altogether was one that will dwell pleasantly in the memory of each one present.

After the wants of the inner man had been supplied, the president opened the after dinner exercises with the following address:

It will be necessary for us to hasten to the speeches. I had intended to say something further, but can only glance at what has transpired since our last annual festival. We have had a greater degree of success than might have been anticipated a year ago. The meetings of the Typothetæ have been well attended. I would only state, in brief, that the officers have well discharged their duties; the secretary has had a very extensive correspondence, and has always performed his duties without any hesitation, and faithfully; the treasurer reports a comfortable balance in the bank; and the executive committee has carried out what was proposed more than a year ago, and has been very assiduous and earnest in its efforts to give the Typothetæ a local habitation. It has secured rooms at 19 Park place, conveniently situated and handsomely furnished; the nucleus of a library has been presented by certain members of the association, and in every way the executive committee seems to have been controlled by one master spirit. We had, some years ago, a commissioner of jurors who would admit of no excuse unless it was perfectly valid. I would say that such a man as that has had a remarkable influence on the efforts and the actions of the executive committee. The rooms are open at all times to the members; the tables are covered with works of art and trade journals. It is a place of conference and consultation for all members, and a clerk is always present to attend to any business which the members may find it necessary to transact; and I would only add that the members are not only welcome, but are invited to assemble there for consultation about anything concerning the affairs of the trade. It is one of the objects of the Typothetæ, as you all know, to cultivate more fraternal relations and feelings less antagonistic in regard to the interests of the trade, and although we have not expected in any way to control the actions of any member of the association, yet we hope and think that in the future it will be a source of advantage to every member of the trade to become identified with it, in order that he may learn what is going on, and find out what are the best interests of the trade, so far as he, as a member of the association, may be connected with it.

At our last festival meeting we aimed high. We mean to be, if possible, an association of gentlemen who shall not only respect themselves but respect all that belongs to their occupation and business, and that in no way shall their conduct be derogatory to what is intended to be the highest and best interests of the trade and themselves as members of the profession. (Applause.)

It was my intention to address you at further length, but you will excuse me at the present time. I believe that I have said all that it is necessary for me to say, and would only refer to the fact that while we have had a great deal to encourage and inspire us and to give us a feeling of enthusiasm and of devotion to the interests of the association as such, it grieves me to say that during the last year we have lost three valuable members of the Typothetæ; men who were identified with the association more than twenty-five years ago. The first of these, Daniel Godwin, of Baker & Godwin, was called to hand in his proof at the great meeting of arts in April last. Following him was Edward O. Jenkins, well known to the trade and a modest member of the association; and then again, some two months later, we lost George McDougal, of the firm of Smith & McDougal. Mr. McDougal was a man of taste in his profession and an estimable man. They were all followed to their last resting-place by some members of our association. Let us hope that when our forms are locked up we may show as clean an impression before the throne as did

these. But I will abbreviate the leaded long primer of my remarks to make room for the solid nonpareil. (Applause.)

"The Printing-Press" was replied to by Mr. Whitelaw Reid and Col. Wm. C. Brown, in felicitous and appropriate remarks.

Mr. Henry O. Houghton, of the Riverside Press, responded as follows to the next toast, "Publishers: We know them by their works; they know us through their faith. 'Faith without works is dead.'"

I would say, Mr. President, that time seems to foreshorten as I look back to a society of this kind, twenty or twenty-five years ago, in which I see a great many gentlemen, I am happy to say, whom I find here tonight. I also miss some very excellent friends who are not with us. It is a great pleasure to me that I have for many years ranged among my best friends all of the leading men of our craft here and in Boston and Philadelphia. I also esteem it a great pleasure to meet with representatives of my craft, and I accepted with great alacrity your invitation; but I suppose, from the example set tonight, that, although I have got a text of scripture, I am not expected to stick to my text. I have no doubt that there is actual necessity for faith among publishers, but the text reads, that "we know them by their works." It has been my experience that some publishers who have had works have not been very well known by them. Thus, publishers who have had associated with them printers who understood how to manage their works have been most successful in the long run. (Applause.) Publishers of the present day have not much faith; if they had more faith there would be more works. There is no question but that in this country, more than in any other country on the globe, there is a call for printed books. We are educating our young people by this means, and they all have a taste for reading, study, investigation, and what we need more than anything else is that our publishers shall show their faith by their works, that they shall believe in the necessity of educating and strengthening this great country, in order that these great parties that are antagonistic to each other might fight from knowledge rather than from prejudice.

There is one subject, however, in which I feel very great interest. The great danger in this country, and our craft, which not only in its humblest but its highest manifestations has a great deal to do with it, is the danger of setting one class against another—capital against labor. I take it that the basis of this society was not only to promote good fellowship among its members, but also to do the best for the art that it can do. What is the best thing that we, as printers and publishers, can do for our art? I was in London a few years ago, at a literary fund dinner, and was much interested in a speech by General Wolseley, who said that Britain's victories were due to the common soldier, who felt that so much depended on his individual exertions in carrying out the plans of his officers, and who realized the care and protection which were given to his interests. Now, the point which comes to us, as publishers is, what can we do for our craft? What can we do to elevate it? I say that we must look after the printers and journeymen printers. A few weeks ago I had the pleasure of visiting the new city of Pullman, which we hear so much about. I was treated with great politeness and shown about the place, and it will attract anyone's attention and command admiration. But it was the same kind of power that the Czar of Russia uses. When the Czar says "Good morning" the whole army says "Good morning" in reply, because it is thoroughly drilled; and if it were possible that a pure despotism could be the voice of a people, then there is no difference between a pure democracy and a pure autocracy. The trouble is that such schemes die with the originator; you cannot keep them; they cannot be continued for any length of time. How can we elevate our profession and continue this elevation? By beginning at the beginning just as we do in our own families, instructing our apprentices, filling them with an idea of the importance of their professions, and making them feel that to them we look for the perfection of our trade, and, whenever we do that, we shall not be disappointed. (Applause.) Over thirty years ago I used the old apprenticeship system, and I have followed it to this day, with formal indentures, properly signed. They come to me, and the parents ask me to allow their children to be apprenticed, and if my establishment has won credit I am indebted for one thing to that apprenticeship. Another thing I feel it my duty to say: I have never dismissed a man from my employment since I have been in business, and I try to make every one feel in my place that his tenure of office is as long as mine, and I hope that it will be a great deal longer. (Applause.) If we want to be strong we must be weak, as St. Paul was, and what we mean by that is that we must trust our workmen, believe in them, look to their interests, attend their weddings, if need be; we must respect them as we respect ourselves, and teach them by our example and practice that they are of just as much importance as we; and, if we continue that, this system will perpetuate itself; it will not die out with the death of any one of us, but will grow and increase and show this country that our only safeguard is in stimulating our own families, our own offices, and all of those people in our own craft. I believe in protection thoroughly, here and everywhere (applause) and we will do as we have done in the past—we will compete with any nation on the face of the globe. (Great applause.)

The succeeding toast, "Authors: they give us the product of their brains; we return them the product of our art," was responded to by Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—This is rather an embarrassing position; I am not an author, I am only a publisher, and a publisher, you have been told a great many times, is the deadly enemy of the author, and yet I want to be generous, and I will, as Shakespeare says, be both plaintiff and judge in this case, and speak a word for the oppressed author, who has never, or scarcely ever, been known to speak a good word for the publisher. (Applause.) It was old Dr. Samuel Johnson, that growler in English literature, who said that publishers drank their wine out of the skulls of authors. It is a good thing that the publisher stands between the printer and the author, for if the printer were dependent for his wine upon the popularity of an author, he would often go dry. Now, gentlemen, it is true that you give in exchange for the product of the author's brain the product of your art; and what a confused, mysterious, twisting art it is sometimes; not the art preservative, but the art destructive in the proofs. (Laughter.) A few months ago I had proofs of a Christmas carol, two lines of which ran: "And to the altar your festal offerings bring." How did it read in the proof? "And to the actor your festal offerings bring." I corrected the error, Mr. President, but it has always been a wonder to me who paid for the correction in the proof. (Great applause.) It must be that it was included in that mysterious item, "time on proof." (Applause.) Mr. President, I will jest no more. You give the product of your art, and yet how seldom is there any recognition by the public of your art. There are plaudits upon plaudits for the author, and sometimes, away off in the distance, an echo, slight and feeble, for the publisher; but for you, not a good word; and if there be even a trifling fault, how readily it is discovered, and how severely condemned. But if the critic, gentlemen, only had seen the author's copy and the author's proof, he would have had a good word for you; and the reader, luxuriating at his ease over the beautiful type, the well-balanced page, the perfect presswork, how does he—does he ever stop to ask whose puzzled brain planned to produce that work of art? In the South Kensington Museum the literary executor of Charles Dickens has placed, under glass, several manuscripts of the great novelist. And such manuscripts!—written in a close, cramped hand; written so rapidly under a pressure in which you can almost see in every line the pulsing of a nerve; blurred, blotted, confused on the page, with interlineations and erasures. And of the many who glance upon those art treasures scarcely a single one ever gives a thought to the compositor, who labored over this manuscript, who, with straining eye, and aching brain, and hesitant hand, out of that almost shapeless mass of unintelligible protoplasm slowly evolved a lot of beauty and pathos, of wit, and humor, and caricature, rounding it into form—fixed, intelligent form—upon the printed page. (Applause.) That is not only the product, but the triumph of your art.

Within your recollection and mine, Mr. President, what a wonderful development of authorship of all kinds there has been in this country. Every intelligent man and every intelligent woman who has not written a novel or a book of some kind, or a newspaper article—at least blowing up the editor—or a magazine article, is the exception. (Applause.) We are a nation of writers as well as a nation of readers; but if there were no such men as you, there would be very few writers. Why, what would the novelist do with the novels he turns out every year at the rate of five hundred pages? What would he do if there were no printers? No one but a printer could read his copy (laughter), and there are no pious monks who would attempt to copy it and illustrate the text. But for you that author would starve to death, and the whole class of authors would die out before long. On the other hand, how has the brain of the author stimulated the brain of the inventor, the skill of the compositor and pressman to produce that which is an honor to all? Stand in Printing House Square after midnight, where you can hear the click and clang of the great newspaper presses throwing off—I do not know how many thousand impressions every hour, and then look up to the opposite corner, where years ago, near the old Tract Society Building; Daniel Fanshaw worked his presses by the simple tread of two donkeys that, at the peril of their lives, had been raised to the top floor. That is the contrast, and, gentlemen, it is as great a contrast as that between the horse-ferry-boat and the Brooklyn Bridge. Mr. President, I will detain you but a moment longer. Never in the history of English literature has the author been so sumptuously treated as at the hand of the printer today. Take up an old number of the *Knickerbocker Magazine* and put it alongside of a copy of *Harper's* or the *Century*, and so compare the Webster spelling book of thirty years ago with any recent elementary book, and what a contrast! And this runs through every department of literature. Each shows a great progressives tride in your art; indeed, every year you do but change into something rich and strange; and how must those older men feel who saw themselves in magazines and in books, put within the cramped spaces of narrow margins and close type, printed in poor ink? How might they envy their modern brothers, arranged in gorgeous apparel bedecked with ornaments! And the progress that has been made, who ever dreamed of it?

The poet Herrick, crooning his verses, never dreamed that, three hundred years afterward and three thousand miles away, there would be a modern edition of those verses, luxurious and superb, crowded full with illustrations drawn by an American hand, making a book sumptuous yet perfect in every part, a noted specimen of American workmanship. (Great applause.) Not only that, but only a specimen of that which is coming to us in quick succession from the presses of Franklin Square and the Riverside and other notable firms. And now, Mr. President, looking back over this half century of your art, and considering the growth of your literature during that time, we may well ask: What will the future be? Doubtless, when we reach that condition of national repose which we so much desire, there will be produced better authorship. We shall make more and better books upon a higher level. And you, gentlemen, what of you and your successors? Your successors will not stand where you rest today, and if this country is soon to be the great book market of the world, then your sons and their successors are destined to meet every new and fresh demand that may be made upon them in their progress, and to hold the foremost place among the bookmakers of their time. (Continued applause.)

The next toast in order was: "Paper-makers: A super-royal class. The medium between the publisher and the printer," which was responded to by W. H. Parsons, who spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—When I accepted your very courteous invitation to be your guest this evening, I did not expect that I should stand before you to respond to a toast, but that I should eat your dinner, drink your wine, smoke your cigars, and listen to those who expected to speak.

Mention has been made here this evening of Benjamin Franklin. I am not sure that we have any Benjamin Franklins among the paper-makers. When I was in London, a few weeks ago, I went into Westminster Abbey, and also into St. Paul's

Cathedral, to see if I could find a monument or a tablet to some paper-maker. (Laughter.) I looked in vain; why, there is not even a statue in New York—in Printing House Square, or anywhere else, that I am aware of—for any paper-maker.

My friend Houghton suggests that you are waiting for me to die to have one.

If our friend, Mr. Randolph, had not been here, you would not have been able to look upon the features of Ben. Franklin this evening; and, therefore, I claim for the paper-makers a work of great importance in disseminating the editorials of the *Tribune* and the *Daily News* and other papers to which reference has been made this evening, and also of the *Sun*. The subject of the toast is the "super-royal class, the medium between the publisher and the printer." Now that means that the paper-maker is a "super-royal class," the medium between the mistakes of the publisher and the errors of the printer. (Applause.) Being a super-royal class, of course we are quite willing to be classed in this position.

I promised to talk two minutes, and have already spoken for a minute and three-quarters.

A young friend of mine was invited out into the country to an entertainment. He got there, and found, as we find here this evening, a goodly company in full dress. He expressed himself as surprised that in so remote a district from the city there should be so many gentlemen who wore dress coats. Now, if it were not for the printers and paper-makers, I am afraid that the publishers would not be able to wear dress coats, or coats of any other kind. (Applause.)

In compliance with repeated calls the president of the Press Club, Amos J. Cummings, spoke for almost half an hour, his language brilliant and overflowing with wit and humor. He said:

I shall not attempt to sketch categorically nor consecutively what I have to say. I have been taking a few mental notes this evening, and I shall read them to you without any reference to the connection between them. The first note I have put down is in reference to Mr. Baker. Mr. Baker has no idea who I am. I have an idea who Mr. Baker is. I remember coming to this city in 1853, of running away from home, stealing my father's shoes to get to New York in (laughter), of pulling up in front of the old *Tribune* office and of reading a sign there that compositors were wanted at Baker & Godwin's, No. 1 Spruce street. I was in want of work; I had four dollars in my pocket; I went to the old *Sun* office, which was then the Tammany Hotel, as well as Tammany Hall, put my little carpet-bag in, and told the clerk I would give him ten cents if he would take care of it until I called for it, to which he replied that I need not mind about the ten cents. I went around to Baker & Godwin's office, inquiring for work, and was put to work. I distributed type for three days steadily. (Laughter.) Whenever I called for copy they told me that there was none, but that I could keep on distributing. Meantime I had secured a boarding place and paid $2.50 in advance for board, which left me $1.50. There seemed to be no sympathy in that office with me, except so far as distributing type was concerned. (Laughter.) I had learned my trade in a country printing-office, where the columns were about four inches long and you had a rule, but whenever I distributed type in this office they gave me a page of some old dead-and-gone book, where there were no column rules—but no copy! At the end of three days some gentleman, probably Mr. Baker will remember him, a gentleman with a bald head and a long, red beard, came to me and gave me some copy. It lasted me two hours and a half, and when I went back to him the copy was all gone—there was no more of it. A fresh case was put up in front of me, and I began distributing again. At the end of the week I did not have money enough to pay my board in advance, but ran my face, and at the end of the next week there was a little more copy, but still not enough to pay my board and the expenses which attended me while I was in the city. But I think the gentleman near the end of the table (Mr. Baker) must have noticed the agonized look on my face, for that man came to me and gave me a five-dollar bill. (Great applause.) I was then a boy of seventeen.

The second note is concerning my friend, A. D. F. Randolph, to whom I am probably a total stranger. I never saw him before, but I have met him. (Laughter.) My father printed a newspaper two and a half miles from Newark, in a town called Camptown (now Irvington). I remember that Mr. Randolph wrote something for my father's paper, and I set the type, and the proof was all right. (Applause and laughter.) And to my surprise, the article was printed, and my respect for Mr. Randolph, who had not been very much thought of up to that time, was increased by a school teacher in Newark, who said: "There is something in this fellow. (Laughter.) He has been trying to get into the Newark papers for a long time, and I should not wonder if he will be governor or president;" and I frequently wondered, when there was a man named Randolph elected governor of New Jersey, whether this gentleman was the man I knew, and I have always said to myself; "Well, Lawrence was right;" and I meet him here tonight, and find he is up on the highest notch, and the speech he has delivered has sounded very much like the article which he wrote for my father's paper. (Loud laughter.) The reference of my friend, Mr. Reid, to me called up another memory which was jotted down in my note-book, and I will give you the note. I remember him when he first came into the *Tribune* office; he came in modestly and unassumingly, and dropped down into old Uncle Ripley's seat. It seemed that Mr. Greeley had discovered Mr. Reid in Washington, and that he had come to the conclusion that a little new blood might be ejected into the editorial body of the *Tribune* by translating Mr. Reid from Washington to New York. At that time I had charge of the city department, and also the political department. Mr. Reid was a big thing for me, whatever anybody else said concerning him. I could shirk my work on him, and know that it was well done every time; and whenever there was anything to be done concerning a congressional district in Ohio, or Illinois, or some place in Missouri, I said to Mr. Reid: "That is a good thing for you to tackle," and he always tackled it. It was not until I heard Mr. Reid speak here tonight that I knew he was a printer. If there was any man who knew the value of a typesetter in the editorial room it was Mr. Greeley, and it has not surprised me in the least to see that Mr. Reid has become Mr. Greeley's successor and heir apparent in the *Tribune*.

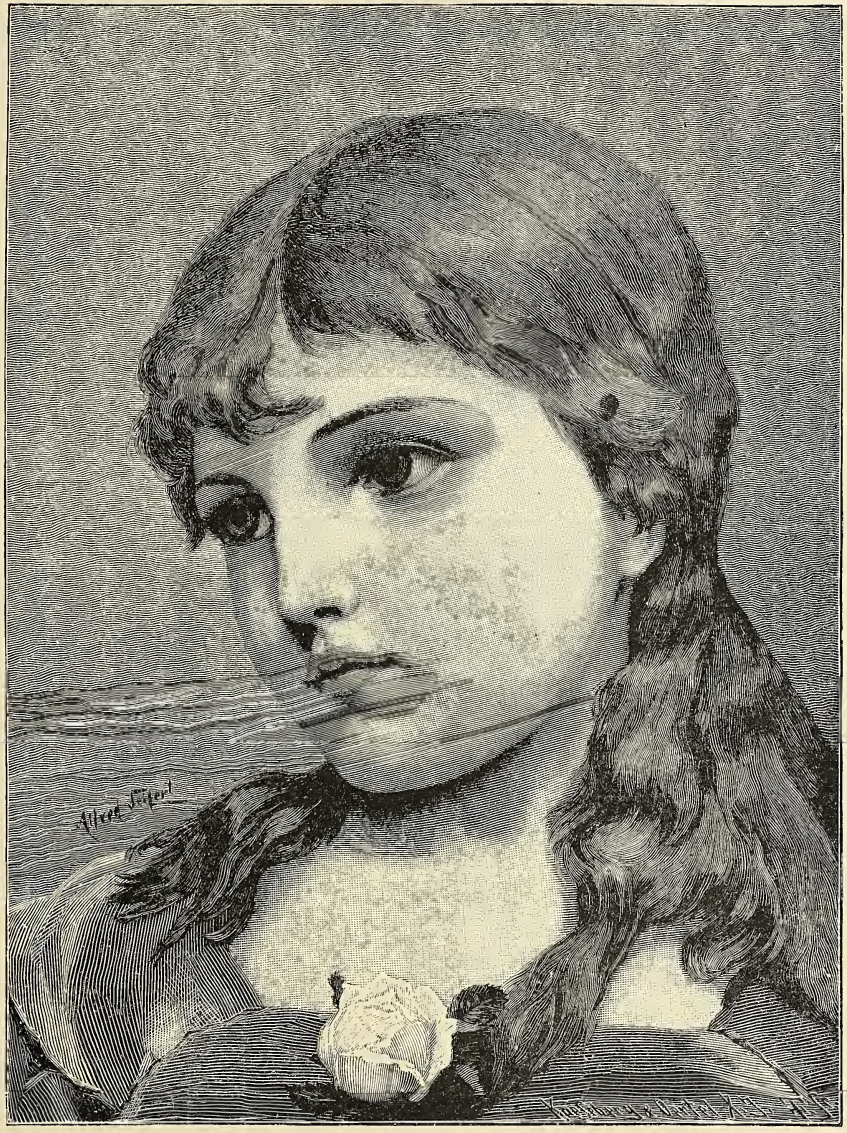
Mr. Cummings continued extracting notes from his mental reservoir, and narrated many little anecdotes relative to Mr. Greeley's peculiarities.

Referring to an appeal of Mr. H. O. Houghton to treat journeyman printers generously and urging employers to cultivate closer relations with them, Mr. Cummings said that it was good and clear gospel. He himself had been a roving journeyman printer, and he had stuck type in nearly every state in the Union. The journeyman printer was usually more generally informed on public topics than the average lawyer or clergyman. He unconsciously absorbed the news of the day while at his case, and based his ideas of public polity on his reading. He uniformly made the best and the most successful newspaper editor. "I have taken dozens of printers from the case, and have turned them loose as reporters and correspondents," said Mr. Cummings, "and in no case have I ever made a mistake. Experience teaches me that only one man out of a dozen college graduates seeking newspaper employment makes a passable reporter. Eleven printers out of twelve will outstrip college graduates in descriptive or analytical writing."

Mr. Cummings expressed great surprise at not seeing among the invited guests at this dinner the president of Typographical Union No. 6. He saw there the president of the Paper-Makers' Association, the president of the Press Builders' Association, the president of the Employing Printers' Association, and he himself had been invited as the president of the Press Club. But where was the president of the Printers' Union—the representative of the men who were more closely connected with them in their daily business life than any or all of the others he had named? The men from whom they themselves sprung, the men with whom they came in contact every day in their business, whose coat-sleeves rubbed against theirs at every turn—he was sorry to see had no representative at this banquet, given to honor the memory of a practical printer. Probably he himself was indebted for his invitation to the fact that it was not known that he was a member of New York Typographical Union No. 6. He had been a member of a typographical union since 1857, and he should undoubtedly die one. Men honored themselves in trying to honor their profession. The typographical union was the typical sister of the Typothetæ. She had been too long treated like a Cinderella. Mr. Cummings, as a member of the printers' union, thanked Mr. Houghton for his kindly expression of feeling. But the printers, while grateful for sympathy, asked only for what was right between man and man. "Their work is the foundation of your riches," he said. "Treat them like men. Pay them fair wages. Don't grind them down to make your profits the greater. Don't condemn them for combining to secure a fair rate of wages for their work, while at the same time you combine to reduce the price of their work. Treat them fairly and honestly, and there will be no need to cultivate kindlier relations."

The next toast—"The Typothetæ: Founded in equity, it should be maintained in honor"—was responded to by P. C. Baker, of Baker & Godwin, who in a few words, as the hour was late, made a fitting response, which was received with approval. Frank Lincoln then gave one or two recitations, as a fitting conclusion to the evening's entertainment.

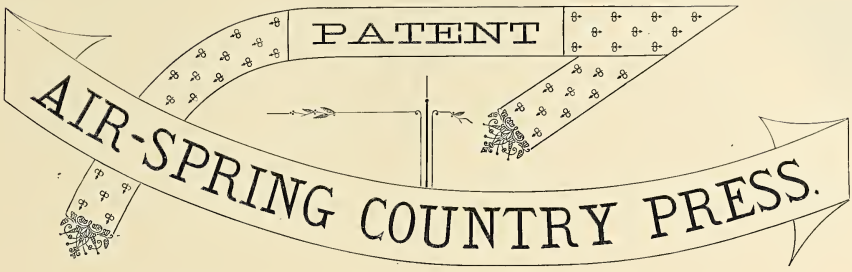
PRINTED paper, in books or engravings may be whitened, when stained or discolored, by first being dampened with pure, clean water, then dipped into a diluted solution of chloride of lime; withdrawn from the latter solution, the stained portions must be passed through water mixed with hydrochloric acid; lastly the paper so treated has to be passed through pure water until every trace of acid is removed. The process may still further be improved by dipping the paper into a weak solution of antichlor and again thoroughly washing in clear water before drying. Only rare and valuable books are worth the trouble of the prolonged treatment which, on account of the very fragile nature of paper, requires the utmost care and some skill in handling. In the great majority of cases the stains may be obliterated by simply exposing them, after being moistened, to the fumes of burning sulphur, and afterwards passing the portions treated through pure water. Under all circumstances care must be taken to prevent permanent injury to the paper by rough or hasty handling.



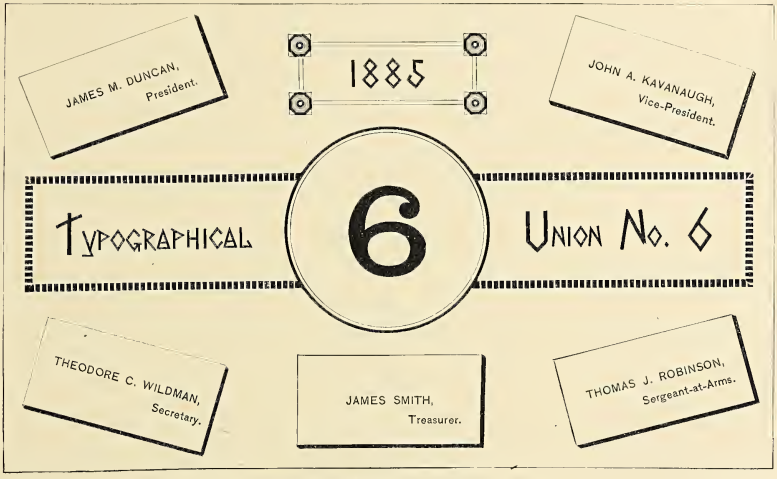
INNOCENCE.

ENGRAVED BY PHOTO-ENGRAVING COMPANY, NEW YORK

SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.



Compositor—J. Merton Bowman, with Lockwood Press, 126 & 128 Duane St., Cor. Church, N. Y.



Compositor—John F. Lane, 85 Reade St., N. Y.



Compositor—J. Merton Bowman, with Lockwood Press, 126 & 128 Duane St., Cor. Church, N. Y.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS,

139-141 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

GROTESQUE.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

BREVIER. 18A, 36a, $2.80

ME SHALL NEVER FIND OUT
Fit mate, but Such as some Misfortune brings Him
Or mistake; or whom he Wishes
Most shall seldom Gain through her Preverseness
62 But shall see her Gained. 47

18A, 36a LONG PRIMER. $3.40

AS YON SUMMITS SOFT AND FAIR,
Clad in Colors of the Air, which to Those who
Journey near Barren, Brown and Rough
8 Appear, still we Tread 6

12A, 24a PICA. $2.55

IF SHE LOVE HIM, HELD BACK BY LOVING PARENTS
Or his Happiest Choice too late Shall meet already Linked and Wedlock 864

10A, 20a COLUMBIAN. $4.10

THE COBBLER SANG FOR HIS HEART
Was light as he Watched his Child at Play, but a Shadow 62

10A, 20a PARAGON. $5.60

ME WORKS IN MOODY DESPAIR, THE
Sun never Shines and Nobody Smiles in the Glo 2

6A, 12a DOUBLE ENGLISH. $6.35

ME NEVER LIFTS HIS HEART
Or eyes, he never Breathes Prayer 3

FANCY GROTESQUE.

PATENT APPLIED FOR.

12A, 24a PICA. $2.65

TIC TACK, THE LONG HOURS
The Hammer drops from his Hardened
2 Hand, as the Tears 5

10A, 20a COLUMBIAN. $4.15

THE SUMMER NIGHT
His Garret under the Tiles 3

10A, 20a PARAGON. $5.70

ME MENDS AND PATCHES ON AND ON
He scarcely Ponders why, or whether the Winter 5

6A, 12a DOUBLE ENGLISH. $6.35

IT IS TO FAIR PARADISE
From the Gloom that Fall beneath 4



10A, 18a. Pica Tablet. $2.25

TROWEL, PLUMB & CO.

Decorators of Honorable Tablets of Worth

Defenders of Defenceless Virtue

$2,356,891.00

8A, 16a. Great Primer Tablet. $4.80

UNIQUE LETTER

Square, Substantial, Strong

Useful and Striking

$167,930.69

6A, 12a. Double Pica Tablet. $6.25

PERSEVERE

The Great Sure Thing

Signet of Success

13567890

Cleveland Type Foundry,
Cleveland, Ohio.



8A, 16a. Three-Line Nonpareil Cirrous. $4.1
Quads and Spaces, 38c.

TYPE OF EVOLUTION

Ring-Tailed Roman, Designed to Hold Fast

1234567890

6A, 12a. Two-Line Pica Cirrous $4.95

ADMONITIONS

General Information for Learners

1234567890

4A, 8a. Three-Line Pica Cirrous. $6.10
Quads and Spaces, 50c.

GROTESQUE

And Curiously Graceful

1234567

GEO. E. LLOYD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FOLDING MACHINES,

ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY,

AND

GENERAL PRINTERS' MACHINISTS,

68 WEST MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. McALLASTER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF AND JOBBERS IN

ADVERTISING CARDS,

FOLDERS, BEVEL EDGE CARDS,

NOVELTIES, SCRAP PICTURES, FRINGED GOODS, &C.

196 & 198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

Illustrated Catalogue sent free to any Address.
Liberal discount to Printers.

JOHN ANGUS, Pres't. FRANZ GINDELE, Manager
CHAS. W. GINDELE, Sec'y and Treas.

THE

FRANZ GINDELE PRINTING CO.

Printing in all Modern Languages.

☞Translations made by competent parties.

FACILITIES FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK.

140–146 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

Telephone No. 62.

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION

NEWSPAPER

PRINTING, FOLDING & MAILING

Done upon Short Notice, and at Reasonable Prices.

NEWSPAPER WORK OF ALL KINDS A SPECIALTY.
☞ Give us a Call. ☜

271 & 273 FRANKLIN STREET.

E. P. DONNELL & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

158–160 SOUTH CLARK STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.

In its Thirtieth Volume.

ROUNDS' "PRINTERS' CABINET,"

Published by

S. P. ROUNDS, JR., & CO.,

186–188 FIFTH AVE., CHICAGO.

The oldest Typographical Journal published.

Subscription Price, $2.00.

COFFIN, DEVOE & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

B-R-O-N-Z-E-S

GOLD, SILVER AND FANCY COLORS.

Price, from $1.00 to $6.00 per Pound.

176 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

ASK YOUR JOBBER FOR

EVANS & DARLING'S

FINE LINE OF

Wedding Stationery and Cabinets,

FOLDERS AND PROGRAMMES,

PLAIN,

GOLD BEVEL-EDGED

AND

SOCIETY VISITING CARDS,

MENUS, PARTY INVITATIONS. ETC.

BOSTON. ESTABLISHED 1830. NEW YORK.

J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS,

LITHOGRAPHIC ART PUBLISHERS,

Works at Harrison Square, Mass.

WESTERN BRANCH,

NOS. 156 & 158 MONROE STREET,

CHICAGO.

ROBERT J. LESTER, MANAGER.



CLAUDE D. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER OF

ENVELOPES & FINE STATIONERY.

SPECIALTY: BEVELED EDGE CARDS

OF ALL SIZES.

164 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

W. B. CONKEY,

BOOKBINDER.

PAMPHLETS MY SPECIALTY.

163 AND 165 DEARBORN STREET,

CHICAGO.

SNIDER & HOOLE,

BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS,

152 MONROE STREET,

CHICAGO.

101 & 103 WALNUT STREET,

CINCINNATI, O.

STANDARD NEWSPAPER UNION.

"A NEW BROOM SWEEPS CLEAN."

Partly Printed Sheets equal in all respects to those of any older house.

FOR TERMS AND SAMPLES WRITE TO

STANDARD NEWSPAPER UNION,

CHICAGO, ILL.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL'S

(Established 1844),

PATENT ROLLER COMPOSITION

IS SUPERIOR IN EVERY RESPECT.

Give it a trial, and you will never want any other. Rollers always ready for use; do not Harden, Shrink nor Crack, and seldom require washing.

OUR PATENT COPYABLE PRINTING INK,

all colors, in pound and half-pound cans. No Ink made that is equal to it. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

CYRUS H. LOUTREL. 45 Maiden Lane,
C. FRANK LOUTREL. NEW YORK.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING-PRESS.

(*Continued.*)

BY STEPHEN MCNAMARA.

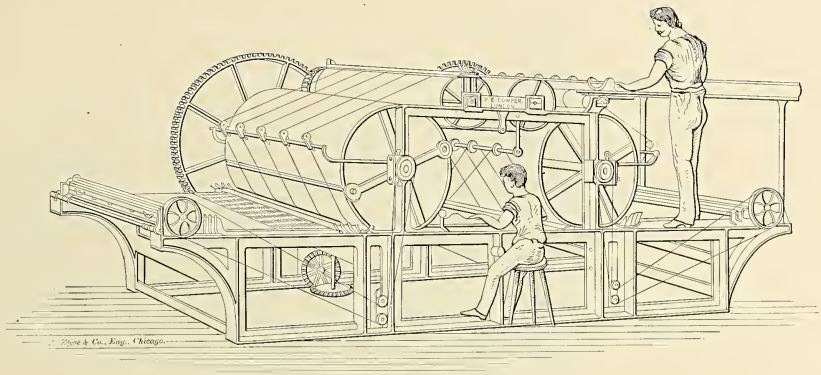
PROUD as the Germans are and of right should be, that the honor of the discovery of the typographic art belongs to them, their pride is in no degree lessened by the fact, that the first decisive step toward its final development was also taken by one of their people. The glory which surrounds the name of Gutenberg is supplemented by that of Koenig, and, as if to add luster to the efforts of the latter, he succeeded where others had so far failed.

From a people who have ever stood foremost in the industrial arts, who claim among their illustrious sons a Watt, a Stephenson and Davy, whose united efforts have done more to improve the condition of mankind than any three men who ever lived, we have a right to expect sufficient talent to meet any contingency however great which may arise. That suggestions were made, and plans submitted by English engineers to accomplish machine printing, is freely admitted; that such plans were feasible and subsequently adopted is also true, but that it was left for the Germans to execute and carry out such plans cannot be denied.

He who is sanguine of the possibilities of the future may conceive and predicate wondrous feats, but he who brings the germ to full fruition is alone deserving of the credit justly earned. Shakespeare makes Puck say "I'll put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes," but Cyrus W. Field, the indefatigable American, made the promise a possibility. Nicholson informs us how to print by machinery, but is forced to wait for Koenig and others to demonstrate that of which he seems incapable.

Register, the nightmare of printers, the stumbling block of mechanical engineers, the mountain whose precipitous sides make the ascent hazardous, the formation of which makes tunneling difficult, while its position is impossible to avoid — proved a barrier of such magnitude as to baffle the skill of those engaged in earnest effort to surmount it. This problem presented itself to Koenig so forcibly he shrunk at first from the undertaking. To supply a revolving drum with separate sheets of paper, with absolute precision, was beyond his ken, and as Alexander of old untied the Gordion knot by cutting it, so he fed the moving drum by stopping it. This lessened the product but approached the desired end. The clamor for speed necessitated the introduction of tapes, and lofty as was the press he had already constructed, a tower was added to house them, and the further he got from his object.

The injustice of the criticisms passed upon his efforts in this direction is manifest by the cut of the Cowper press herewith presented; for clever as its inventor was, and with the advantage which experiments already made afforded him, even he could not devise a substitute, and was forced to supply the paper to his cylinders with two complete sets of tapes. The sudden impetus given to the art by Koenig's success prompted inventors to obtain the best possible results; so after flat-bed single, and double cylinders proved effective, the next step was the perfecting press to print both sides at one and the same operation.



COWPER'S PERFECTING PRESS, 1820.

Koenig attempted this, and placed his feed board immediately between the printing cylinders with the fly board or delivery table directly below. Thus, his sheet passed at once to the left hand cylinder, and was carried thence by the tapes up to and around the right hand cylinder, and discharged in the same direction it started without the intervention of registering drums. Evidently this afforded a slip to the sheet, for the register drums on the Cowper press, against which the sheet was held, have been regarded as an important feature. It is also highly probable the intricate gearing of Koenig afforded so much lost motion, accurate register was unattainable.

On this machine the sheet is fed to guides so as to permit the edge to rest upon a small idler forming the inner termination of the feed board, and directly above is placed a drop roller, each being driven by a separate series of tapes, which pass completely around the various drums. The sheet, when caught between the tapes, is carried over the first idler forward, then backward under the first cylinder, up over the first drum, down under the second, up

around over and down under the second cylinder and discharged out from the tapes into the hands of an attendant, who lays them evenly on a table between the cylinders.

The bed, as will be seen, is driven by bevel wheels and a vertical shaft about which the rack slides laterally. Table distribution, angle rollers, and the open fountain, are credited to Cowper and Applegath, his partner, both of whom ranked as able mechanics. Composition rollers having been introduced at this time, they were quick to adopt them to the best advantage since no improvement upon their method seems possible. Single and double cylinders, as well as perfecting presses were built by this firm to answer every requirement, and their machinery was held in great esteem for its simplicity.

(*To be continued.*)

AN IVES PICTURE.

WE again present to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER a very pretty little cut from a photograph, produced by the Ives process. Such of them who desire to examine more attractive examples by the same process may find them in "Harper's Magazine," "The Century Magazine," "Wide Awake," "St. Nicholas," "Harper's Young People," etc., as follows: "Harper's," July, 1884, the frontispiece, and pp. 173 and 175; December, pp. 72, 75, 77 and 78; January, 1885, pp. 232, 233, 234, 235, 237 and 239; "The Century," January, 1885, pp. 393, 394 and 395; "Wide Awake," March, 1884, pp. 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234 and 235; December, 1884, pp. 29, 33, 51, 58, and C. Y. F. R. U., p. 57. "St. Nicholas," January, 1885, the frontispiece; "Harper's Young People," November 18, 1884, p. 36. Hundreds of plates have appeared during the past year in periodical publications, but these are representative specimens in magazines of large circulation. The "Journal of the Society of Arts," London, under date of October 17, 1884, says:



"Mr. Fred. E. Ives, of Philadelphia, published, in 1878, a method of translating the smooth photo-relief into stipple, and this method may be regarded as a new departure." "Side by side with the wood engravings in "Harper," one often sees photo-typic blocks by the method of Ives; and in noting the great similarity of effect to the eye, one hardly knows whether to congratulate the photo-typist for his near approach to the most perfect examples of wood engraving, or to give praise to the wood engraver for his skill in so closely realizing the graduated lights and shades of the photograph."

THE importance of automatic engraving processes is becoming greater every day, and it is difficult to over-estimate their value to, and influence upon the general public. Much of the artistic—highly artistic work that is now in the hands of the general reader would not be issued from the press at all, were it not for the stimulus offered by cheapness; and that photography, in various ways, has stepped in and produced blocks that owe very little, and more frequently nothing to the engraver.—*Printing Times and Lithographer.*

INSECTS IN BOOKS.

A SIMPLE METHOD OF DESTROYING INSECTS IN BOOKS AND MSS.

The following paper on this subject was read by Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart., when the British Association met at Liverpool: "My library being much infested with insects, particuliarly *Anobia*, I have for some time turned my attention to the modes of destroying them, in the course of which I observed that the larva of these beetles does not seek the paper for food, nor the leather, but the paste. To prevent their attacks, therefore, in future bound books, the paste used should be mixed up with a solution of corrosive sublimate, or, indeed, with any other poisonous ingredient. But to catch the perfect insects themselves I adopt the following plan: *Anobium striatum* commonly deposits its ova in beech wood, and is more partial, apparently, to that than any other wood. I have beech planks cut and smear them over, in summer, with pure fresh paste (i.e. not containing anything poisonous); I then place them in different parts of the library, where they are not likely to be disturbed; the beetles flying about the room in summer time readily discover these pieces of wood, and soon deposit their eggs in them. In winter, chiefly, the larva is produced, and about January, February and March I discover what pieces of wood contain any larvæ by the sawdust lying under the planks, or where it is thrown up in hillocks on the top of them. All the wood which is attacked is then burnt for firewood; by this simple method I have nearly extirpated *Anobia* from my library. I am of opinion that a single specimen in a book of an impregnated female will soon destroy any volume should it remain undisturbed. There are also two other kind of beetle in my library; one is a small brown beetle, and is probably a *Tomicus*, or some closely allied species. The second species was imported from Darmstadt, or Frankfort-on-the-Maine. It is six times larger than the former, of a black color, with white spots or stripes, and belongs to one of the modern genera of *curculionidæ*. It appears to be partial to books bound in oak boards; it is not abundant, but very destructive."

The reading of the paper was followed by a discussion, in which Mr. Curtis suggested the employment of turpentine, as the effect of corrosive sublimate and other poisonous substances only lasted a short time, and stained the leather. The chairman, Mr. Macleay, remarked on the effects produced by Dermestes in his library in Cuba. It was probable that the insects which attacked the paper were different from those which attacked the paste, the former being *acari*, and the latter small coleopterous insects. He had found no method of preservation so effectual as to give the books a free curent of air, and for this purpose he was always accustomed to leave his bookcases open, the books being placed about two inches from the wall, so as to allow a free circulation. Mr. Hope remarked that the infusion of quassia had been esteemed a preventive; and Mr. Gray stated that in Geneva the water used in the manufacture of paper was that in which quassia had been infused.—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor: TORONTO, Jan. 27, 1885.

The trade is still dull, and the supply of labor is in excess of the demand.

There is no change in the *Mail's* attitude toward union printers. The Trades and Labor Council have at last issued their boycotting circular.

Mr. Parr, our energetic secretary, entered the bonds of matrimony on December 24, 1884.

Mr. E. F. Clarke, proprietor of the *Orange Sentinel*, and a member of No. 91, also joined the army of benedicts on the 29th of December.

A new paper, the *Overseer*, in the interests of the A. O. U. W., is to be started shortly in the city. 91.

FROM NEW YORK.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, February 2, 1885.

The New Year opened with a lockout at Frank Tousey's, who insisted upon a reduction of five cents per thousand. Some forty men were employed there in getting out the "Boys of New York," "New York Arm Chair," "Young Men of America," "Brookside Library," "Wide Awake Library," "Boys of New York Pocket Library," "Detective Library," and "Five Cent Weekly Library," which publications have been boycotted by the trade organizationr and Knights of Labor Assemblies, and the *Boycotter* has taken up the fight with fair prospects of success.

Trade continues dull, and many printers are out of employment, some forty more having been added to the list by the change in the *New York Star* from a daily to a Sunday paper.

Reports of a new paper, the *Daily Telegram*, to be started in the near future, give some encouragement to the trade. Danials and Moody are at the head of the movement, and articles of incorporation have been filed.

A resolution of thanks was tendered to Amos J. Cummings at yesterday's meeting of the union, in acknowledgment of his speech at the Typothetæ dinner, in defence of trade organizations. SIX.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29, 1885.

The situation here remains about the same as when I last wrote. There is, I think, a little improvement. Ashmead's, on Sansom street, and Collins', on Jayne street, are the only *really* busy places in town.

This reminds me that, shortly after I mailed my last letter, Mrs. Collins (relict of T. K. Collins), who had been tottering on the verge of eternity for some time, was summoned hence. Mrs. Collins was quite an aged lady, having passed, I believe, beyond the usual time allotted to humanity in general. The business is still continued by the heirs of decedents.

That time-honored, though some think non-progressive, organization, the Philadelphia Typographical Society, held its annual election for officers Saturday evening, January 3. Mr. Clifford Conly was elected president and Mr. Leonard Myer vice-president. The other officers remain substantially the same as heretofore. One year ago this society amended its charter so as to admit trades, auxiliary to printing to membership. I do not know whether these auxiliary trades are aware of the fact or not; if they are it seems strange that they do not unite more largely with this truly beneficent organization.

The strike of the weavers still continues, with both sides apparently as determined as ever, though I think that the weavers will eventually gain their point. The coöperative stores, started by the Knights of Labor for the benefit of the strikers, have been, and are quite successful.

As was rightly observed in the PRINTER last month, there does seem to be a disposition among the pressmen of widely separated localities to break away from the I. T. U., and form an international body composed solely of pressmen. The pressmen who are urging a separation are not doing so in a belligerent spirit, but rather because they believe the cause of labor will be advanced thereby. It is believed that pressmen will unite more readily with unions controlled by an international pressmen's union. It is believed that the most intelligent pressmen would attend these sessions, and from their unrestrained deliberations would spring up matters of unusual interest and importance to pressmen. It is believed that the relation existing between typographical and pressmen delegates in the I. T. U. is a *strained* one. Pressmen have no interest in the proceedings usually attending its sessions, unless it be to occupy some purely ornamental position, or else, perhaps, sit still and listen to a debate on a question as to whether this style of type ought to be charged at forty or fifty cents per thousand, a subject, by the way, about which he knows just nothing. It is believed that the present number of unions is sufficient to start with. The I. T. U. started with twelve delegates, we believe. However, enough for the present. C. W. M.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

To the Editor: SACRAMENTO, Cal., January 26, 1885.

Business in this city has been on a slow move since the holidays, but the outlook is favorable for a good spring trade. The legislature, which opened its session the first week in January, has given employment to a large number of printers—both day and night—until, at the present writing, there are over seventy printers in the state office. It is wonderful to see the great interest the printers of California take in politics, and every member of the legislature, as well as the entire state officials, have three to five *intimate* friends whom they wish *put on*. This rush of work generally lasts about sixty days, and during that time a great many typestickers—for they can not be called *compositors*—are "put on," and one case was brought to light where a *printer* was given cases who could not read or set the copy given him correctly, and in order to keep him there to oblige some legislator, was made a copy-holder. When you learn that the price paid for labor in the state office is more than is paid any where in the United States, namely, $4.50 per day for eight hours, day labor; and 60c. per hour for night labor, you will not wonder why there is such a scramble for the *covetous* job. Of course there are some practical printers in the state office, in fact, some of the best on the Pacific coast; but the majority could not earn $2 per day setting straight matter at 50c per thousand. Is there any other state that does its own printing, and pays its employés $1 to $1.50 per day more than the practical printers of any other office in the state receive? If there is, let us hear from it. Your INLAND PRINTER is constantly gaining in favor with the printers of Sacramento, as it must do everywhere; and this comes from the fact of striking a blow whenever you can at "cheap John" printing, as well as to the faults and carelessness of printing-offices in general. B. F. Huntley, an old and time-honored printer of this coast, has been seriously ill, but is improving at the present time, and we hope ere long to have him among us again. Yours respectfully, No. 1.

STANDARD MEASUREMENT.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, January 22, 1885.

In the December issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, an editorial, under the caption of "Standard Measurement," in my opinion, places the type-founders of the United States in a false position. The subject at issue—the adoption of a universal standard—has received long and careful attention from type-founders, not only in Chicago, but throughout the country, and the more its feasibility has been investigated, the more formidable have the difficulties attendant on its adoption appeared, and I verily believe that the *selfishness* of which you complain will, upon investigation, be found to be the same selfishness which would deter ninety-nine business men out of a hundred from making a similar venture.

Let us first look at the expense entailed—a very important item. What right have you to expect that business firms will sink from $75,000 to $100,000, without a guarantee that they will be in some manner recouped for this outlay, merely to *accommodate* their customers? Human nature is not constructed on such a philanthropic principle.

What is to be done with the vast amount of material on hand, which would be practically tabooed by the adoption of such a standard? How many establishments are able to afford such a loss in the first place, or are willing to commit *hara kiri* in making the attempt? Will the printers of the United States agree to bear a *pro rata* assessment to help tide over the emergency? No, sir; they will not, and if the change were effected under this hallucination, the type founders would find they had been trusting to a broken reed.

Another question is, whose standard should be adopted, or, what is the likelihood that firms represented would agree to vote for any other than their own? But for the sake of argument, let us concede that this objection is waived, and the standard of a certain foundry adopted. What then? In what position would such action place the non-successful contestants? Would it not give a virtual monopoly of the trade, for the time being, at least, to one firm at the expense of all the others? Would it not mean a boom for one establishment, and ruin to those who were left, or if not ruin, at least disaster? Is it at all likely that the successful firm would be willing to share even a part of its profits with its less fortunate competitors? If asked to do so, would not the reply be, "Gentlemen, upon what is your claim based? The change does *not* affect us. The fact that you have agreed to recognize our standard in future, and shape your actions accordingly, is, to our minds, *prima facie* evidence that you conceded that standard to be the correct one. Why, then, should we be required or expected to pay tribute to anybody, under such circumstances?" What answer would you give, Mr. Editor, to such a statement, that would be likely to prove effective?

There are type-founders doing business today which have at least ten million pounds of material, representing a certain standard, in offices scattered over the length and breadth of the country, a large proportion of which is comparatively new, or at least good for many years' service. Now, is it reasonable to expect that all establishments using the non-standard type would discard it for new material, simply because a new (to them) standard had been adopted? I think not, and if they persisted, as they no doubt would, in ordering all needed sorts to correspond with the material on hand, would such action not necessitate the running of two distinct foundries, the keeping of a double set of books, and the incurring of many other incidental expenses? I insist these are pertinent questions, and are worthy of due consideration.

While I do not claim a patent for the idea, I believe that a great many of the annoyances of which you complain, arising from the present system, or rather lack of system, would be removed, if western printers would patronize western type-founders, and eastern printers order from eastern founders, more largely than they do at present. I have not presumed to cover all the points which have presented themselves to my mind, but I think I have said enough to convince both yourself and readers that there are two sides to this important question.

A TYPE-FOUNDER.

SOME USEFUL HINTS.

To the Editor: FREDONIA, Kan., Jan. 25, 1885.

I have gained many valuable bits of information from your paper, and it may be that a few hints from me will be of value to some other country printer. It is probably a fact, that there is no printer who has had to do a great variety of work with a slender assortment of tools and materials, who could not, if he would, benefit his brethren by publishing some of his little discoveries or inventions, which have been the result, not of genius but of actual necessity. I therefore submit the following in hopes of doing somebody some good:

PERFORATING.

According to the quality of the work, I use different plans. For a job of a small number of impressions a very neat job may be done by fixing a guide on a sewing machine, filing the machine needle off square, and running the paper through, four or five sheets at once. If this is not convenient take a perforating rule, lock in the chase of a job press, remove the rollers and run the paper through. If essential to do the perforating and printing at one impression, it may be done as follows: The perforating rule may be common hyphen brass rule, with the dividing spaces filed a little deeper than they are in the rule as manufactured. Some printers allow the rollers to touch the rule, but this is a slovenly way, and makes an unsightly job, besides being hard on rollers. When it is possible I lock the job up so that the rule runs *across* the bed of the press, parallel with the rollers. I then paste three or four thicknesses of tough check, about one-half inch long, on each of the roller bearers, on each side of the press, opposite the ends of the perforating rule, so that when the rollers come down to ink the form the trucks or wheels on the ends roll over the card board, and are raised so that the rollers do not strike the rule. If the form has to be locked so that the rule runs up and down on the bed of the press I place two thicknesses of heavy card board on the bottom of all the form except the rule, and then overlay the rule with similar material. Or an old pair of rollers may have a strip cut out of them, so as not to have any surface at the place that comes over the rule.

SCORING.

For "scoring" ball programmes or other jobs on card board which are to be folded, I lock a piece of sharp single rule in a job chase, remove the rollers and run the job through with a pretty strong impression. This insures the card board folding nicely without breaking.

TINT BLOCKS

I make by taking a nice piece of pine, glueing on two thicknesses of wood-pulp board and a surface sheet of good heavy flat cap. On this the desired design is marked out, and a sharp pocket knife may then be used to cut out the white parts, cutting through to the wood.

IMPROVING A COUNTRY CAMPBELL.

The rollers on our Campbell press were getting rather old and hard, and the distribution was affected. We got a machinist to make an extra journal on each side of the press, just above and between the journals in which the parallel distributing rollers run. The journals were made so that a third roller being placed in them would rest on the two distributing rollers when the ink plate ran under them, but when the plate ran in under the form rollers the third or added roller rested on the journals and allowed the under rollers to turn around and present a different surface to the added roller each time. We find that it has added much to the efficiency of the distribution rollers without making the press any harder to run.

ROLLERS.

When a roller has lost its life or suction I find a good temporary remedy is to wash it with lye, rinse with clean water, and then, while it is still wet, pour a few drops of glycerine on the roller, and rub well with the hand. In a very few seconds the roller will look dry, and you can tell by the feeling just when it has the right amount of suction. Sometimes the rollers on a job press will shrink so much that the trucks on the ends are larger than the rollers, and as the job press builders have not deemed this an important enough matter to provide a remedy as they easily might with adjustable bearers, the only remedy is to use a sheet or two of card board behind the form to bring the face of the type up against the rollers.

CUTTING CARD BOARDS.

Occasionally I have to cut some heavy card board, wood pulp or straw board, and do not like to use the paper cutter for fear of injuring it. As we have no shears, I go next door to the tinner and use his large tin cutter, which has adjustable gauges, works with a treadle, and does nice work rapidly.

CUTTING LARGE PAPER.

Frequently a lot of paper has to be cut up for some small sized job, and the paper is too large to go in our paper cutter for the first cut. I manage it by nailing a strip of wood "furniture" across the end of a table. Against this I lay a sheet of the paper marked where it is to be cut. On this mark I lay another strip of six or eight-line furniture, long enough to reach a couple of inches beyond each side of the sheet of paper. Then a nail is driven into the table at each end of piece of furniture—not through it, but close against the side. Then, taking six or eight sheets ot paper, I lay them against the end strip, place the cross piece on them and against the nails, which will bring it every time where the cut is wanted. The strip is then held down firmly with the left hand while the paper is torn up against the edge of the furniture.

W. D. C.

CHARLATANS AND MOUNTEBANKS.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, January 24, 1885.

Sir Walter Scott, analyzing the character of Argan, the hero of Molière's comedy, "Le Malade Imaginaire," writes:

"He modestly represents his want of preliminary study, and of the necessary knowledge even of the Latin language; but he is assured that by merely putting on the robe and cap of a physician, he will find himself endowed with all the knowledge necessary for exercising the profession.

This excerpt from the great poet and novelist presenting the foible of the hypochondriac patient of the play, gives a text from which to draw an illustration of the follies and assumptions prevailing to some extent in the world of the printer.

To be just, at the outset, it must be understood that the exceptions from criticism only prove the rule, that pretenders abound at all times and in all places. There are two classes of printers who can be classified under the two words in the title. The employing or master printers may be called mountebanks; the journeymen, charlatans.

An employing printer becomes a mountebank when he assumes to have that knowledge of a trade which he has never endeavored to acquire. A smattering acquaintance with the technical terms of the art; a schoolboy-like readiness in calling off sizes of type and paper; a parrot-like expression of the standard market brands of stock — these, he imagines, are sufficient endowment for conducting his business. The printer is made, not born. Long years of work and close study of the mechanical features of his trade; experience gained from patient learning and storing up the innumerable matters of detail which enter into the education of a printer — these are the essential foundation and constituent elements of a thorough knowledge of the art. It can be said, further, that from the constantly occurring changes, and consequent absence of precedent, the printer's education and store of experience can never be complete or full. By comparison, it is kaleidoscopic.

How absurd, then, that a man should assume virtues when he has them not. Yet we see lawyers, clerks, sewing machine agents, real estate agents, either as proprietors or superintendents, embarking in a trade of which their knowledge is as extensive as a child *in utero*.

The charlatans — who are they? At the outset this term was applied to the class of printers known as journeymen. THE INLAND PRINTER is chiefly for the workman. The workman must therefore bear the greater censure, if, by "merely putting on the robe and cap," he imagines himself endowed with all knowledge of his trade.

It is a fact, beyond contradiction, that at this day there exist a large proportion of printers so manifestly incompetent and ignorant of the very A, B, C of their trade as to be unworthy of the name. Why such a degree of individual ignorance should obtain among members of the craft is chargeable only to each individual himself. His natural want of perception, mechanical ability, artistic taste, or chiefly an innate lack of ambition to master his trade — all of these, or some one of them, operate to keep him below the average mark. The one becomes ten, the ten a hundred — foisting themselves on the trade as *workmen*, but really unfit to be in the same rank with their fellows. Charlatans they are, bringing disaster and dishonor to the trade and the art preservative of all arts.

There is no circumstance more trying in its nature to the foreman or superintendent, than where a man, of the same age, or even older, presumably competent, proves himself, after a fair trial, to know absolutely nothing about what others learned in the earliest years of their apprenticeship. It is unreasonable to assume that a journeyman should need direction in the matters of primary education; as, for instance, the "setting" a stick, the proper use of the minor points in punctuation, or the imposition of a four or eight page form. Yet the fact remains, there are journeymen who are incapable of performing these simple acts. Is the name charlatan too severe for them?

What is the practical remedy for this state of things? There are at least two which suggest themselves, of easy application. The typographical unions should, by some provision in their machinery, examine more closely into the capabilities and accomplishments of applicants for admission, so that membership in a union be at once the stamp and guaranty of a good workman.

Much may also be done toward remedying the evil by foremen taking greater interest in boys under their charge, encouraging the well directed efforts of those anxious to learn the trade thoroughly, and having no place for the shiftless and inattentive apprentice. Many employers also fail in their own interest by not clothing their foremen with proper responsibility to rectify the internal affairs of an office in this regard. A man in charge who is limited to mere routine duties and perfunctory transmission of orders is very likely to keep about him indifferent workmen and careless boys.

What shall be the measure of prevention or cure in the case of the mountebank? Those of our craft who have attained honorable success and standing in the world of business, owes it to himself and to each other to discountenance the trickery and the quackery of their competitors in business. No law can be invoked to accomplish this end. The force and application of good morals and better intelligence must be used to correct this evil. By proper policy, tact and a dignity of purpose — applied it may be said to the "magnifying the office" — much can be done toward showing their patrons and customers how more will accrue to their benefit in the end by shunning the side show of the mountebank and seeking the house where thorough knowledge and experience of the art prevails.

If it is asked, "How am I to know a good printer from another?" the answer is, how are you to know a good doctor or a lawyer—simply by taking pains to inquire, and by avoiding the too common delusion that the cheapest is the best. If a man continues to buy sour bread or decayed meat, no one pities him. Why, then, condole with one who contracts with the printer whom he first happens upon, without taking the least pains to learn his capacity or honesty, and who in consequence gets cheated.

T. D. P.

HOW TO PRINT ON HIGHLY GLAZED PAPER.

The following in regard to printing on colored papers is taken from the *Oest Ung Papier Zeitung*. Every one who has had to do printing on highly glazed printing paper will have encountered difficulties with regard to the adhesiveness of the ink as well as obtaining a clear imprint that retains the glaze. Quite contrary to the general opinion that a very good black ink should be used for such papers, the writer has arrived at satisfactory results by other means. Let us first consider how to obtain a good black print on

GLAZED CHAMOIS PAPER.—As there is always a coating of fine dust in this kind of paper which may arise from too fatty a coloring or too hot glazing, Jahn recommends the following: 500 grams of german black, 200 grams prussian blue, 100 grams linseed oil, 100 grams copal lac, 50 grams dryer. To obtain a fine red on the same paper, Jahn uses simply geranium red (iodide of mercury).

CALENDERED ORANGE PAPER.—The common printing ink will not appear black to the eye on such paper, but rather green; in the next place, it does not adhere to orange, but easily rubs off after drying. His receipt for an ink that will suit every requirement is as follows: 500 grams prussian blue powdered in varnish, 50 grams german black, 100 grams strong varnish, 200 grams linseed oil, 50 grams copal lac, 50 grams drying powder. To get a fine handsome black on calendered carmine, use a mixture of 500 grams of german black, 500 grams of powdered prussian blue, 200 grams of copal lac, 100 grams of linseed oil. It is especially hard to obtain an adhesive print on

GLAZED DARK BLUE PAPER.—The following mixture will be found to answer the purpose: 500 grams of prussian blue, 250 grams german black, 100 grams copal lac, 50 grams drying powder. If common printing ink is used it will appear quite pale. A sample of glazed light yellow with black and red printing seemed especially successful. The red color was obtained by geranium lac, while the black was composed as follows: 500 grams german black, 500 grams prussian blue, 200 grams copal lac, 50 grams drying powder and 100 grams linseed oil. The quantity of the latter cannot, however, be exactly determined, and in printing two colors on glazed paper, particular attention must be paid to the relation of one color to another. The colors must be very weak, especially in printing tickets, where as many as possible must be printed from the same sheet. A very deep black on glazed blue paper was obtained from the following: 250 grams german black, 500 grams prussian blue, 100 grams copal lac. Splendid bronze print on colored papers was obtained by having a first print with equal parts of mordant and terra de sienna, ⅓ linseed oil and 1-6th copal lac.

THE OLD PRINTER.

BY C. W. M'CLUER.

A printer stood at his *case* one night,
In his office dark and drear,
And his dreary sight was dim in the light
Of the mouldy lamp hung near;
The wintry winds were howling without,
And the snow falling thick and fast,
But the printer, I trow, shook his locks of snow,
And laughed at the shrieking blast;
He watched the hands of the clock creep round,
Keeping time with his snail-like tick,
And he gathered the type, with a weary click,
In his old rust-eaten *stick*.

His hairs were white as the falling snow,
And silently, day by day,
He beheld them with grief, like the autumn leaf,
One by one, "passing away;"
Time had cut with his plow, furrows deep in his brow,
His cheek was fevered and thin,
And his long Roman nose could almost repose
Its head on his grey-bearded chin;
And with fingers long, as the hours stole on,
Keeping time with the clock's dull tick,
He gathered the type with weary click,
In the old rust-eaten *stick*.

For many long years, through joys and through tears,
That old printer's time-*battered face*,
So ghostly and *lean*, night and morn has been seen,
Earnestly bent over his *case*;
In a few more years Death will *lock up his form*,
And *put it to press* in the *mold*,
And a *stone* o'er the spot where they lay him to rot,
Will tell us the name, and how old;
And his comrades will light that old lamp by his *case*,
And list to the clock's dull tick,
As they *set up* his death with a solemn tick,
In his old rust-eaten *stick*.

HOW TYPE IS MADE.

AN HOUR AMONG THE SKILLED WORKMEN OF A FOUNDRY.

In a walk through a type foundry yesterday morning by a *Times* reporter, the following words from Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic" were quoted by the founder, who accompanied the reporter through his establishment, in referring to the art of printing:

"At the very epoch when the greatness of Burgundy was most swiftly ripening, another weapon was secretly forging, more potent in the great struggle for freedom than any which the wit or hand of man has ever devised or wielded."

"It may not be generally known," said the type-founder, "that the first quarto Bible printed in America was the work of Christopher Sauer, of Germantown, who there, in 1735, established a type foundry; but it is to see how type is made that you come."

"Let us begin with the metal room."

About the place where the amalgam of which type is made were piled hundreds of bars of the metal. At the further end of the room, a master-workman threw into the great kettle certain proportions of copper, antimony, lead and tin. This is the amalgam, the exact proportions of which produce the useful metal that must be hard without being brittle, ductile but tough, flowing freely and hardening rapidly.

THE PARTS OF THE AMALGAM.

A bar was broken in two, and the beautiful, sparkling grain of the metal shown. About the apartment were casks of glittering antimony, bars of yellow copper, dull bricks of lead and blocks of tin.

As the composition melted, the man at the kettle stirred the molten mass, and when the proper degree of heat was reached, ladled it out on the moulds that lay on the brick floor at his feet. Above the metal room the bars were fitted for the printer's use. Before a machine known as a punch-cutter sat a man surrounded by a bewildering array of delicate tools and guages.

"There are very few men of note for this part of the work in the United States," whispered the reporter's companion. "It requires a delicacy of touch and perception that is not easily acquired." On the end of a piece of steel, the workman at the punch-cutter was forming a letter. He worked rapidly, yet with caution, frequently testing with his guages until the letter was complete. Then other letters of the alphabet were formed, finishing the series.

IN THE STAMPING MACHINE.

One by one the dies were placed in a stamping machine, an oblong piece of copper put under them, and then the great lever was brough' down. The impression was left deep in the copper. This oblong bit of copper is termed the matrix.

From the punch-cutter the matrices were carried to an adjoining room, where the greatest care is exercised in their fitting up for the mould. The slightest variation or irregularity was said to be fatal to the appearance of the type cast in them.

Perhaps the most interesting things about the foundry are the tiny casting machines that pour out an endless stream of type as long as they are at work.

"These snug little fellows," said the type-founder, patting with his hand the odd little mass of machinery before which he stood, "can throw out more type in one day than a man, working ten hours a day, can count in a month." The casting machine is the invention of David Bruce, Jr., of New York.

KEEPING THE METAL HOT.

The metal is kept fluid by a little furnace underneath the machine, and is projected into the mould by a pump. The mould is movable, and at every revolution of the crank, is brought to the spout, where it receives a fresh charge of the metal. A spring in front of the mould holds close to it a copper matrix, and the stamp of the letter on the matrix is directly opposite the aperture in the mould which meets the spout of the pump.

In boxes, the new-made type is carried to the dressing room, where, around large stones, boys are kept busy rubbing away the rough edges on the type. The lads wear leather glove-fingers for protection. As the types are rubbed smooth, each letter is set up in long lines.

From the nimble-fingered boys the lines of type pass into the hands of the dresser, who has beside him a powerful magnifying-glass. The dresser deftly slips a line of type into a long stick, similar in shape to that used by printers, face downward, screws them up tight, and with two rapid movements of a planing-tool, cuts the groove in the bottom of the type. This operation is known as giving the type legs.

"They must have something to stand on," said the good-natured-looking dresser. After that, with the magnifying-glass, the face of the line is critically inspected, and imperfect ones thrown aside, to be returned to the melting-pot.

A LOT OF VALUABLE MATRICES.

"This operation practically ends the making of the type," said the founder. "Afterward, the different letters are put up in what we call 'pages,' and are ready to be sent out." The matrices and moulds, of which the foundry has a collection numbering many thousands, are kept, when not in use, in a fire-proof vault. They are very valuable, representing, as they do, the collection of many years of labor.

A complete font of type may be comprised under nine heads, as follows: Capitals A, small capitals B, lower case c, figures, points, spaces, em and en quadrates, two and three em quadrates and accents.

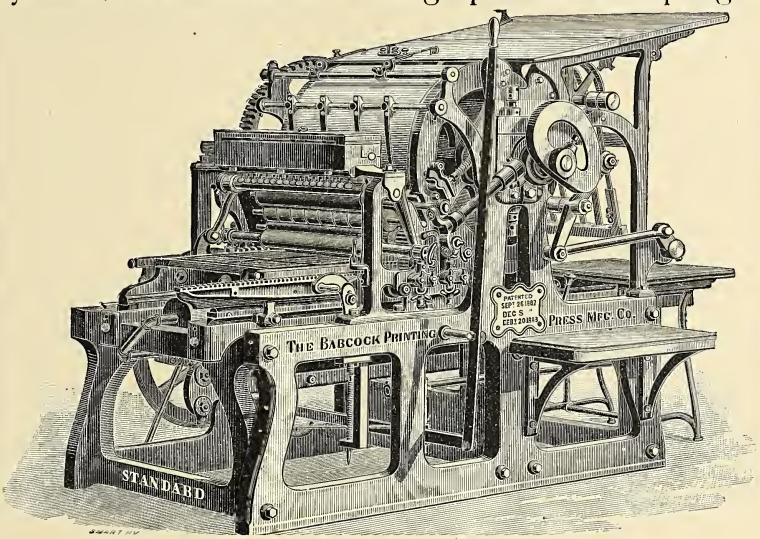
Printers divide a font of letter into two classes—upper case and lower case sorts. The upper case are capitals, small capital letters and references; the lower case consists of small letters, double letters, figures, points and quadrates.—*Philadelphia Times*.

A NEW one cent morning Democratic newspaper has been started in Wilmington, Del. It is run on the coöperative plan by the striking printers who recently left the *Morning News*. E. H. Cook is business manager and editor.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO'S

Drum Cylinder, Two-Revolution AND Lithographic Pat. Air-Spring Presses.

New Style Elevated Fountain, allowing easier access to forms and furnishing better distribution than the old style.



Tapeless Sheet Delivery, Perfect Register, Rapid, Strong, Durable, Handsome, and Guaranteed in all respects.

BABCOCK "STANDARD" PRESSES.

These Presses are built from new designs combining strength and durability with increased capacity for speed, and embody several new and very important improvements, among them the following:

NOISELESS GRIPPER MOTION, with PERFECT REGISTER. AIR VALVE, for removing the spring when desired, and invariably restoring it when the press is started. THE SHIELD, which effectually protects the Piston and Cylinder from paper, tapes, etc., that might fall upon them and produce injury. THE PISTON can be adjusted to the size of the Air-Cylinder, so that the wear of either can be easily compensated. This easy, positive and perfect adjustment prevents leaks and vacuums and secures evenness of wear in the Air-Spring. THE ROLLER-BEARING has the following advantages: Any single roller may be removed without disturbing the others. All of the rollers may be removed and replaced without altering their "set." When desired, the form rollers may be released from contact with the distributor and type without removing the rollers from their bearings or changing their "set." THE INK FOUNTAIN is set very high, allowing easy access to the forms, and furnishes much better distribution than the old style. These presses have PATENT POSITIVE SLIDE MOTION and PATENT BACK-UP MECHANISM, and are equal to any first-class presses in the market.

SIZES AND PRICES OF "STANDARD" PRESSES.

No. 1,	Size bed	19 x 24	$1,150.00	No. 5,	Size bed	29 x 42	$2,000.00
2,	"	22 x 26	1,400.00	6,	"	32 x 46	2,200.00
3,	"	25 x 31	1,600.00	7,	"	33 x 51	2,350.00
4,	"	27 x 38	1,800.00	8,	"	36 x 53	2,700.00

No. 9, Size bed 38 x 56.....$3,200.00

THE BABCOCK NEW TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

DELIVERS THE SHEETS IN FRONT PRINTED SIDE UP.

In bringing out a series of Two-Revolution Presses, the BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MANUFACTURING CO. has sought to not only combine the best features known in other machines of this class, but also to add a number of valuable improvements which greatly increase the durability, usefulness and convenience of these Presses. In addition to the general features of the Babcock Drum Cylinders enumerated above, the Two-Revolution Presses *deliver the sheet in front printed side up*, without the use of either fly or swinging arms. They also have the new *backing-up motion*, enabling the pressman to back up his press while the belt is on the loose pulley and without the aid of either gears or friction—a most valuable improvement. The mechanism for raising the cylinder is remarkably simple—an important fact when the tendency to wear and lost motion in the joints is considered, and also requiring less power to run. These Presses are made very heavy for speed, and in every respect thoroughly constructed.

THE BABCOCK PATENT AIR-SPRING COUNTRY PRESS.

The best Newspaper and Job Cylinder Press for the price in the market. Size of bed 32 x 46 inches, will work a 6-column Quarto Newspaper without "cramping." It is simple, strong, and in every way splendidly constructed. It combines all the latest improvements for fast and good work, together with beauty in design and solidity in all its parts. With its other qualifications it is capable of a high rate of speed; has perfect register, fine distribution, runs easily and almost noiselessly. It is adapted to all kinds of work, having Air-Springs and Vibrators on Form Rollers. Price, $1,100. Steam Fixtures, $50 extra.

THE BABCOCK LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.

This machine has no superior. It is very heavy, and has many improvements, making it a very easy press to handle. In Register, Speed, Distribution of Color and Water, Facility in making Changes, Stillness in Operation, it is ahead of all competitors.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,
GEN'L WESTERN AGENTS.
115 & 117 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

CAMPBELL & CO.
ELECTROTYPING,
Engraving and Printers' Supplies,
59 and 61 Longworth Street,
CINCINNATI, O.

OSTRANDER & HUKE,
(Successors to Huke & Spencer)
Manufacturers of Type Machinery, Perforating Machines, Lithographic Hand Presses, Gumming Machines, Electrotype Machinery, Stereotype Machinery, Varnishing Machines, Printers' Chases, Pulleys, Shafting, etc.
PRINTING PRESS MACHINISTS.
81 & 88 Jackson St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

MARDER, LUSE & CO.
TYPE FOUNDERS
—AND—
ELECTROTYPERS,
CHICAGO.

J. B. WIGGINS,
Engraver.
WEDDING CARDS,
SEALS,
MONOGRAMS,
48 Madison St., CHICAGO.

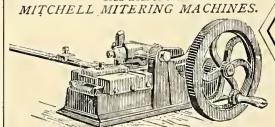
SHELDON COLLINS' SON & CO.,
PRINTING INKS,
32 & 34 FRANKFORT ST.,
NEW YORK.

INDEXED MAPS AND GUIDES
—OF—
All Countries in the World!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
RAND, MCNALLY & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 148–152 Monroe Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

DOUGLASS, THOMPSON & CO.
Merchants in all Requisites pertaining to the
Art-Science of Photography,
PHOTOGRAPHERS' BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, PUBLISHERS AND NEWSDEALERS,
Nos. 229 & 231 State Street,
CHICAGO.
GAYTON A. DOUGLASS.
HENRY G. THOMPSON.
Send for Catalogue.

CAMERON, AMBERG & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Amberg's Cabinet Letter Files.
71 & 73 Lake Street,
SEND FOR CATALOGUE. CHICAGO.

WM. H. RANNEY,
MANUACTURER OF
Printers' Rollers and Roller Composition,
10 AND 12 SEITZ BLOCK,
Entrance, 33 Congress St. West. DETROIT, MICH.

WALKER & BRESNAN,
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
201-5 Williams St., NEW YORK CITY.
—SOLE AGENTS FOR—
MITCHELL MITERING MACHINES.


THE
WORLDS
INDUSTRIAL AND
COTTON
EXPOSITION
NEW ORLEANS.
Opening Dec. 1, 1884.
Closing May 31, 1885.
W. H. H. JUDSON,
Chief of Department
—OF—
Printing and Publishing.

Type Founders!
INSERT YOUR
New Specimen Pages
IN THE
INLAND PRINTER.

O'NEILL & GRISWOLD,
EDITION BOOK BINDERS.
Especial attention given to Country Orders for Case Making, Stamped Titles, Stamped Backs, etc.
SEND FOR ESTIMATES.
NOS. 180 & 182 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

ELLACOTT & LYMAN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTERS' SUPPLIES,
Brass Rule, Metal Borders, Leads, Slugs, Et..
No. 16 Calhoun Place. . CHICAGO, ILL.
REAR OF 119 CLARK ST. SEND FOR PRICES.

AULT & WIBORG
MANUFACTURERS
PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS
AND VARNISHES,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

RULING, NUMBERING,
PERFORATING AND BOOKBINDING,
DONE FOR THE TRADE.
J. S. McDONALD & CO., 140-146 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

Manhattan Printers' Warehouse.
HENLEY & GOLDEN,
PRESSES, TYPE & PRINTING MATERIAL,
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
92 ANN AND 59 GOLD STS., NEW YORK.

"Knowledge is of two kinds; we know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information upon it."— DR. JOHNSON.
THE LIBRARY CATALOGUE AND INDEX.
No Library numbering One Hundred Volumes should be without one.
IT is handsomely bound in one volume, half morocco, quarto (6¾ x 8½ inches), made of the best paper, and will be mailed postpaid to any address on receipt of $2.50 by the publishers. Send for descriptive circular.
SHEPARD & JOHNSTON,
140-146 Monroe St., Chicago.

J. Kunzman, Proprietor. *J. P. Trenter, Manager.*
The Chicago Brass Rule Works,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Brass Printing Material,
Such as
Brass Rule, Ellipses, Circles, Labor Saving Rule, etc.
No. 84 Market Street, Room 38, Chicago, Ill.

E. BROWN & CO.
PHOTO-ENGRAVERS,
155 & 157 Washington St., Room 34,
CHICAGO.
Send or call on us before placing your orders.

THE
British AND Colonial Printer AND Stationer
—AND—
Booksellers' Circular.
Consists of 16 pages. Illustrated. Every Thursday. Three Dollars per Year.
W. J. STONHILL,
Ludgate Circus, - - - LONDON, ENG.

THE
INLAND PRINTER
—HAS BEEN—
ENLARGED TO FIFTY-TWO PAGES
AND COVER.
$1.50 PER YEAR. —— 75c. SIX MONTHS.

WALTER SCOTT & CO.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ROLL-FEED PERFECTING MACHINE,

LITHOGRAPHIC, STOP-CYLINDER, TWO-REVOLUTION, THREE-REVOLUTION AND SINGLE LARGE CYLINDER

PRINTING MACHINES.

Also PAPER FOLDERS, combined with Printing Machines or separately, PAPER DAMPENING MACHINES, STEREOTYPE MACHINERY, ETC.

Our Machines will embody many new and useful improvements, will be constructed of the best materials, in a superior manner, with a view to greater simplicity, efficiency and durability; in all respects we are determined to reach the highest standards of qualities and the minimum in prices.

NOTE.—Plainfield is 40 minutes ride from New York, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Depot foot of Liberty St., New York.

MESSRS. GEO. MATHER'S SONS, Sixty John Street, New York, manufacture fine Printing Ink of all colors, and many of the best printers give their goods preference over all others.

For sale by all first-class dealers in Printing Material everywhere.

The Radiating Sheet Supporters.

Is the latest and best device in the world for feeding and registering paper, cards, envelopes, etc., on platen printing presses.

They are made in nine sizes and are adapted to any make or size of press.

Anyone can affix them to the platen by hand where they will remain ready for use. They hold rigidly, and do not damage the platen paper. They are adjustable to the finest degree and to all positions. They answer for every description of work and feed perfectly smooth and easy.



Unsought Testimony.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5, 1884.

MR. E. L. MEGILL:

DEAR SIR,—On the 13th ult. I bought a set of your "Radiating Sheet Supporters." To say that I am pleased with them is but faintly to express it. They are perfection. On all kinds of close register work, like printing in several colors, they do not shift *any*, and allow of new platen sheets being put on the press without disturbing the register. All progressive printers cannot do without them when once used.

Yours, etc.,
N. F. CARRYL,
64 College Place, New York City.

Sizes ..	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½ inches long.
Prices..	$2.50	2.55	2.60	2.65	2.70	2.75	2.80	2.85	2.90 complete set.
For the	6x9	7x11	8x12	9x13	10x15	11x17	12x18	13x19	14x22 press.

These prices include the Side Supporter.

E. L. MEGILL,

PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER,

60 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

HEADQUARTERS FOR MEGILL'S PATENT,

Brass Gauge Pins, 40c. per doz.
Adjustable Steel Gauge Pins, 60c. per doz.
Spring Tongue Gauge Pins, $1.20 per doz., 40c. per set.
Improved Extension Feed Guides, $1.00 per set.
Wire Gauge Pins, 25c. per doz.
Lightning Sheet Adjusters, $1.20 to $2.00 per set.
Radiating Sheet Supporters, $2.50 to $2.90 per set.
Parallel Feed Guides. Prices according to style of press.

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON,

PRINTERS OF FINE JOB WORK,

FOR THE TRADE.

BOOKWORK, CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES,
BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES.

SPECIAL FORMS SET UP AND ELECTROTYPED

FOR THE COUNTRY TRADE.

140–146 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

The typography of this journal is a sample of our work.

H. E. MEAD, Pres't. A. T. HODGE, Sec'y. W. C. GILLETT, Treas.



Manufacturers and Dealers in

LEDGER, WRAPPING, BLOTTER RULED, BOOK, WRITING, POSTER AND NEWS

PAPERS.

ENVELOPES, CARDBOARD, AND ALL STOCK USED BY PRINTERS.

Send for Catalogue.

181 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

✲

NEW ENGLAND

TYPE FOUNDRY CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

243 Washington Street.

✲

NEW DESIGNS

BEING CONSTANTLY ISSUED BY US.

Prouty Presses. Central Type Foundry. } SPECIAL AGENTS { *Holly Wood Type. Boston Type Foundry.*

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Type and Brass Rule,

PRESSES AND PRINTERS' SUPPLIES.

54 and 56 Franklin Street,

TELEPHONE 1040. CHICAGO.

A complete stock of Boston and Central Type Foundries' Beautiful Faces constantly on hand.

ESTABLISHED IN 1861.

A. ZEESE & CO.

ELECTROTYPERS,

Relief Plate and Photo-Engravers,

155 & 157 DEARBORN STREET,

CHICAGO.

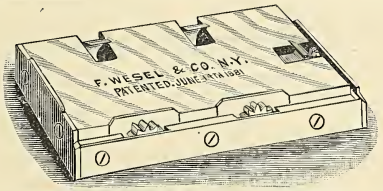
Every description of work in our line executed promptly, in the best manner, at moderate prices.

For specimens of our work, we refer to THE ELECTROTYPE JOURNAL published by us, showing the

LATEST and CHOICEST DESIGNS of CUTS, ORNAMENTS, BORDERS, Etc.,

WHICH HAVE A MARKET IN BOTH HEMISPHERES.

Estimates and information on work in our line cheerfully furnished



IMPROVED PLAIN OLD STYLE BLOCK WITH PATENT END HOOK.

The above cut represents our PATENT STEREOTYPE BLOCK which is well known all over the United States and Canada. During the year 1883 we furnished 2828 blocks.

F. WESEL & CO.

Manufacturers of Brass and Steel Rules, Brass Dashes, Patent Stereotype Blocks, Brass Galleys, Galley Racks, Proof Presses, Proof Rollers, Wrought Iron Chases, McGill's Patent Chases, etc. etc.

11 Spruce Street. NEW YORK.

—THE—

Cincinnati Type Foundry,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TYPE, PRESSES,

AND PRINTERS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

ALL GOODS FIRST-CLASS, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Send for Specimens and Special Prices. CHAS. WELLS, Treas.

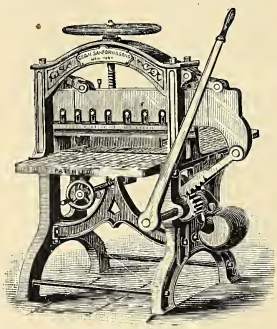
201 VINE ST., CINCINNATI, O.

SANBORN'S

PAPER CUTTING
BOOKBINDERS'
PRINTERS' AND
PAPER BOX MAKERS'

MACHINES

COMPLETE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.



PRINTERS' CUTTER.

SANBORN MACHINES CAN BE SEEN AT
152 Monroe St., Chicago.

GEO. H. SANBORN & SONS,

69 Beekman St., NEW YORK.

Manufactory: Standard Machinery Co., Mystic River, Ct.

J. W. BUTLER PAPER COMPANY,

173 & 175 ADAMS STREET,

CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PAPERS

USED BY PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS & STATIONERS.

We respectfully solicit attention to the following popular brands of goods which we carry in stock:

FLORENCE MILLS,
WAWASA MILLS,
LAKE SHORE MILLS,
BUTLER MILLS,
ST. CHARLES MILLS,
LEDGER MILLS,
} *FLAT and RULED PAPERS.*

L. L. BROWN'S LEDGER PAPERS.

We also have a full line of

Holiday Cards, Ball Programs, Wedding Goods

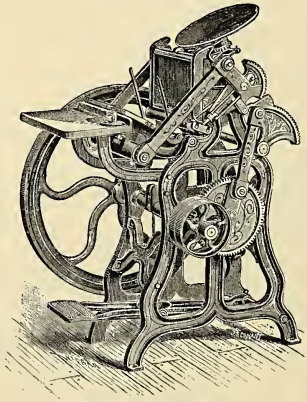
OF THE LATEST STYLES.

SPECIAL RULING done and SPECIAL SIZES OF PAPER made to order on short notice.

THE "PROUTY"

Job Printing Presses.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS IN MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.



UNEQUALED FOR SPEED, DURABILITY, EASE OF MAKING READY AND OPERATING.

(Small 8th Medium.)

Strength and Power without excessive bulk and weight. Simplicity of construction, perfect register, and beauty of design and finish.

For Illustrated Pamphlet and Specimens of Printing, address

THE PROUTY PRESS CO.

52 Federal Street, BOSTON, MASS.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

We acknowledge the receipt of choice specimens of typographic printing from the following firms: Haight & Dudley, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Ernest Hart, 24 State street, Rochester, N. Y.; Chas. Burrows, Schenectady, N. Y.; Ripon Commonwealth Book and Job Printing Establishment, Ripon, Wis.; Matthews, Northrup & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; St. John *Globe* office, St. John, N. B.; A. R. Whiting, with Haight & Dudley, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Briscoe & Wood, Ottumwa, Iowa; Patterson & White, 607 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; Register Printing Company, South Bend, Ind.; Wm. B. Morrill, Exeter, N. H.; Conrad Lutz, Burlington, Iowa; Swope & Taylor, Portland, Ore.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE paper trade shows a change for the better. Trade is certainly improving, and business firms seem to be contented with the way business is coming in.

MR. JOSEPH DENSLER, a well known "comp." fell upon the slippery sidewalk, breaking his leg near the ankle. He is being cared for at the county hospital.

THE *Post Office News* Company has been incorporated in Chicago, with a capital of $1,000. Incorporators: Gerald Pierce, Chas. F. Holmes and Walter J. Vanderslice.

JOHN M. FARQUHAR, ESQ., member of congress elect, from the city of Buffalo, N. Y., has been spending a few days in this city with old friends. Mr. F. is a well known Chicago printer.

THE CHICAGO PAPER COMPANY, which has been occupying temporary quarters at 140 and 142 Monroe street, since the fire of November 24th, is now back in its old location, 181 Monroe street.

MR. JOHN A. THAYER, formerly employed in the J. M. W. Jones jobroom, and more familiarly known to the craft in this city by the sobriquet of "Boston," is employed in the specimen department of the Boston Type Foundry.

IT is rumored that the Bullock Press Manufacturing Company has purchased several lots near the corner of Rockwell and Lake streets, upon which they intend to erect extensive machine and repair shops. Glad to hear it. There is room for all.

THE CHALLENGE PRESS, manufactured by the Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street, is fast working its way into popular favor; in fact, so many orders have recently been received for it, that this firm is about to enlarge its manufacturing facilities.

MR. JOHN H. CAMPBELL, for many years heading distributor on the Chicago *Tribune*, died of general debility, January 13, 1885. He was buried in the union lot at Calvary. C. H. Klossman has been elected by the *Tribune* chapel to fill the position made vacant by the death of Mr. Campbell.

GEO. H. TAYLOR & Co. have rented the premises, 184 and 186 Monroe street, formerly occupied by the J. W. Butler Paper Company, and intend to occupy them in March next with a full line of staple goods, book, print and writing papers, etc. The firm claims to be well supported. Harvey M. Harper is Mr. Taylor's partner.

EVIDENCE OF PROSPERITY.—We learn from Mr. E. Blake, representative of the firm of C. B. Cottrell & Sons, in this city, that the following western orders for Cottrell presses have been filled since the 1st of January, 1885: one two-revolution press for Minneapolis; one for Richmond, Ind.; five latest improved presses for Russell, Morgan & Co., Cincinnati; one for Omaha, Neb.; one for St. Louis; and one for Saginaw, Mich. Besides these, orders have been received and filled for three complete sets of stereotyping and electrotyping machinery.

A TELEGRAPHIC dispatch from Springfield, under date of January 18, contained the announcement that Mr. William Price, of Libertyville, Ill., formerly one of the proprietors of the *Chicago Times*, had been stricken with paralysis, and that his recovery was doubtful. With the exception of Mr. Isaac Cook, postmaster of this city under President Pierce's administration, and now of St. Louis, Mr. Price is the only survivor of those who have been prominently connected with the publication of that journal in its earlier days. Gen. Cameron, Ex-Gov. McComas, Cyrus McCormick, James W. Sheahan, and Wilbur F. Storey have all joined the silent majority, and there are very few even in the city of Chicago who are acquainted with the origin and history of this publication. In the next issue of the INLAND PRINTER we shall present some interesting facts in connection therewith. [P. S.—Since the foregoing was penned, Mr. Price has departed this life.]

MATRIMONIAL.—On the eve of the New Year, Mr. J. J. Kenney, in the employ of the Skeen & Stuart Stationery Company, was united in matrimony to Miss Mary M. Dorey, an attractive and accomplished young lady of this city. The ceremony took place at St. James' church, the Rev. Father McGuire officiating. A reception was afterward held at the residence of the bride's parents, 2816 South Park avenue, at which the happy pair were the recipients of numerous handsome gifts. If the good wishes of their many friends can shape the future events of their lives, there will be little left for the newly married couple to desire.

A LARGE number of Chicago printers and pressmen have organized themselves into what they term the Franklin Club, for the purpose of attending the International Convention, to be held in New York, in June, in a body, at much less expense than would result individually. A special Pullman car or cars will be secured; the club will go in a body, but will return as each member may elect, the tickets being good for thirty days. Members of the fraternity desiring to avail themselves of this excursion will be given all necessary information on application to Samuel Rastall, secretary-treasurer of the typographical union, who is also treasurer of the Franklin Club.

PRETTY QUICK WORK.—An incident illustrative of the facilities afforded by modern travel was brought to our attention a few days ago. A gentleman of this city connected with a printers' furnishing establishment, received a dispatch on Friday, January 9th, from New York at 2.45 P.M., requesting his presence in that city forthwith. Leaving by the five o'clock limited express he arrived at the Astor House at 10 P.M., Saturday. Between that hour and 12 o'clock he sold goods to the amount of $2,655. Had a good night's rest in New York; left by the nine o'clock A.M., express for home and ten o'clock Monday morning found him at his office desk in Chicago.

THE OTTAWAY PRINTING COMPANY.—A bill was recently filed by the J. W. Butler Paper Company and Bradner Smith & Company against the Ottaway Printing Company and its officers and stockholders —Thomas P. Ottaway, Rupert DeG. Treen, Charles C. Ottaway and C. C. Ottaway — to close up the affairs of the defendant company. It is charged the Ottaway Company began business in December, 1881, with a capital of $10 000, and went on with apparent success until last Wednesday, when it made an assignment of all its assets to C. C. Ottaway. Shortly prior to that, however, it had made a statement showing its assets to be worth $54,000, while its debts were only $10,000 for goods bought and $12,000 for money borrowed of Mrs. C. C. Ottaway. The complainants charge this assignment was fraudulent, and that the chattel mortgage to Mrs. Ottaway is without consideration. The company's debts greatly exceed its capital stock, and its stockholders should be held liable for such excess and compelled to pay what they still owe on their stock. Complainants therefore ask that a receiver may be appointed, the assignment and chattel mortgage set aside, and the property sold for the benefit of the creditors.

THE Typographical Union, of Chicago, owns valuable lots in Rose Hill and Calvary cemeteries. They are inclosed with substantial stone curbings, and the grass is carefully tended and the lots beautified with flower beds each summer. The need of distinguishing the graves, either with neat headstones, or by numbering the graves and erecting a central monument on which the names and numbers of the deceased could be carved, has been long felt, but the expense has so far deprived action. That eminent citizen of Chicago, Hon. Emery A. Storrs, who has always evinced the liveliest interest in the welfare of the craft, was spoken to regarding this matter, and at once volunteered to aid the project. He will deliver a lecture in Central Music Hall, Wednesday evening, February 18, upon a subject which will doubtless prove intensely attractive at this time, "Reminiscences of the Presidential Campaign of 1884," the entire proceeds of which will be devoted to the object stated. The lecture will, of course, be non-partisan in character; will deal in facts, but will also combine material of the most

entertaining and humorous character. It is to be hoped our readers, who can do so, will avail themselves of this rare opportunity of listening to this gifted orator, and at the same time help along so deserving a cause. Tickets and seats may be secured on application to Samuel Rastall, secretary-treasurer, of the union, 76 Fifth avenue, room 9.

THANKS.

The president of The Inland Printer Company tenders his sincere thanks to the officers and members of the Typothetæ of New York for courtesies extended during his recent visit to that city, more especially to Mr. Wm. C. Rodgers, its genial secretary, of the firm of Rodgers & Sherwood, 21 Barclay street, and Mr. John Polhemus, 112 Nassau street. He trusts that some day in the near future he may be able to reciprocate the same.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE Richmond, Va., Typographical Union has 90 members.

A NEW union has recently been organized at Saginaw, Michigan.

THE New York daily *Star* has ceased to twinkle. The Sunday edition will be continued.

IT is stated on good authority that there is not a paper in Washington territory making money.

JOSEPH MASON has been elected delegate from Detroit union to the International Typographical Union.

IT is reported that a number of democratic weekly papers will be started in Nebraska early next spring.

THE Louisville Typographical Union now has 220 members, and is one of the strongest unions in the country.

THE *Miner* office, of Butte, Montana, has been declared an unfair office by the typographical union of that city.

THERE are 623 newspapers and periodicals published in foreign languages in this country. Of these 483 are German.

THE Detroit building inspectors pronounce *The Post* of that city a "fire trap." The typographical union pronounces it a "rat trap."

AFTER a long and diversified career the *Newspaper Reporter*, of New York, has suspended publication, which we very much regret.

THE name Gazette has been in use for newspapers since 1570, when it was applied in Italy to a sheet that was sold for a small coin, gazetta.

THE American News Company has sold the *American Bookseller* to N. Monachesi, who has been for many years connected with that publication.

THERE are 2,800,000,000 copies of daily, weekly and monthly journals published annually in America, against 7,300,000,000 copies in Europe.

WHAT with the suspension of the New York *Star* and *Truth*, and the cutting down of forces in other offices, many, too many New York typos are walking around.

MR. C. F. LOUTREL has been admitted to a partnership in the firm of Francis & Loutrel, the well known printers' supply warehousemen, of 45 Maiden Lane, New York.

IT is estimated there are one hundred "subs" soliciting work in Pittsburgh at present. Messrs. W. C. Johnston & Co. started work in their new building on the 27th inst.

CHATTANOOGA Typographical Union No. 89 has elected the following officers: J. W. Gunnels, president; W. T. Thurman, vice-president; Ben. C. Edwards, financial and corresponding secretary.

THE paper manufacturers now in congress are William A. Russell and William Whiting, Massachusetts; Geo. West, New York; Jonathan Chace, Rhode Island, and Senator Warner Miller, New York.

REMOVAL.—Wm. H. Ranney, manufacturer of printers' rollers and roller composition, formerly located at 156 and 158 Fifth avenue, Chicago, and 93 Elm street, Detroit, has withdrawn his business from this city, and has transferred his headquarters to 10 and 12 Seitz block, Detroit—entrance, 33 Congress street west.

WM. M. SINGERLY is one of the richest newspaper men in the world. That he knows how to work is shown by the fact that the Philadelphia *Record*, his penny paper, had an average week-day circulation last year of 108,763 copies.

FOR several months the city of Holyoke, with a population of over 30,000, has had but one daily paper, and that a small evening penny sheet, the *Herald* having suspended its daily issue some months ago. It is a good field for a first-class daily.

THE job printers of Pittsburgh are likely to have their wages reduced next month. Messrs. Murdock, Ken & Co. have notified their employés that a reduction of $1 per week will be enforced on and after February 1, thus making the weekly wages $14.

THE *Morning Journal*, New York City, is the marvel of one cent journalism. In less than two years it has grown from nothing to a circulation of over 150,000 daily, while on occasions, when sensational news is rife, it reaches the 200,000 figure. This is something so great in the way of rapid development that no words of mere praise or wonder are needed to emphasize the fact. It stands alone in newspaper history.—*The Journalist.*

FOREIGN.

VICTORIA, the leading city of British Columbia, has five daily papers.

IN thirty-eight years the number of English daily papers has increased from fourteen to one hundred and seventy-nine.

THE London *Times* uses 2,250,000 types for printing each daily edition, and the other daily papers of that city not quite 1,000,000 each.

THE name of Mr. Alan Grainger, of the Birmingham Typographic Society, is mentioned as that of a probable candidate for the representation in parliament of one of the new divisions of Birmingham.

IN the course of recent legal proceedings the fact leaked out that the profits of the famous Parisian journal, *Le Figaro*, for the year 1880 were $300,000, and that they now reach the enormous figure of $500,000.

THE edition of the Christmas number of the London *Graphic* consisted of 560,000 copies, the actual printing having been begun in January last. The number of sheets and colors represent 19,000,000 impressions.

JAPANESE newspaper enterprise is making rapid strides. It is stated that no less than three vernacular newspapers published at Tokio and one at Kobe have sent correspondents to report the proceedings of the war in China.

THE Manchester (England) Coöperative Printing Company, after paying its operatives one shilling per week above the recognized standard of wages and giving them a yearly bonus, gives its shareholders a dividend of 7½ per cent.

THE *King-Pau* is the name of the official Chinese paper. It was started in the year 911 as a semi-occasional journal. Then for some centuries it was a weekly, and at the beginning of the present century it became a daily. It publishes three editions, and has six editors, with a circulation of 14,000.

THE German imperial printing-office at Berlin is about to publish fac-simile reproductions of the masterpieces of printing from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century. They are to form ten parts of ten leaves each, and will be sold through the great publishing house of F. A. Brockhaus, at Leipsic. The works to be reproduced will be selected from all nations.

IT is stated that a new paper will shortly be issued in London with a very novel object. Its functions will be to point out the errors into which its contemporaries fall, and, as far as possible, to ascertain the names of the writers of the various articles. It will be published twice a week, and the directors of the enterprise have assumed for it the appropriate name of the *Nettle*.

THE combined annual publication product of Asia and Africa amounts to 227,000,000 copies, which, in proportion to the population, would allow one copy in ten years for each person. The newspaper circulation of Africa is confined to the extreme north and south, with a

commencement in the west. In like manner Asia has neither supply nor demand, except in parts of Turkey, British India, Persia, China and Japan. Not a newspaper of any sort is to be found in Arabia, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, or Turkestan.

GUSTAV W. SEITZ, of Wandsbeck, near Hamburg, has invented and patented a new and simple bronzing apparatus, by which the bronzing powder is not rubbed in as hitherto usual, but is printed or rolled on the wet print by means of a common printer's composition roller. A roller of felt takes the powder from a receptacle and carries it to the composition roller, whereon several polished metal rollers do the work of distribution and polishing. There is no dust, and of course no loss of powder, nor is the health of the work-people injured by it.

THERE is a talk of starting a daily illustrated paper in Paris. The idea is to establish in the French capital a journal which shall keep abreast of events by means of pictures drawn expressly for it by artists of great talent and experience. The size adopted will be a large folio, of eight pages, and the paper will not appear on Sundays. Every annual subscriber will receive gratis, once a week, thirty-two pages of a new novel, well illustrated, and some colored plates of fashions will occasionally be given. It is estimated that £25,000 will be required to establish the paper.

WE clip the following from the Glasgow *Weekly Mail* of January 3: "We have to announce the death of Mr. Archie Houston, the oldest letterpress printer in Paisley, which occurred on Friday week. Deceased, who was a native of Greenock, was 67 years of age, and had been ailing for a fortnight before his death. Had he been spared for a few months longer he could have registered his fiftieth year in the employment of Mr. Alexander Gardner, printer and publisher, Paisley. Ever ready to assist those in difficulty, and possessing a rare amount of experience, he won the esteem of his associates, and being a man of more than ordinary intelligence was looked up to with respect by the oldest of his companions. To him many of the local journals were indebted for timeous assistance and frequently success. He was buried on Monday in the churchyard adjoining Saint Columba (Gaelic) Church, the funeral being attended by representatives from the different printing-offices in the town."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE foreign telegrams of the London *Times*, including a long letter from Khartoom, cost one day last autumn, $10,000.

THE Austrian paper manufacturers have sent a petition to the lower house to except paper and paper pulp mills from the workings of the proposed Sunday law.

Mr. MEYMEIS has patented a double paper, which is formed of straw pulp on one side and of ordinary pulp on the other. It may be useful for sugar and other kinds of wrapping paper.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.—In two of the specimens published in the present issue, the sender says: "The only implements used were a file and a small curving ($10) machine of Golding's (Boston) make.

MITCHELL'S MITERING MACHINE.—The two card pages of THE INLAND PRINTER, are specimens of workmanship—of which we have every reason to feel proud—which show what the employment of this invaluable machine may accomplish.

TO RENDER aniline inks indelible on paper, it is necessary to coat the reproduction with some preparation. An excellent compound consists of collodion, dissolved to the consistency used by photographers, with two per cent of stearine added.

INK STAINS are removed by bringing the constituents of the ink into solution, and then washing the solution away. Most inks are compounds of iron, and solutions in which iron is soluble are therefore used. As to the glaze, even cold water will injure that. A little gum water will sometimes restore the glaze.

ZINCOGRAPHY VERSUS LITHOGRAPHY.—In a recent number of the Paris *Bulletin de l'Imprimerie et de la Librairie* appears a letter from a printer, in which he says that since the year 1874, zincography has replaced lithography in his establishment. The results have been uniformly successful, alike for pen and ink sketches, transfer, chromo-lithographic work, etc. The writer adds that his house now possesses some 12,000 zinc plates that have been thus used, and they are preserved with the drawings upon them.

A DESIGN for a tag holder or fastener has been patented by Mr. Walter E. Preble, of New York city. It consists in the representation of both an alphabetical and numerical figure, the figure 8 having a rectangular shaped upper looped portion, while the crossing is made straight limbed to represent an X.

A WATERPROOF GLUE may be prepared by adding a small proportion of potassium bichromate to the glue before it is melted, and then exposing the glued portions of the article to the light. Liquid glues are produced by the action of nitric acid. Thus: white glue, 16 ounces; dry white lead, 4 ounces; soft water, 2 pints; alcohol, 11 ounces; stir together and bottle while hot.

THERE is in New Granada a curious vegetable product known under the name of the ink plant. Its juice can be used in writing without any previous preparation. The letters traced with it are of a reddish color at first, but turn a deep black in a few hours. This juice also spoils steel pens less than the common ink.

A COMPOSING-STICK has been patented by Mr. William Hendrickson, of Brooklyn, N. Y. It is made with a recessed knee, with lever clamps, having their inner arms overlapped and their outer arms bent to overlap the under side of the bottom of the stick, and made to clasp the bottom by a hand screw, so the knee can be readily adjusted in any desired position.

AS a means of cementing lithographic stones it is recommended to add unslaked lime to the usually employed but not always water-proof mixture of water-glass and whitening, in the following proportions: Whitening 100, water-glass 25, lime, well powdered, 10. The cement is said to gain considerably in its power of resisting the gradual dissolution by water.

SECURING SAMPLE ENVELOPES.—A device for securing sample envelopes consists of two small pieces of gummed manilla paper. One piece attached to the envelope, just under the flap retains a small brass strip in place. The other bit of paper is attached to the flap, and when brought in contact with the other piece, the bit of brass is clasped over it, thus retaining the envelope closed.

BOOKBINDERS' INK.—A very good red ink may be made in the following manner: Infuse ¼ pound of brazil wood raspings in vinegar for two or three days. Boil the infusion gently for an hour, and filter it while hot. Put it again over the fire, and dissolve in it first ½ ounce of gum arabic and afterward alum and white sugar each ½ ounce. A little alum will improve the color. The blue is a solution of indigo or prussian blue.

ANOTHER plan by which ink may be prevented from adhering to lithographic paper is as follows: Cover rather strong unsized paper with a varnish composed of 120 parts starch, 40 of gum arabic, and 20 of alum. Make a moderate paste of the starch by boiling, dissolve the gum and alum separately, and then mix all together. When well mixed, apply hot with a flat smooth brush to the leaves of paper. Dry and smooth by passing under a press.

TRANSPARENT show bills may be cemented to glass windows in the following manner: Very fine white glue or preferably clean parchment chippings boiled in distilled water in glass or enamel until dissolved, must be applied very evenly with a soft hair brush to the face of the bill. Then press it on the glass, and in a few minutes the bill will be firmly fixed. Glass may be fixed to glass in this way, and the cement will bear a good deal of dry heat.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the following: F. Marion Crawford, the American novelist, edited the *Indian Herald*, Allahabad, N. W. P., in 1879-80. In "Mr. Isaacs" he refers to that paper as the *Daily Howler* and adopts the *nom de plume* of Mr. Griggs. American papers characterize him as a cigarette-smoking dude. Those who are intimate with him think differently. He is very powerfully built, six feet in height, weighing about two hundred pounds, straight as an arrow, a picture of manly beauty and an athlete of no mean order; an accomplished linguist and singer. While in India he was a great favorite with all classes, both native and European.

A PERPETUALLY damp copying-paper always ready for use is prepared by dissolving one pound of chloride of magnesium in a moderate quantity of warm or cold water—about one pound. When dissolved, apply this solution with a brush to ordinary copying-paper (whether in book form or otherwise), or preferably by pads between any suitable number of leaves; apply pressure, at first very moderately, until the absorption by the paper is complete; then remove the cloth pads and apply further pressure; it is then ready for use, but the copy will never completely dry, and will be liable to mildew.—*Paper-Makers' Circular.*

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "NEWS."—Haydn's Dictionary of Dates says: The word is not, as many imagine, derived from the adjective new. In former years (between the years 1595 and 1730) it was a prevalent practice to put over the periodical publications of the day the initial letters of the cardinal points of the compass, thus:

N
W + E
S

importing that those papers contained intelligence from the four quarters of the globe, and from this practice is derived the term of newspaper.

NEWSPAPER MEN WHO DIED IN 1884.

The following is the roll of journalists who died during the past year:

Frank H. Bradner, Cleaveland, O., *Leader;* J. Neuhaus, *Beobachter,* Marshalltown, Ia.; John I. Nevin, *Leader,* Pittsburg, Pa.; Charles Whitehead, Los Angeles, Cal., *Evening Journal;* Charles H. Van Fossen, Kansas City, Kas., *Globe;* Dr. John B. Wood, New York *Sun;* Edward Tabor, Evansville, Ind., *Journal;* Warren H. Burr, Hartford, Conn., *Times;* Thomas Kinsella, editor Brooklyn *Eagle,* N. Y.; Thomas Chenery, editor London *Times;* David S. Crandall, Champaign, Ill., *Union;* Jona C. White, Gretna, La.; Absalom Watkins, *Rural Record,* Chattanooga, Tenn.; —— Danielson, Providence. R. I., *Journal;* Sanford B. Hunt, Newark, N. J., *Advertiser;* Thomas J. Caystile, Los Angeles, Cal., *Times;* Julius Kurzer, *Wachter am Erie,* Ohio; William G. Haliburton, Baltimore, Md., *Evening News;* Peter Karberg, *Nebraska Staats Anzeiger;* Charles G. Fairman, Elmira, N. Y., *Advertiser;* Robert T. Lynch, Los Angeles, Cal., *Herald;* Lewis Peterson, *Pennsylvania Daily Advocate,* Pittsburgh, Pa.; John M. McGriffen, New York *World;* J. Hooper Sheppard, Cambridge, Md., *Chronicle;* Henry B. Anthony, Providence, R. I., *Journal;* William S. Lingle, Lafayette, Ind, *Courier;* Fredrick Nicholson, *Avalanche,* Memphis, Tenn.; John A. Goodwin, *Vox Populi,* Lowell, Mass.; L. M. Morton, Bradford, Pa., *Era;* Charles A. Avery, Wausau, Wis., *Pilot;* John T. McCarthy, Virginia, Nev., *Chronicle;* J. W. Jones, Utica, N. Y., *Ydrych;* E. T. Dalzell, Chicago, Ill., *Herald;* Wilbur F. Storey, editor and proprietor Chicago *Times;* Thomas Maguire, Boston, Mass., *Herald;* Thomas W. Saxton, Canton, O., *Repository;* Ormsby Phillips, Pittsburgh, Pa., *Dispatch;* Henry A Perkins, Sioux City, Ia., *Journal;* W. T. B. Schermerhorn, Hudson, Mich., *Gazette.*

SHALL PAPER BE PRINTED DRY?

To do away with wetting paper before printing is a proposed innovation, which is attracting a large share of attention in various parts of Europe. In Germany, where the proposition to print dry paper has received earnest attention, the subject was submitted, for their opinion, to the pressmen's section of the Stuttgart Graphic Club. In answering the pressmen went carefully over the various points involved, observing that paper which has has been wet down should always be calendered before printing, if a first-class impression is to be obtained. Glazed or calendered paper may be printed dry, but not always with satisfactory results, much depending upon the quality of the paper. The making ready for dry paper must inevitably require more time than for wet; dry paper will wear out type more rapidly, and without new or nearly new type fine printing cannot be done on dry paper. Illustrations will always look cleaner on paper which has been wet, and artistic type faces will show to greater advantage. Inequalities in inking will show immediately on dry paper, and if not equal in body, the thinner sheets will look as though the make-ready had been faulty. Dry paper, leaving heavier deposits of ink on the form, necessitates more frequent washings. On the other hand, it is easier to keep a good register with dry paper, as the sheets do not shrink, and the grippers hold them tighter and more evenly. Paper not perfectly homogeneous will have all its imperfections brought into view if printed dry. Sumptuous printing on heavy paper, such as is used for copper-plate work, will not give satisfactory impressions on dry paper. Paper wet down and calendered before printing requires less ink than dry calendered paper; paper wet down and not calendered takes more ink than dry and calendered.

The pressmen concluded by stating that, if bookwork is to be printed dry, the paper must be smooth and heavy, the type new, the ink of good quality, and then the wear and tear of type and press will be greater. Open woodcuts, requiring but little ink, may be printed on dry paper when it is well calendered and of smooth and soft quality; but full cuts, to which a large supply of ink must be given, will never show to best advantage on dry paper.—*Printers Circular.*

PREPARATION OF PAPER PULP WITH SULPHUROUS ACID.

The inventor of this process, Mr. Raoul Pictet, never tires of multiplying the applications of sulphurous acid, a product whose properties he has already utilized under various forms in the production of cold. At the sixty-sixth session of the Helvetian Society he read a paper on the use of this acid and of a low temperature for the manufacture of paper pulp from wood, an article that in recent years has come into extensive use in the paper industry.

When ligneous substances, such as wood, straw, sedges, etc., are heated, and their temperature is progressively raised, it is found that all the multiple products contained in these bodies undergo no appreciable transformation up to a temperature of 80° C. Above such a point the gums, resins, and all the products left in the wood by the rising and descending sap tend to become brown, to blacken, and to carbonize. The cellulose, which constitutes the essential element of each fiber, is capable of resisting without alteration up to 180°. Above that temperature it becomes decomposed and destroyed.

In the manufacture of pulp for the paper industry, the object to be attained is the disengagement of the fibers of the cellulose contained in the ligneous elements from the incrusting matters by which they are on every side enveloped. Up to the present time the disintegrating of the wood has been effected by placing it in small pieces (sawed or chopped) into strong boilers, and pouring upon it, simultaneously, solutions of sulphite of lime or magnesia. The whole is then raised to a temperature of 150° or 160°, and allowed to boil for several days. All the incrusting matters are gradually dissolved, and nothing remains except cellulose; but the carbonization of the incrustation has blackened the latter, and deposited millions of atoms of carbon upon the elastic sides of the fibers. So repeated washings and a costly bleaching are rendered necessary before it is possible to sell the product obtained.

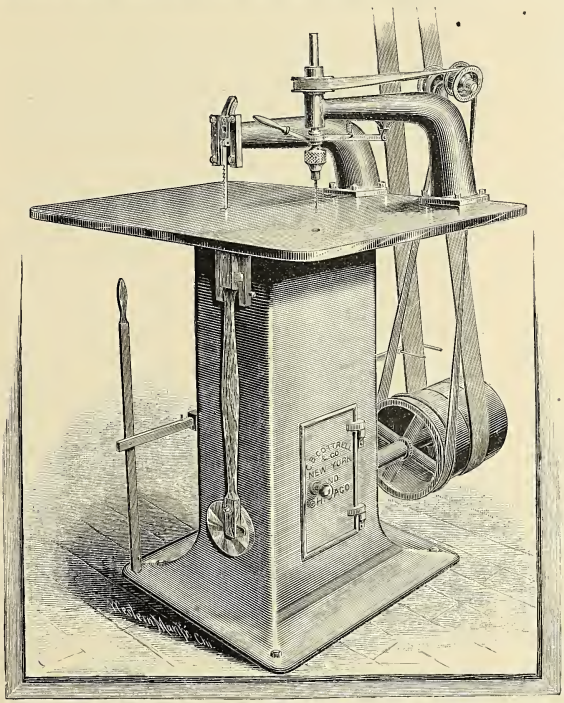
Mr. Pictet thinks that the majority of these difficulties can be suppressed by the use of a properly selected liquid which shall have the property of dissolving the incrusting matters and of furnishing, at a temperature of about 80°, the pressure of five atmospheres, which is necessary to cause the dissolving liquid to enter the pores of the wood. Concentrated solutions of sulphurous acid and water give complete satisfaction from this point of view.

In the operations that are necessary to procure such solutions, we may obtain strong pressures at temperatures embraced between 75° and 80°. These solutions totally dissolve the incrusting materials without alteration, and the latter are found integrally in the lixivium. The natural cellulose, neither altered nor blackened, is bleached with chloride of lime with the greatest facility, and, through evaporation, one removes all the by-products that can be of immediate utility.

Mr. Pictet has obtained paper of varying quality from all the textiles found in the canton of Geneva, and from wild grasses, sedges, reeds and the most diverse kinds of woods, such as white and red spruce, beech, ash, etc. It only remains to know whether the process is adapted to a sufficiently economical exploitation to allow it to be substituted for the methods of preparation that are usually adopted.—*La Nature.*

IMPROVED JIG-SAW AND DRILL.

The accompanying engraving represents an improved jig-saw and drill, for electrotypers use, devised by Mr. E. A. Blake, manager of C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 198 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., and differs from all other similar machines in the fact that the spring which holds the tension of the saw is in the base of the arm, thereby preventing all jar and vibration while in operation. This the manufacturers claim insures an accuracy unattainable in any other jig-saw now in the market. The pulley that drives the drill is fast on the end of the arm, the spindle working through it on a feather or spline, the result of which is that its motion is almost noiseless. Other improvements on this handsome machine are the extra long bearings on the crank shaft, and the shipper



rod being so conveniently arranged that the operator can start or stop either the jig-saw or drill without changing his position. The machine is solidly mounted on an iron base, thus insuring strength and durability. Besides those enumerated it has other important improvements, but the above are the most prominent. These machines are made of the best materials, all the working parts being made of steel, no wrought or cast iron being used except in the base and table. The manufacturers report a gratifying demand for them, which is only another proof of the fact that recognized improvements combined with the best workmanship and material will always find a market even in the dullest of times.

MASSACHUSETTS is the great paper manufacturing state of the Union. She makes three-quarters of the entire product of writing paper in the whole country. She also leads all other states in making printing-paper. She makes nearly all the paper used for bank or government notes in the country. The annual value of her gross product is not far from $20,000,000. She makes about 35,000 tons of printing paper a year, 30,000 tons writing paper, 150 tons bank-note paper, and about 40,000 tons of all other kinds.

PRINTING IMPROVEMENTS.

Five years is the lifetime of a printing press, under present improvements, for newer and better devices come with such rapidity that the press of which a printing-house is proud today becomes quite a second rate affair at the end of half a decade. Not only are the presses becoming faster and faster, but the stereotyping processes are faster and better, as well. People who can afford to pay for costly and fast machinery are no longer content with presses that cannot print both sides, cut, fold and deliver 25,000 to 40,000 copies an hour. These are perfecting folding-presses. But fast presses can be made either on the flat-plate plans of the older presses, where only one side is printed at a time — either from the type or the stereotype plates — or on the double cylinder plan, by which both sides of the sheet are printed at once from a roll of paper, cut, folded and counted far faster than the eye can follow the sheets. Only a little while ago the Hoe eight-cylinder press was regarded as a wonderful mechanism. This it undoubtedly was, but it required eight men to feed it and two to attend it, besides the men to prove the sheets. Now the work is done more rapidly by a single pair of cylinders, automatically fed from the roll, with a corresponding saving of labor and the number of employés. The folding that used to be done by hand, and later by separate machines, or by machines specially attached to the press, is now done by the press itself.

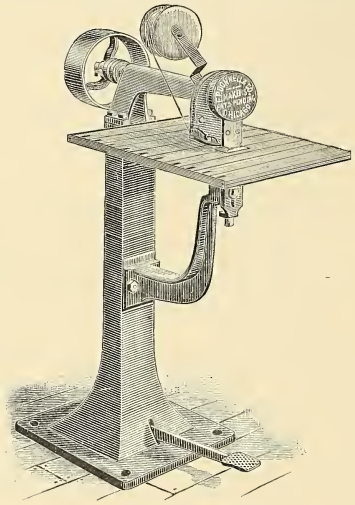
Future improvements are not only possible, but probable, but the speed already reached is something which seems to meet every existing demand, and only new demands will produce new presses.

New presses will glue the regular sheets for cutting purposes, and at the same time fold in with them the third or supplement sheet, which used to be printed separately and earlier, and, of course, with danger of delaying the issue. Even the paper is wetted by machinery, although most people may not know that the paper has always been wetted to give it a clearer and easier impression, and that the papers all come damp from the press. By the use of machinery the paper can be evenly dampened to exactly the condition desired, while hand-work in such a case could never be even, and always required a great amount of labor on cut sheets, while the dampening is now done by unrolling the four-and-a-half mile long sheet in front of the delicate sprinkling machine. The utmost care and work has been expended on the index wheels, on several models of which experiments have been made. Here exactitude became necessary that a wheel six feet in diameter had to be cut down three sixteenths of an inch in the 226 inches in circumference, or, in all, 1-1205 of its circumference, a neat job, which was not successfully carried out.

Special machinery is being devised in every direction in connection with printing-presses and newspaper publishing. This is notably true of cheap, high-class presses, as well as of the more costly. There is a new two-revolution press with four rollers, the patent stop-cylinder, and the improved four-roller single cylinder, running in price from $2,400 to $8,000. Then there is a lithographic press, which does very handsome work, and no end of improved electrotyping and stereotyping methods. The electrotyping machinery is, for the first time, so simplified and arranged that it can be used at any time and at anywhere and duplicated indefinitely for any purpose. Type, too, has improved in many ways, and the costlier copper-faced type has almost entirely taken the place of ordinary type, for purposes where special speed or unusual clearness is wanted. When the type is used on bed-plate presses it will stand an immensely greater amount of pounding and lasts a correspondingly longer time than ordinary type-metal. The copper-facing, a sixty-fourth or more of an inch in thickness only, has a very clear outline, and gives a sharp outline to the letters in the stereotype form when it is completed. This is not always readily done, and care is required.—*New York Express.*

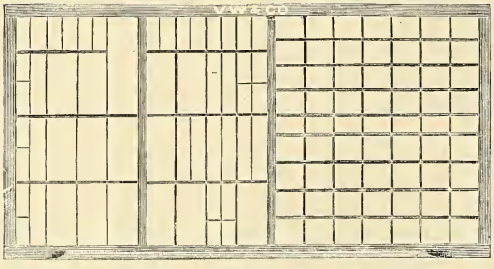
DONNELL'S POWER WIRE-STITCHING MACHINE

We herewith present a cut of a new and simple wire-stitching machine, recently patented by E. P. Donnell & Co., of this city, which we believe, both from its simplicity and cheapness, is destined to supersede all others now in use. That this claim is not an absurd one may be judged from the fact that it will do more work than stitching machines



which cost *six times* as much. It will stitch a pamphlet from two sheets to one-quarter of an inch thick, either through the back or the center or saddle. It is simplicity itself and has no complex parts to get out of order. Its speed is one hundred and twenty revolutions per minute, each revolution making and driving the staple. It is made of iron and steel, and weighs two hundred pounds. Price, stitcher complete, $175.

THE PATTERSON JOB CASE.



The above is a diagram of one of the latest and best job cases ever offered to the trade, recently brought out by Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., manufacturers of printers' materials, 110 Fulton, and 16 and 18 Dutch streets, New York. Though ordinary full size, it meets fully the requirements of a case which will contain caps, small caps, lower case and figures. The lower case part has boxes of the same size as our three-quarter job, while the cap boxes at the front and the small cap boxes at the rear are arranged on a novel plan, by which fifty-six boxes of ample size are provided for regular letters. Between the cap and small cap departments are seven extra boxes for odd characters. By this plan we fully utilize the space at the rear of the cap boxes, which often remains vacant. Price $1.00 each.

ENTERPRISE WITH ECONOMY.

In these stringent times, it is always desirable, and often absolutely necessary, to cut the expenses of running a newspaper down to the lowest notch compatible with the best interests of the paper. It is an unfortunate fact that publishers of newspapers are amenable to the same inexorable laws of trade as the merchant and manufacturer.

One of the most feasible means of thus reducing expenses, and perhaps changing a losing into a profitable business, is the use of stereotype plates. Publishers are able to obtain nearly any kind of matter in plate form, and manufactured in such perfection that it is an easy matter to do good presswork. The Kellogg Newspaper Co., of this city, are pioneers in this business, and we would advise our friends who have not tried their plates to write them.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Austin.—State of trade, moderately good; prospects, fair for few weeks; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 42½ cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20. There is a difficulty existing. Proprietors are asking for reduction to 32½ cents on evening papers, and in same proportion on other work, so printers had better keep away from Austin.

Baltimore.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, $16.20 per week; job printers, $16.20 per week. The union is now engaged in devising means to change apprenticeship system. The union has also lost an afternoon paper by suspension.

Cambridgeport.—State of trade, extremely dull; prospects, not very bright; composition on bookwork, 40 and 42 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $18. There is no living chance for any more printers here at present time.

Chicago.—State of trade, slightly improved; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Chicago has still a large surplus of printers unemployed. There is no difficulty existing.

Cleveland.—State of trade, dull; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. Stay away; not sufficient work for those already here; believe another month will show a marked improvement in trade.

Cincinnati.—State of trade, continues dull; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Our advice to printers is, stay where you are. We are at present engaged in an endeavor to gain book and job offices, but with small success so far.

Columbus.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 33⅓ and 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14. The *Columbus Evening Times* was recently ratted.

Dayton.—State of trade, fair; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 and 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. The supply of printers in this city is more than equal to the demand.

Denver.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $21. No difficulty, but plenty of printers here to supply the demand.

Detroit.—State of trade, improving; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $14 up. There are plenty of men here. Keep away.

Evansville.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, bad; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12.60. No difficulty, but printers should give this place a wide berth, as it is overrun now.

Grand Rapids.—Trade, very dull; prospects, but little better; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $13. More printers here than can get work. Since last writing but few of the boys have left the city. There are prospects, however, of better times in the spring.

Hartford.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $18. For the past year there have been many idle men here.

Indianapolis.—State of trade, fair; prospects, nothing extra; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. The *Journal*, of this city, is closed to union men, and is being boycotted. Advice to printers: Keep away, supply exceeds demand.

Jacksonville.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Non-union men had better stay away from Jacksonville, as union men have the preference.

Joliet.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, indefinite; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. There is no chance for the tourist here at present, and work will be dull for two months at least. After that there are better prospects.

Lockport.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $13.

London, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, tendency to improvement; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; day work, 25 cents per 1,000 ems; weekly wages, $9 to $12. The supply of "subs." more than equals the demand.

Los Angeles.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20. Two job offices in this city have been out of the union for about fourteen months, and the possibilities are that an attempt will be made to regain them. Printers had better keep away from this place at present.

Milwaukee.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14. The *Evening Wisconsin* is still an unfair office, and printers out of employment need not come to Milwaukee.

Mobile.—State of trade, middling; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20. Keep away, as we have enough of men to fill all positions.

New York.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, hard to define; composition on morning papers, 46 cents; evening, 40 cents; book, 37 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18.

Oshkosh.—State of trade, favorable; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12. In your last issue you say the *Times* publishes morning and evening. The *Times* is the morning paper, and the *North-Western* is an evening paper.

Ottumwa.—State of trade, poor; prospects, good, as soon as spring opens; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, $10.50 per week; job printers, per week, $12. All work can be done by printers now here.

Pittsburgh.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Printers, keep away from this city, as we are crowded with "subs."

Philadelphia.—State of trade, dull; prospects, medium; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 38 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Seven hands are now working in an office that has been "ratted."

Portland, Or.—State of trade, very dull; fifty per cent less business doing now than at the same time last year; prospects, without promise; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. The publishers are now asking for a reduction of twenty per cent in wages, which the union will not concede.

Richmond.—State of trade, dull; prospects, unfavorable; composition on morning and evening papers and bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Keep away.

Seattle, W. T.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, $21. Keep away, we have a surplus of "subs."

Sacramento.—State of trade, dull; prospects, bad; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. Printers, keep away from this town at least.

San Antonio.—State of trade, good; prospects, very bad; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18 to $25. The supply of men is equal to the demand.

Sedalia.—State of trade, good; prospects, extra good; composition on morning papers, 27½ cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. All tourists with cards can get work; no cards, no work. A short time ago there was trouble on the *Bazoo*, but it is all settled now.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. There are three unfair offices here, and the city is overrun with printers.

St. Louis.—State of trade, business very dull; prospects, nothing in view; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. The *Post-Dispatch* is still an unfair office, and the large number of small cheap job offices keep matters unsettled.

St. Paul.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. The long standing difficulty with the *Globe* has a fair prospect of amicable settlement. Times will be better presently.

Topeka.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, fair; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 and 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $15. If sober, come; if a bummer, stay away. There are no "subs" here at present; three or four can find a week's work apiece.

Wilmington, Del.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, medium; composition on Sunday morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 20 to 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12. As stated previously, the union printers are still out on a strike against a reduction from 30 to 25 cents for night composition on the "*News*," so printers should give Wilmington a wide berth for the present.

Winnipeg.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, no better until spring; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, $18. There is no difficulty existing, but printers had better stay away from here for at least a month to come.

WANTED—Printer in every town to sell an article needed in every printing-office. Address C. A. DIRR, Room 5, No. 51, La Salle street, Chicago.

OFFICE OF "PRINTERS' CABINET." "PEERLESS" ROLLER COMPOSITION

S. P. ROUNDS, Jr. & CO.,

PRINTERS'

Furnishing Warehouse,

ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING,

Nos. 186 and 188 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

☞*Roller Composition, either in Bulk or Rollers cast to suit press. Estimates cheerfully furnished.*

S. P. ROUNDS, JR. A. WAGENER.

THOMAS FOX, *Pres't & Treas.* GEO. N. FRIEND, *Vice-Pres't.*
GEO. B. FOX, *Secretary.*

Friend & Fox Paper Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN FINE

BOOK, COVER, NEWS, WRAPPING,

ROOFING AND CARPET FELT.

LOCKLAND, OHIO, AND CHICAGO.

153 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

Lockland Mills, Crescent Mills, Rialto Mills.

VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO.

TYPE AND BORDERS,

Presses and Materials,

WOOD TYPE, CABINETS, STANDS, ETC.

TURKEY BOXWOOD AND OTHER ENGRAVERS' MATERIALS AND WOODS.

PRINTERS' "STRONG SLAT" CASES.
(TRADE MARK.)

110 Fulton and 16 & 18 Dutch Streets, NEW YORK.

FACTORY: PATERSON, N. J. N.B.—MACHINISTS' PATTERN LETTERS.

SUPERIOR

PRINTING INKS,

MADE BY

THE ULLMANN & PHILPOTT MFG. CO.

Nos. 56 and 58 Merwin, Corner of West Street,

CLEVELAND, O.

FOR SALE BY

GUSTAV HINSTORFF, 48 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY, Third and Vine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.
KANSAS CITY PAPER CO., 420 West Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.
ROBERT ROWELL, Third Ave. and Market St., Louisville, Ky.
H. B. PARKER, Cass and Congress Sts., Detroit, Mich.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 128 St. Clair St., Cleveland, O.

Paper.

A

P

E

R

F. P. Elliott & Co.

208 & 210

Randolph Street,

Chicago.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Paper.



Printing Presses and Material

F. M. POWELL & CO.,

119 SOUTH CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

1	Cottrell & Babcock Cylinder, 30x54,	2,100
1	Campbell, Cylinder, 32x48,	1,500
1	Hoe, Cylinder, 29½x 23½,	750
1	7x11 Liberty Press,	125
1	Ruggles Rotary Press, 4½x7 inside chase,	55
1	16x 21 Day Jobber or Nonpareil,	150
1	6x9 Columbian Rotary, No. 2,	75
1	Prouty 6x10 Rotary,	100
1	8x12 Peerless (run one month),	200
1	13x19 Globe, with throw-off,	225
1	Golding, 16x15,	225
1	New Style Gordon, 8x12,	175
1	Eighth-Medium Globe, 8x12 inside chase,	110
1	Golding Press, 10x15 inside chase,	200
1	8x12 Empire, self-inker,	45
1	Model Press, hand-inker, 4x6,	7
1	Evans Rotary, 4x7 inside chase, self-inker,	40
1	10x15 Peerless Press (with steam),	250
1	Nonpareil 9x12 inside chase, receding bed	200
1	Novelty Press, 10x15, hand-inker,	15
1	7x11 Gordon Press,	135
1	7x11 Gordon Press, old style,	145
1	8x12 Gordon Press, new style,	200
1	10x15 Gordon Press, old style,	200
1	6-column Hand-Press,	150
1	7-column Hand Press (Smith Pattern),	150
1	6-column Army press,	55
1	7-column Army Press,	65
1	9-column Hand-Press,	140
1	7-column Washington Hand-Press,	200
1	8-column Washington Hand-Press,	210
1	9-column Washington Hand-Press,	215
1	Quarto Hand-Press, 6-column,	253
1	Proof Press, iron bed and frame, 9x35,	30
1	Gem Paper Cutter, 30-inch lever,	175
1	32-inch Acme Cutter, with steam fixtures,	350
1	Clark Paper-Cutter, 30-inch,	100
1	Gage Paper-Cutter, 30-inch,	60
1	Plow-Knife Paper-Cutter, iron frame,	27
1	Plow-Knife Paper-Cutter, iron frame, 28-inch.	35
1	Minerva Paper-Cutter, 30-inch,	125
1	Improved Thorp Card Cutter, cost $47,	35
1	Ruggles Card Cutter, 31-inch,	15
1	McFatrich Mailing Machine, with 10 galleys,	35
1	McFatrich Mailing Machine,	25
1	Stone and Frame, 36x66,	30
1	Horizontal Mitering Machine,	12
1	Hand Stitching Machine,	25
1	Stereotype Outfit, cost new $150, used one month, will sell for $125 cash.	
1	12-horse Power Engine and Boiler,	550
1	Large Job and Book office, cost new $18,000, will be sold at a bargain, in one lot or divided, to suit purchaser.	
1	Job office, including 3 Job Presses at a bargain.	
1	6-horse Power Boiler and Engine, all complete,	200

☞ All of the above second-hand machinery will be put in first-class working order before shipping.

BRASS RULE.

We are making a specialty in this line: Column, Head, Advertising, Editorial and Fancy Dashes, Labor-Saving, Circles, Ovals and all kinds of ornamental work. Makeup and Composing Rules. Send for latest Specimen Sheets. Special figures given on large orders.

We have a large lot of wrought Newspaper and Job Cases, second-hand, in first-class condition.

We have in stock every size of Body Type—from Agate to Pica—for Newspaper and Job Work, but little worn, at prices to suit purchaser. Also an endless variety of good Job and Advertising Type, which we will sell cheaper than any dealer East or West.

Parties wishing new material of any kind, we will supply at manufacturers' prices, and in such quantities as the purchaser may desire.

Estimates furnished for both new and second-hand outfits. Every second-hand article guaranteed as represented.

We buy, sell and trade for all kinds of presses, type and printing material, in large or small quantities. Also, taken on consignment.

☞ If you do not see what you want in this list, let us know what you require, and we will send figures.

BRADNER SMITH & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

BOOK, NEWS, **PAPER** WRITING, WRAPPING,

FOR

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND PUBLISHERS.

Send for Samples and Discounts of

B. S. & CO. "I" TAGS.

This is a new line of Tags.

They are the Best and the Cheapest.

BRADNER SMITH & CO.,

PAPER MAKERS, CHICAGO, ILL.

Send for our 1885 Catalogue.

QUEEN CITY

PRINTING INK

COMPANY,

CINCINNATI, O.

MANUFACTURERS OF

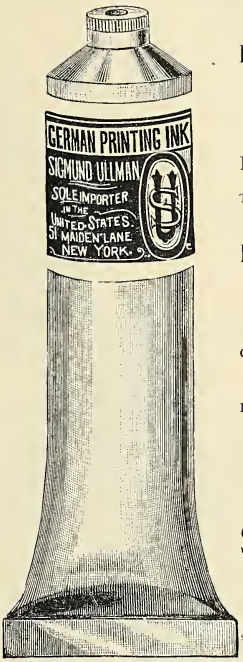
PRINTING · INKS

NEWS, POSTER,

BOOK AND JOB INKS

COLORED INKS AND VARNISHES.

THE STANDARD WESTERN INKS.



FULL LINES OF BLACK AND COLORED

Printing & Lithographic

INKS

AND

PASTE COLORS.

The largest and most complete assortment in the country.

Bronze Powders for Printing

A SPECIALTY.

GERMAN PRINTING INKS IN TUBES IF DESIRED.

KEEPS THE INK FREE FROM SKIN AND DUST UNTIL USED UP.

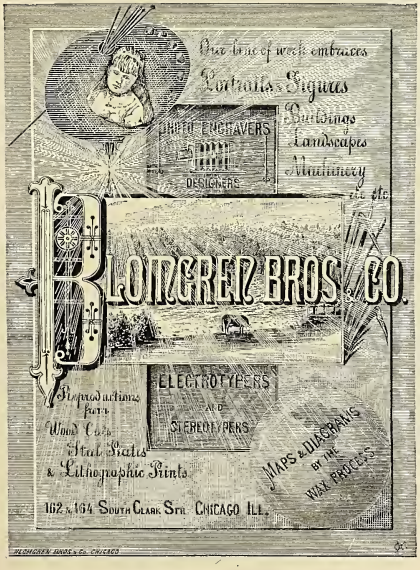
Price List and Specimens sent on application.

Sigmund Ullman

51 MAIDEN LANE,

NEW YORK.

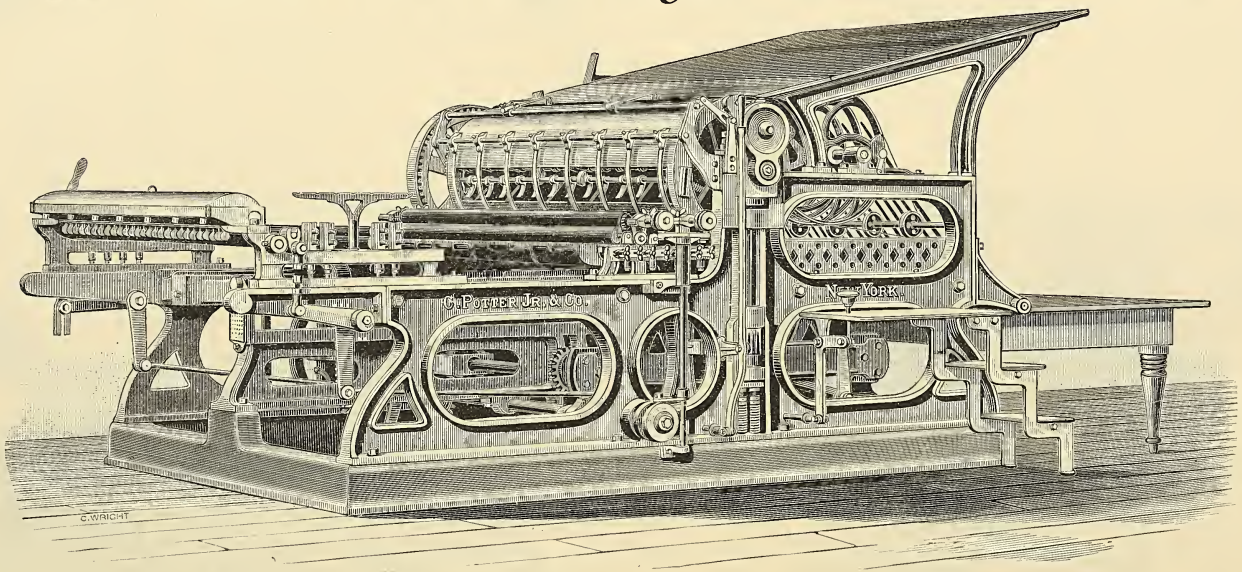
SIGMUND ULLMAN.
E. H. WIMPFHEIMER.



MESSRS. GEO. MATHER'S SONS, Sixty John Street, New York, manufacture fine Printing Ink of all colors, and many of the best printers give their goods preference over all others.

For sale by all first-class dealers in Printing Material everywhere.

C. POTTER, JR. & CO'S



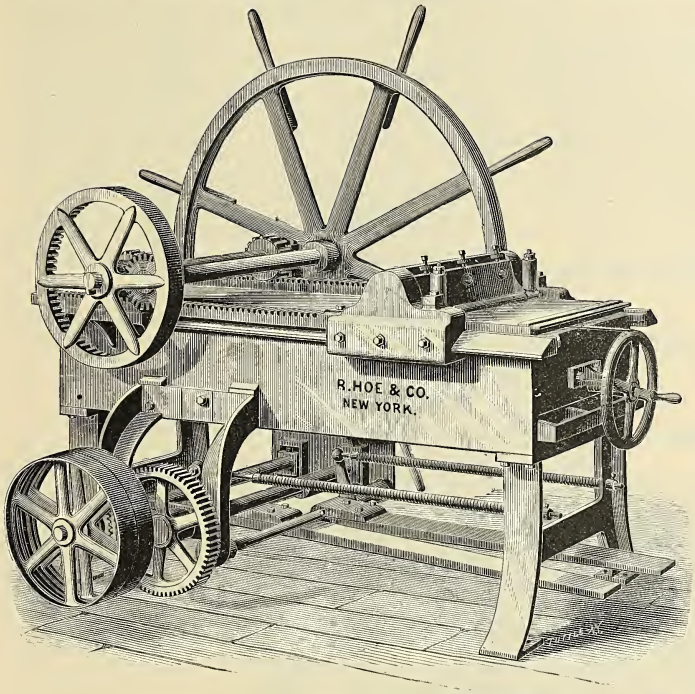
NEW TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

With Patented Cylinder Lifting and Adjusting Mechanism, three Tracks, or Ways, Patented Backing up Motion, Patented Air Piston, Patented Cut Bed Rack, etc. etc.

Send for new Illustrated Catalogue showing Improved Lithographic, Two-Revolution, Combination and Drum Cylinder Presses.

OFFICE: Nos. 12 & 14 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

WESTERN AGENTS, H. HARTT & CO., 162 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.



R. Hoe & Co.

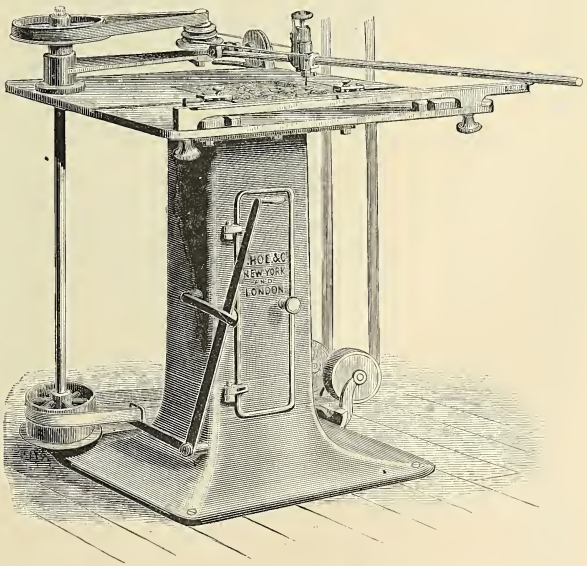
POWER

Inclined Plane Shaving Machine.

This is the most convenient and accurate machine of its kind, and is used for truing up the plates before they are used on the press. Perfect accuracy is gained and much time saved in making ready after plates are put on the press. All plates are shaved to exact thickness by means of a dial wheel and screw.

R. Hoe & Co.

Routing Machine.



This machine is used for cutting out blank spaces in plates by means of rotating steel cutters as shown in cut. It is solidly mounted on an iron base. Power is communicated to the upright shaft and thence by pulleys and belts to the steel cutters. A spring rest prevents the tool from touching the plate till pressed down by the operator. The stand contains shelves for tools, etc.

R. HOE & CO., 504 Grand Street, N. Y.

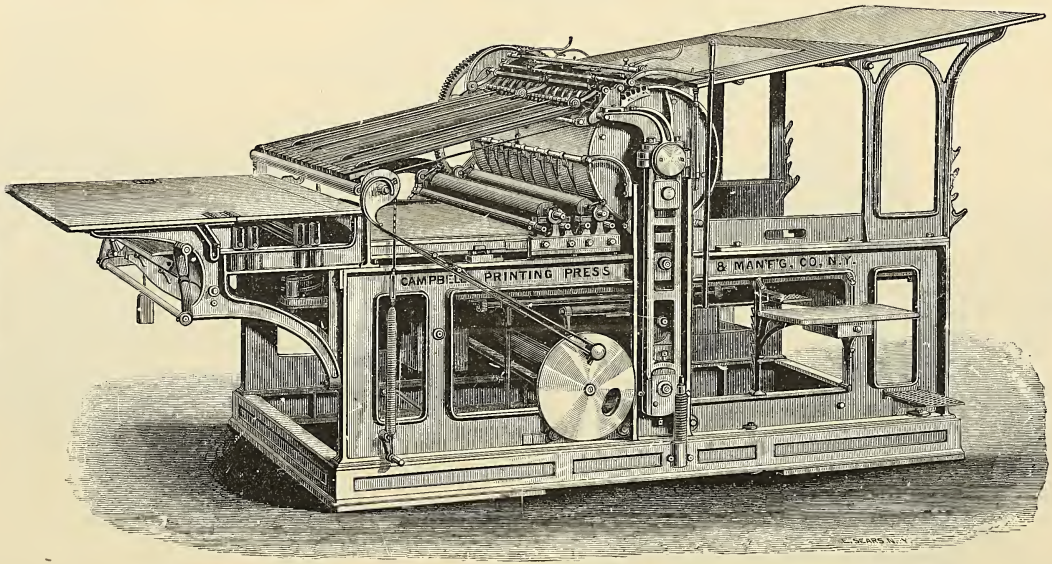
199–201 VAN BUREN STREET, CHICAGO, *TUDOR ST., LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND.*

THE CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

Is the First, the Best and the Acknowledged Leading Two Revolution Machine.

NEVER SMUTS, AS SHEET IS DELIVERED CLEAN SIDE TO FLY.

NO TAPES.



CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS.

NO FLY OR DELIVERY CYLINDER BEHIND TO MAKE BED INCONVENIENT TO GET AT.

FEEDER CAN TRIP THE IMPRESSION AT WILL.

No Cast Iron Bed Rack as on all other Two-Revolution Presses.

EVERY TOOTH ON CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS BED RACK IS A SEPARATE STEEL PIN.

PERFECT REGISTER. UNYIELDING IMPRESSION. HIGHEST SPEED. UNEQUALED DISTRIBUTION.

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

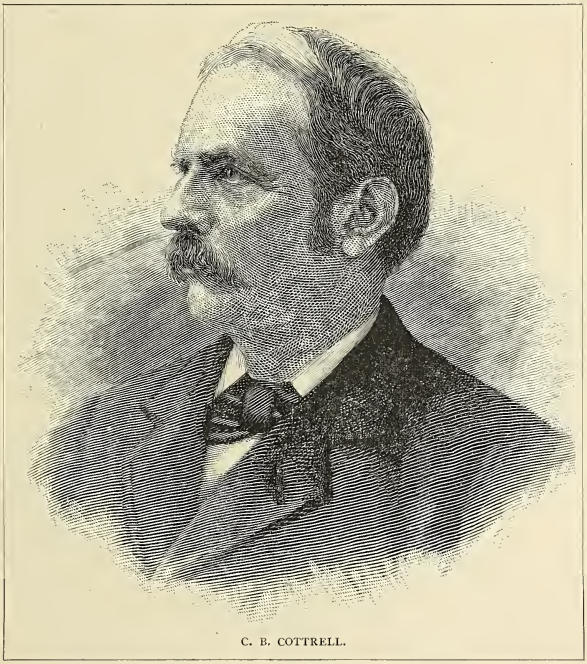
VOL. II.—No. 6. CHICAGO, MARCH, 1885. TERMS: $1.50 per year in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

C. B. COTTRELL.

A BUSY LIFE AND ITS RESULTS—PRINTING-PRESS IMPROVEMENTS.

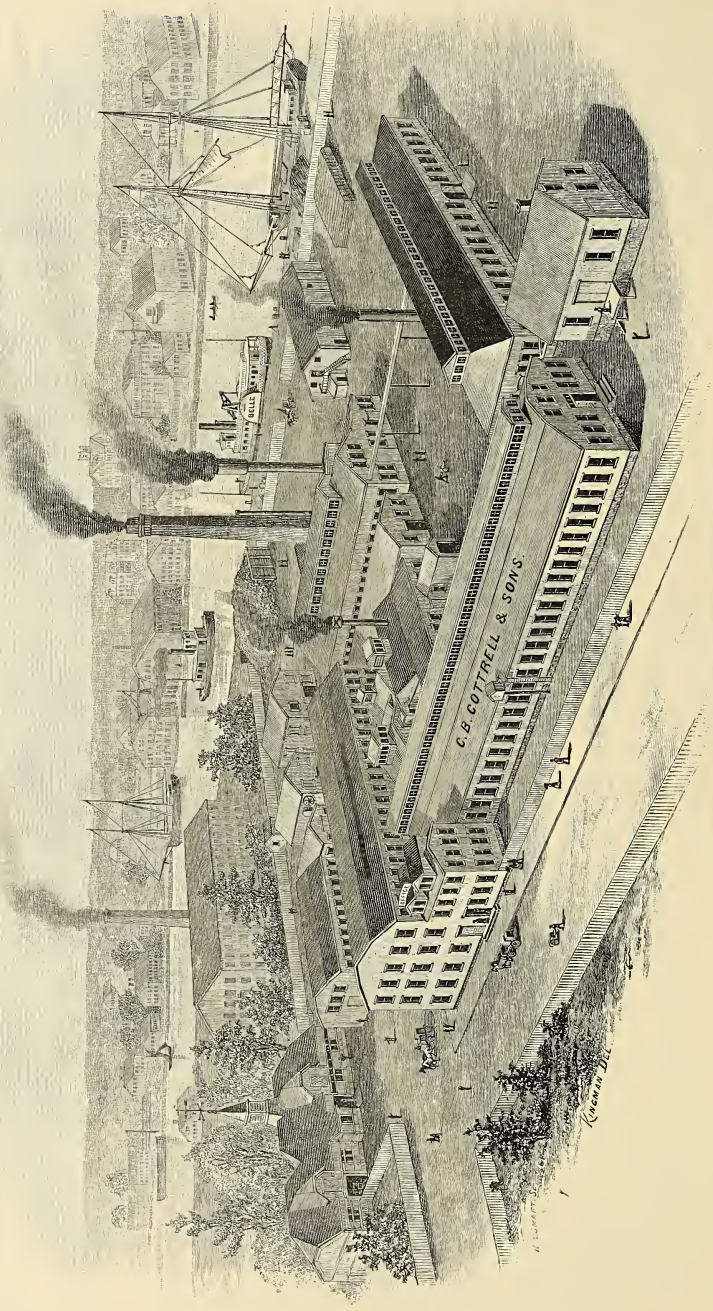
MR. C. B. COTTRELL was born in Westerly, R.I., August 21, 1821. In 1842 he had completed his term of apprenticeship at the machinist business in Phenix, R. I., and continued his labors there, the greater portion of the time as employing contractor, until 1855.

During this period he made many improvements in labor-saving tools and machinery, by which he was able to earn a sufficient amount of money to start in the machinist business at his old home at Westerly, R. I., associating with him Mr. Nathan Babcock, under the firm name of Cottrell & Babcock. The Pawcatuck Manufacturing Company, of Westerly, R. I., then iron founders, built for, and leased to Cottrell & Babcock a machine shop adjoining the foundry. The Pawcatuck Manufacturing Company had, at that time, purchased of Merwin Davis, of New York, his patent oscillating printing-press, which was being built for them at Hope Valley, R. I., under the direct supervision of Mr. Davis.



C. B. COTTRELL.

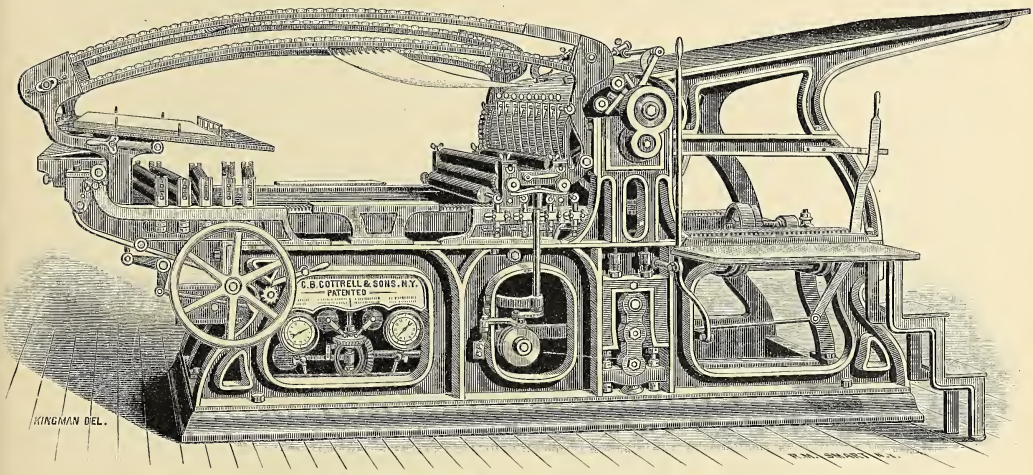
In July, 1856, Cottrell & Babcock contracted to build these machines for the Pawcatuck Manufacturing Company, and also commenced the manufacture, on their own account, of a poly-chromatic press, of which they sold quite a large number. In June, 1858, they made their patterns for their first drum cylinder press, which was called the Potter press, by request of Mr. C. Potter, Jr., who, at that time (though handling the Davis Oscillator), was employed by them as traveling salesman — it being so called to aid him in its sale. Cottrell & Babcock continued to build these presses under the above name until 1867, at which time they deemed it advisable to sell their machinery under their own name, and accordingly obtained an office at 8 Spruce street, N. Y., a location which has been retained by them and their successors to the present day. The manufacture of presses prior to 1867, had furnished them but a small portion of their business, for soon after the introduction of the cylinder press, the Oscillator having proved a failure, they built only such cylinder presses as could be disposed of by Messrs. Potter & Co., the larger portion of their factory being devoted to the manufacture of other kinds of machinery. In 1867, when they began to make a specialty of printing-presses, under their own name, Mr. Cottrell commenced the series of



FACTORY OF C. B. COTTRELL & SONS, WESTERLY, R. I.

patented improvements which have made the Cottrell press so justly popular. Among the first of these was the improvement on the air spring, for reversing the bed, with its patent yielding plunger, vacuum valve, and governing attachment. This invention, increasing, as it did, the capacity of the printing-press for fine as well as fast work, was so far reaching in its effects that it immediately brought Mr. Cottrell to the notice of the printing and mechanical world as one of the leading inventors of the day. At first this revolution was denounced as impracticable, but, as it soon received the indorsement of imitation by those who had opposed it the most, it was finally accepted on its merits, and the claims made for it then are no longer disputed by any one. Mr. Cottrell was the first to apply the tapeless delivery to the drum cylinder press, also the first to introduce a positive slider motion, hinged roller frames, and numerous other improvements,

Mr. Cottrell has led an exceedingly busy life, having always had the general management of the business. He disposed of the productions of the factory, in addition to which he also attended to the minutest details of the development of his mechanical ideas, improving the tools for the manufacture of the machinery, and carefully scrutinizing the work in its different stages of development; and so careful has he been of the reputation of the firm, that not a press has ever been allowed to leave the works without his personal inspection and approval. In this he has been ably assisted by his three sons who are all practical machinists, and who became associated with him in the business under the firm name of C. B. Cottrell & Sons. On the retirement of Mr. Babcock, whose entire interest he purchased some years ago, the new firm at once entered on an era of prosperity that has seldom been equaled in this, or any other country. They have more than doubled



COTTRELL'S FORWARD DELIVERY TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS.

which are covered by more than forty foreign and American patents, the latest of which is the new front delivery, for two revolution, stop cylinder and lithograph presses. This invention is deserving of more than passing notice, as it marks an era in the progress of the "art preservative" more pronounced, even, than the introduction of the fly, which for generations has been accepted as the only reliable method of carrying the printed sheet to the pile table; but as the demand for fine work increased, Mr. Cottrell became impressed with the necessity for a more improved method than the time-honored but cumbersome wooden fly, and the result is the present invention, which takes the printed sheets from the cylinder, laying them printed side up, without the aid of fly, strings or tapes of any kind, and, as it leaves every part of the press free of access, at all times, it will be seen how great an improvement it is over the old method, which has done such good service in its time, but must now give way to the requirements of this progressive age.

the capacity of their works, adding the latest and most improved labor-saving machinery to be found in the market, and building many tools of their own design especially adapted to the requirements of their business, until it is safe to say that they now have the largest and most complete establishment, devoted exclusively to the manufacture of the stop cylinder, two revolution, drum cylinder and lithograph presses in this country. Their factory is situated at Westerly, R.I., the different departments having a floor space of nearly 100,000 square feet, and still further additions to some of the buildings are in contemplation. The factory being on the Shore Line railroad, between New York and Boston, gives them exceptional facilities for through freights to the West and other points, without change, and at New York rates. In addition to this, they have a dock frontage of 900 feet in length, where coal, iron and other heavy freights are brought at a very trifling expense.

In direct connection with the eastern establishment,

there is, also, under the especial supervision of Mr. E. A. Blake, its efficient, wide-awake, western manager, a branch manufactory in this city, embracing an extensive press, machine and repair shop, where all its electrotyping and stereotyping machinery is now turned out. The growing demands of its western customers can thus be supplied without delay, and, from present indication, this feature of the business is destined to increase to enormous proportions.

Thus has the business of this firm kept pace with the marvelous growth of our country. From an humble beginning, and fitful struggle—from the little acorn, planted in anxiety and hope—till it has assumed its present mammoth proportions; and, believing in giving honor to whom honor is due, we feel justified in stating that its phenomenal success, is indebted entirely to the mechanical genius, business tact, and indomitable energy of its founder, C. B. Cottrell, whose portrait is herewith presented to the readers of the INLAND PRINTER.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PROVERBS AND THEIR APPLICATION.

II.

THE practical application of the principles of economy to all branches of business should be the aim of anyone who wishes to see a balance on the right side of his accounts at the close of every month's transactions. But sometimes a very nice discrimination is necessary to decide what economy really is. It may be economical on some occasions to *spend* money, paradoxical as it may seem; for a judicious expenditure is often the means of bringing in large returns, even though circumstances do not appear to favor the outlay.

In no business is the study of economy more essential than in that of a printer, where so many channels are open through which the lawful profits may glide away, imperceptibly, perhaps, but none the less sure. Material wears out, and has to be replaced; paper stock is liable to be damaged; time is expended on work which cannot be fairly charged to the customer; and, in other ways, expenses grow to a greater proportion than they should.

To guard against the encroachments of such insidious foes as are here mentioned, the adoption and application of a good proverb, such as,

"A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY GAINED,"

may prove a great help in keeping expenses within reasonable limits. Let every person in the establishment be encouraged to take as much care of their employer's property as they would if it were their own. Wastefulness, of every kind, should be discountenanced, especially waste of time, which is often the greatest item of expense. Time is often wasted in printing-offices by looking for "sorts," and, in this matter, the penny may be *saved* by buying a new font of type. Experience has frequently demonstrated the fact, that when a job runs on sorts, the value of the aggregate time spent by compositors looking through a quantity of standing matter, for certain letters of a font, would purchase two or three complete fonts of the type needed. The printer may not think it necessary to buy the type; but its usefulness afterward, on other jobs, independent of the economy effected on the particular job for which it is bought, will prove the wisdom of the expenditure. Nothing is lost in a joboffice by having the cases well stocked with type, for, where material is plentiful, a job can be set in less time, the cost of the work is not so great, the customer is pleased to get his order filled promptly and at moderate cost, and the reputation of the office is enhanced.

But something more than a plentiful supply of type is needed to facilitate the execution of work. Leads and brass rule have their part to perform, and though the first cost may be greater, it is better to furnish the office with labor-saving leads and rule than to purchase them in strips, and cut them up in the office. The amount of waste attendant upon the latter mode of procedure will often exceed the difference in first cost.

The use of labor-saving appliances goes a long way toward gaining the pennies. For instance, where much rulework is executed, a mitering and curving machine, though involving the outlay of a few dollars, will enable work to be performed in as many minutes as it would take a compositor hours to accomplish without its aid, and in a far superior manner.

In the employment of labor, the mistake is often made of supposing that the cheapest is the more profitable; but the fact is, as many employers have found to their cost, cheap labor is terribly expensive. A skilled workman will endeavor to obtain a high price for his labor, and usually gets it; but in return he gives his employer far more work, and of better quality than the low-priced worker, and the employer is the greatest gainer. An establishment employing high-class labor will secure orders which business men would not dream of placing with the "Cheap Johns" of the profession, and be making money while the latter are struggling to make both ends meet.

No well regulated office should be without a "distributor," and jobs should be distributed as soon as possible after coming from the press. A moderate supply of material will thus be kept in constant use, where if jobs were kept standing for any length of time, new material would have to be purchased. Some printers think it a needless expense to keep a distributor, and imagine they are saving their penny by doing without one, but the woful condition of their "standing" matter (which in many instances would be more truly described as "falling" matter) should dispossess them of this illusion. It is to the interest of both employer and employed, that matter should be kept standing as short a time as possible. The policy of letting it stand until business slacks up a little, and then crowding all hands on distribution, is a very short-sighted one at best.

Not only in the composing-department is it necessary to study economy. The pressroom is generally expected to earn sufficient to cover any deficiency that may occur in other departments. Some printers have even declared that if it were not for their presses, they would have to give up business, for the other portions of the establishment were being run at a loss. Whether these statements are true on not, is a matter of opinion. Certain it is, that the presswork of a job either makes or mars it as a work of art. The use

of poor ink, insufficient making-ready, or the use of inferior stock on work for which a fair price is paid, is very questionable economy, and is more likely to end in the loss of dollars, even though some pennies were saved at the beginning. Pressroom economy should consist in having very few idle presses or feeders; keeping the presses clean, and in good running order, and promptly repairing any mishap that may occur; carefulness in the use of ink, oil, etc.; employment of competent pressmen, with some knowledge of press mechanism, so that it would not be necessary to send for a machinist every time a little derangement occurred in any of the presses.

Economy is the road to wealth, but care should be taken to avoid parsimony, bearing in mind that "there is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty." This can be applied to business equally as well as to private transactions. A. P.

POOR RICHARD'S SAYINGS.

At the time "Poor Richard's Almanac" was published there was a peculiar fitness in giving to the people precepts and maxims designed to promote thrift, and inculcate the virtues of prudence and forehandedness. It appeared regularly each year from 1732 to 1757. At that time the colonies were composed of a population whose chief concern was the struggle for existence. To such the "bread and butter" philosophy was the one thing needful among the principles to live by. It would be unfair, however, to Franklin's character to view him in the light of a teacher of the prudential virtues only. His place in history is far more important than that. His eminent services in the cause of science, and his record as one of the shrewdest diplomats of his time, testify to the various excellencies of his character. At that time the people of the provinces welcomed and adopted the wisdom of Poor Richard's Sayings, which became a set of living principles only second to their religion. The conditions then existing have not altogether changed at this day. Prosperity is more general now and more widely diffused, but there is just as much need of thrifty economy as then.

Many of the sayings which we shall quote are taken from Parton's "Life of Franklin," an admirable work, and worthy of careful reading. "Many serious maxims appear in it, but the comic element is the prevailing one," says Parton. At one time, when the taxes were oppressive in the colonies, Poor Richard is represented as stopping his horse at an auction of merchants' goods. Parton relates as follows:

"The hour of the sale not being come, they were conversing on the badness of the times; and one of the company called to a plain, clean old man, with white locks, 'Pray, Father Abraham, what think you of the times? Will not these heavy taxes quite ruin the country? How shall we ever be able to pay them? What would you advise us to do?' Father Abraham stood up and replied, 'If you would have my advice, I will give it you in short, for *a word to the wise is enough*, as Poor Richard says.'" All the prudential and economical maxims of Poor Richard are then quoted with connecting remarks. "The people heard it," says Poor Richard, "and approved the doctrine, and immediately practiced the contrary, just as if it had been a common sermon; for the auction opened, and they began to buy extravagantly."

This reminds us of the sermon said to have been preached by St. Anthony to the fishes. The old doggerel runs as follows:

"The sermon being ended, each turned and descended. The pikes went on stealing, the eels went on eeling. Much delighted were they but preferred the old way." The following are specimens of Poor Richard's sayings: "Love well, whip well." "The proof of gold is fire; the proof of a woman, gold; the proof of man, a woman." "There is no little enemy." "Drink water; put the money in your pocket, and leave the dry belly-ache in the punch-bowl." "Necessity never made a good bargain." "Three may keep a secret if two of them are dead." "Deny self for self's sake." "Keep thy shop and thy shop will keep thee." "An old young man will be a young old man." "Forewarned, forearmed." "Fish and visitors smell in three days." "Diligence is the mother of good luck." "Wealth is not his that has it, but his that enjoys it." "He that can have patience can have what he will." "God heals, the doctor takes the fee." "The noblest question in the world is, what good may I do in it?" "There are three faithful friends, an old wife, an old dog, and ready money." "Who has deceived thee so oft as thyself?" "Fly pleasures and they'll follow you." "He that would have a short Lent, let him borrow money to be repaid at Easter." "Keep your eyes wide open before marriage, half shut afterward." "As we must account for every idle word, so we must for every idle silence." "Search others for their virtues, thyself for thy vices." "Let thy discontents be thy secrets." "Industry need not wish." "Happy that nation, fortunate that age, whose history is not diverting." "To bear other people's afflictions, everyone has courage enough and to spare." "Tricks and treachery are the practice of fools that have not wit enough to be honest."

These are a few selections from those remarkable sayings. It will be observed that many of them contain much wisdom in a concentrated form.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

BY S. W. FALLIS.

VI.

The cuts of the alphabet are infinitely superior in the drawing, expression and engraving to any of the block books, and, generally, to the wood cuts executed prior to 1500, with the exception of those that are by Albert Dürer and those contained in the Hypnerotomachia, an Italian rhapsody embellished with wood cuts, supposed to have been designed by Raffaele or Andrea Mantegna, and printed by Aldus Manutius, at Venice, in 1499.

If the cuts of the alphabet were indeed not engraved in England, it is certain that at rather an early period the volume was in the possession of Englishmen. The cover consists of a double fold of thick parchment, and on the inside, between the folds, is written, in large old English characters, a name that Jackson reads as "Edwardus Lowes."

On the blank side of the last leaf, there is a sketch of a letter, commencing "Right reverent and worshipful masters and frynds," etc. This writing purports to belong to the period of Henry VIII. Also, other evidences on the cover tend to confirm the theory that the leaves had been mounted, and the volume covered about a hundred years after the cuts were engraved. Jackson and Ottley both agree in placing the engraving of the cuts at about the middle of the fifteenth century. Mr. Jackson, however, is decidedly of the opinion that the drawings were made by a

native of France, contrary to Mr. Ottley's opinion that they were made by Dutch or Flemish artists.

The last cut in the book is an ornamental flower and scroll design, drawn with great freedom and spirit, far surpassing anything of the kind executed on wood in the fifteenth century; not particularly the style of the engraving, which, though coarse, is very effectively and judiciously executed, but, more definitely, the taste and skill displayed in the grace and freedom with which the drawings are made.

The following Fig. 7 is the letter K at page 109:



REDUCED FAC-SIMILE.

The original is 3¼ inches wide by 4⅝ inches high. The cuts are printed in a light brown or sepia color. The style of this drawing is not unlike those we see in illuminated French manuscripts of the middle of the fifteenth century. The only two words which occur, engraved on the cuts, in the volume, are French, and are on the ribbon or scroll in front of the kneeling lover, on which is also engraved a heart, the words he is supposed to utter, *mon ami*.

The costume of the female, to whom these words are addressed, appears to be French, and the action of the kneeling lover is surely characteristic of that nation. No Dutchman, certainly, ever addressed his lady with such an air. He holds what appears to be a ring with the grace of a modern Frenchman holding his snuff-box.

In this volume of the alphabets, it is apparent that the art of wood engraving had made marked progress at the time the cuts were executed, although no attempts have been made at cross-patching, which was introduced in 1486; yet the shadows and relief effects are expressively indicated by either the thickening of the shadow lines or by short parallel lines expressive of color, or by both, as the desired effect would warrant.

The various expressions on the different faces of the figures in the book of alphabets, surely display no mean talent; and, at the present time, the wood engraver who can draw and engrave such comprehensive expressions and attitudes, with the degree of freedom in which the cuts in the book of alphabets are embellished, would be entitled to no little commendation.

Comparing these cuts with those in books containing wood engravings, typographically executed, between 1461 and 1490, it is surprising that wood engraving should have so materially declined when employed by printers for the illustration of their books.

The best of the cuts, printed in connection with letterpress, in the period referred to, are decidedly inferior to the best of those in the early block books. It would be too tedious to enter into a detailed description of all the block books described by Heineken. A brief description of that named "Ars Memorandi," and a list of the more noteworthy of others, that have been referred to by bibliographers, will give the reader a fair comprehension of the works of the art of wood engraving in the early history and practice of the art.

The "Ars Memorandi" is considered by Schelhorn and Dr. Dibdin as one of the earliest of block books, and Jackson also concurs in their opinion; but Heineken thinks that it is of a later date than the "Poor Preacher's Bible" and the "History of the Virgin." He says the style is almost identical with the figures in the "Apocalypsis."

It is quarto in size, and contains fifteen cuts, and fifteen pages of text also cut on wood, and printed on one side of each leaf, only, by means of friction. (Heineken has seen two different editions of this book, which were evidently printed from different blocks). At the bottom of each page of text, is a letter of the alphabet, commencing with a, indicating the order in which they follow each other. In every cut is represented an animal, an eagle, an angel, an ox, or a lion, emblematic of the evangelist whose gospel is to be impressed on the memory. Each of the animals is represented as standing upright, and marked with various signs expressive of the contents of the different chapters.

To the Gospel of St. John, which commences the book, three cuts and three pages of text is allotted. St. Matthew employs five cuts and five pages of text. St. Mark, three cuts and three pages of text; and St. Luke employs four cuts and four pages of text.

J. C. von Artin, in his essay on "The Earliest Results of the Invention of Printing," says: "It is worthy of observation, that this book, which the searching and intelligent bibliographers consider to be one of the earliest of its kind, should be devoted to the improvement of the memory, which, though divested of much of its former importance by the invention of writing, was to be rendered of still less consequence by the introduction of printing."

(*To be continued.*)

ORIGIN OF THE TERM "PRINTER."—As to the use of the word printer: As early as the second half of the fourteenth century there was in Germany and the Netherlands a trade carried on in prints made from wood engravings, generally consisting of single leaves called "briefs," from *breve* (*scriptum*), as every small document was called in the Latin of the Middle Ages, to distinguish it from a book. The makers of these briefs were called "prenters," the word being applied to both the printers and the engravers of the blocks. Hence, the first typographical productions were said to be "prented." Schoeffer calls Mainz, in 1492, "Eine anefangk der prenterye." The terminology of this method of wood engraving was consequently at first applied to typography; and we get the words drucken, trucken, prenten, printen: to print, printer.

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."

FOR THE PRESSMAN

Van Bibber's Roller Composition,

Price 30 Cents per Pound.

IS THE BEST COMPOSITION MADE; IS THE MOST RELIABLE, AND DOES THE BEST WORK.

Van Bibber's "Rough and Ready"

Price 35 Cents per Pound.

Is the Cheapest Roller Material sold. By using it your winter Rollers will cost you about nineteen cents per pound, and the Rollers will be good ones. It is easy, quick and sure, and can be kept on hand for years.

Our goods are kept in stock by the following leading houses. Send your orders to them and SPECIFY VAN BIBBER'S:

FOR SALE IN THE EAST BY

FARMER, LITTLE & CO.....New York City.	J. & F. B. GARRETT.....Syracuse, N. Y.
VANDERBURG, WELLS & CO.....New York City.	H. L. PELOUZE & SON.....Washington, D. C.
COLLINS & McLEESTER.....Philadelphia, Pa.	H. L. PELOUZE & SON.....Richmond, Va.
BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY.....Boston, Mass.	CHAS. J. CARY & CO.....Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE IN THE WEST BY

MARDER, LUSE & CO.....Chicago, Ill.	JNO. T. RETON & SON.....Kansas City, Mo.
BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.....Chicago, Ill.	C. P. KINGSBURY.....St. Joseph, Mo.
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY.....St. Louis, Mo.	JONES BROS.....Dallas, Tex.
MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.	J. J. PASTORIZA.....Houston, Tex.
ROB'T ROWELL.....Louisville, Ky.	CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY.....Cincinnati, O.
H. H. THORP MANUF'G CO.....Cleveland, O.	LOUIS SNIDER'S SONS.....Cincinnati, O.
E. C. PALMER & CO.....New Orleans, La.	CHATFIELD & WOODS.....Cincinnati, O.
DUNLAP & COHEN.....Atlanta, Ga.	CHARLES STEWART PAPER CO.....Cincinnati, O.
C. F. BREWSTER.....Des Moines, Ia.	ALLAN C. KERR & CO.....Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders are also promptly filled by the following Advertising Agencies:

DAUCHY & CO.....New York.	LORD & THOMAS.....Chicago, Ill.
N. W. AYER & SON.....Philadelphia, Pa.	EDWIN ALDEN & BRO.....Cincinnati, O.

VAN BIBBER & CO.

50 LONGWORTH STREET,

Rollers Cast Promptly. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The Radiating Sheet Supporters.

The latest and best device in the world for feeding and registering paper, envelopes (flat or folded), cards, etc., on platen printing presses.

They are made in nine sizes and are adapted to any make or size of press.

Anyone can affix them to the platen by hand where they will remain ready for use. They hold rigidly, and do not damage the platen paper. They are adjustable to the finest degree and to all positions. They answer for every description of work and feed perfectly smooth and easy.



Unsought Testimony.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5, 1884.

MR. E. L. MEGILL:

DEAR SIR.—On the 13th ult. I bought a set of your "Radiating Sheet Supporters." To say that I am pleased with them is but faintly to express it. They are perfection. On all kinds of close register work, like printing in several colors, they do not shift *any*, and allow of new platen sheets being put on the press without disturbing the register. All progressive printers cannot do without them when once used. Yours, etc.,

N. F. CARRYL,
64 College Place, New York City.

NEW PATENT Radiating Sheet Supporters

Sizes ..	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½ inches long.
Prices..	$2.50	2.55	2.60	2.65	2.70	2.75	2.80	2.85	2.90 complete set.
For the	6x9	7x11	8x12	9x13	10x15	11x17	12x18	13x19	14x22 press.

When ordering, state name of Press, and size inside the chase.

E. L. MEGILL.

PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER,

60 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

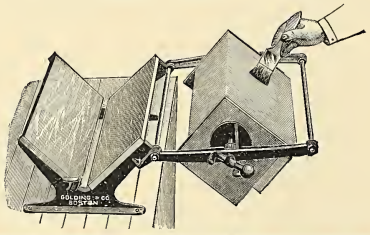
HEADQUARTERS FOR MEGILL'S PATENT,

Brass Gauge Pins, 40c. per doz.
Adjustable Steel Gauge Pins, 60c. per doz.
Spring Tongue Gauge Pins, $1.20 per doz., 40c. per set.
Improved Extension Feed Guides, $1.00 per set.
Wire Gauge Pins, 25c. per doz.
Lightning Sheet Adjusters, $1.50 to $1.90 per set.
Radiating Sheet Supporters, $2.50 to $2.90 per set.
Parallel Feed Guides. Prices according to style of press.

GOLDING'S

TABLET ✻ PRESS

For Blocking Paper of all Sizes.



SHOWS THE POSITION OF PRESS WHEN PAPER IS READY FOR CEMENTING.

This press reduces cost of blocking to comparatively nothing. Over 5000 sheets can be blocked at a time in about ten minutes.

EVERY PRINTER, STATIONER AND BINDER NEEDS IT.

Prices, $9 and $15.

Send for Circular. *The Press is sold on trial.*

OPINIONS.

JOHN CARTER & CO., Paper Dealers, Boston: "It would be difficult for us to get along without it. Everyone doing blocking should have one."

JOHN MCINTOSH, Binder, etc., Boston: "The great advantage is in getting at both sides of a pad without a possibility of the paper slipping or twisting in any way. I like it."

RICHARD DAVIS, Mercantile Stationer, Boston: "It gives entire satisfaction."

ANGELL'S Printing Office, New York City: "One week's use of the TABLET PRESS pays for its cost."

Patented and Manufactured by **GOLDING & CO.** Makers of and Dealers in

PRINTING PRESSES, TOOLS, TYPE AND MATERIALS,

183 to 199 Fort Hill Square, BOSTON.

Send three two-cent stamps for 166 pp. illustrated catalogue.

GRAY'S FERRY

✻

PRINTING ✣ INK

WORKS.

✣

C. E. ROBINSON & BRO.

710 SANSOM ST. PHILADELPHIA.

✣

27 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK.
66 SHARP ST., BALTIMORE.
198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

HOLYOKE. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

W. H. PARSONS & CO.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS

News and Book Papers

A SPECIALTY.

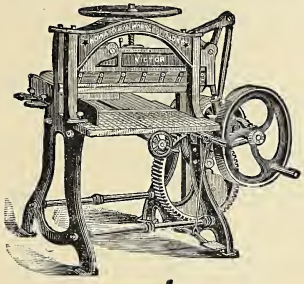
Card Board, Envelopes, Flat Writing, Etc.

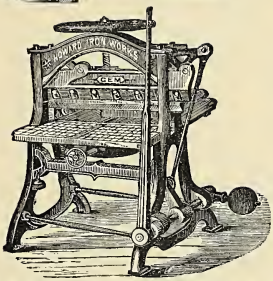
CHICAGO OFFICE: 148 LA SALLE STREET.

C. M. DAVIS, AGENT.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

HOWARD IRON WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.





MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTERS,

BOOK-BINDERS

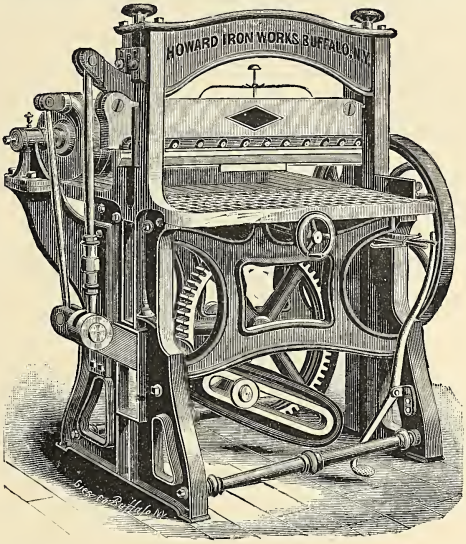
—AND—

PAPER-MAKERS

MACHINERY.

WRITE FOR PRICES

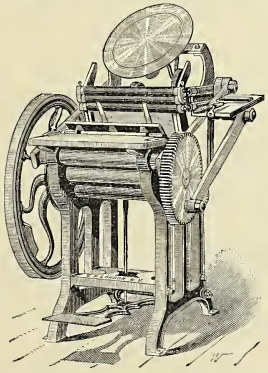
NO BETTER MACHINERY IN THE MARKET.



BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Gen'l Western Agents, 115 & 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO.

THE

New Style Gordon Press.



Five Sizes Made: 13x19, 11x17, 10x15, 9x13 & 8x12, (INSIDE THE CHASE).

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

GORDON PRESS WORKS

99 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

C. JURGENS & BRO.

86 & 88 Dearborn Street,

CHICAGO,

Electrotypers

AND

Stereotypers,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEADS, SLUGS,

AND

LABOR-SAVING FURNITURE.

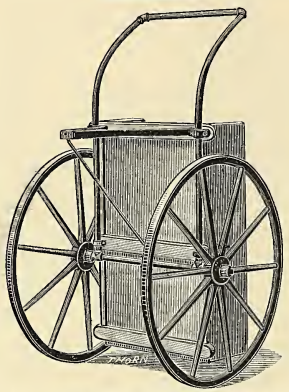
COUNTRY ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

THE

Chicago Metal Felloe Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS'



DELIVERY HAND WAGONS.

THE STRONGEST AND MOST DURABLE
EVER OFFERED TO THE TRADE.

CHICAGO METAL FELLOE CO.: CHICAGO, August 29, 1884.

Gents,—The hand cart you supplied us is undeniably the strongest on the market; the metal felloes cannot possibly wear out or break with any ordinary usage; we strongly recommend them.

Yours truly,

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON.

FACTORY AND OFFICE:

Corner 53rd and Arnold Streets, CHICAGO, ILL.

SMITH & SEAL,

DEALERS IN

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS'

Machinery & Materials

No. 124 EXCHANGE PLACE,

Philadelphia, Pa.

ESTIMATES FOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND OUTFITS FURNISHED.

Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

Illinois Type-Founding Company,

200 & 202 S. Clark St., Chicago.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR

Geo. Bruce's Son & Co. and James Conner's Sons,

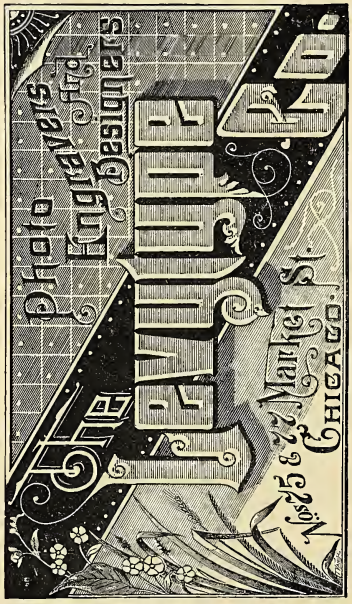
NEW YORK.

Newspaper Dresses and Complete Outfits for Job Offices.

PRINTING-PRESSES,

Of all makers, and everything requisite in the Printing art, furnished at manufacturers' prices.

☞ Send for our New Specimen Book for 1883.

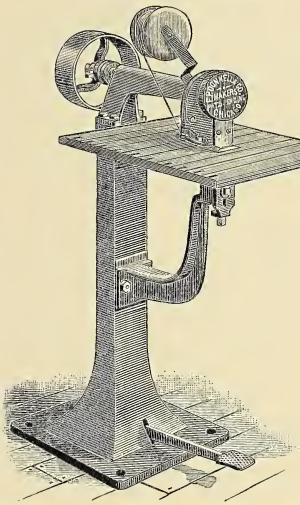


Send Ten Cents for Illustrated Catalogue.

Donnell's Power Wire Stitching Machine.

PATENTS PENDING.

The simplicity of this machine is WONDERFUL, and at the price will enable parties to have more than one for use. All iron and steel. Weight 200 pounds.

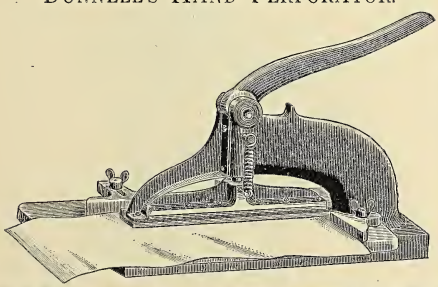


PRICE, STITCHER COMPLETE, - - - $75.00
BEST ROUND WIRE, Per Pound, - - - 25

IN offering this valuable and simple **Wire Stitching Machine** to the Trade we can safely say that it is the only simple **Wire Stitcher** that **does not require an expert machinist** to keep it in good working order. This machine **Forms, Drives and Clinches a Staple** from a CONTINUOUS ROUND WIRE wound on spools, and will stitch a pamphlet from two sheets to one-quarter of an inch thick, either through the back or the centre or saddle.

The machine has but **seven single parts**, including the iron stand. There are **no parts to get out of order**, NO CLOGGING UP with the staples. The machine can be stopped instantly by taking the foot off the treadle. The speed is **120 revolutions per minute**, each revolution making and driving the staple. There is hardly ANY LIMIT to its production, as it depends on the expertness of the operator in handling the paper. The table is raised and lowered so as to adjust for the different thicknesses of the books. There are **no other adjusting parts**. This stitcher works finely on **Calendar work**. A sheet 36 inches long can be stitched in the center. The machine has all simple cam movements and will outwear any other machine of the kind. We have also put the price of the round wire, which is of the very best quality in the market, at such a low price that it is less than thread.

Donnell's Hand Perforator.



THIS **Hand Perforating Machine** we can fully recommend to be a **FIRST CLASS PERFORATOR**. It is such a Perforator as has been long wanted in the trade for **Binders, Printers and Lithographers**, whose trade does not warrant a larger machine. The price will enable all in the trade to do their own perforating. This machine will allow any size of paper to be perforated and will perforate as **perfectly** as our large machines. It makes a **Round Hole**, the same as on Postage Stamps, and the perforating is large enough for any Check Book. There is no taking out of the needles, and in case of accident the pins can be replaced at a very little expense.

At this low price, we will deliver free on board of cars, at our factory:

10-Inch Perforator, - - $35 00.

E. P. DONNELL & CO.,

158 & 160 South Clark St., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE ONLY

PRACTICAL STEREOTYPE OUTFIT

ADAPTED TO THE

WANTS OF THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

M. J. HUGHES, Inventor and Manufacturer,

10 Spruce Street, - NEW YORK.

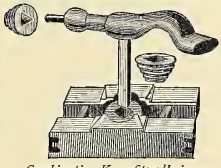
As time has proven, and hundreds testify, the HUGHES STEREOTYPE OUTFIT is the only practical patented method for the printing-office in general. With such, any printer can do an immense amount of work with but a small amount of type, by stereotyping various ways, viz: Type-high and exact widths—all metal casts—cast and block at the same operation on wooden coves—thin flat plates with beveled sides for bookwork and patent blocks, etc. One can easily and quickly stereotype standing advertisements, multiply job forms with finest of results, make fonts of Job Display Type, Rules, Borders, Corners, Tints, Leads, Slugs, Furniture, Fancy Designs, etc. It facilitates presswork, saves type, composition, makes color work easy, opens a new field and secures a great variety of work, with good profit, that could not be done otherwise. It occupies but little space, does away with dangerous, complicated machinery, and only costs, according to size, from $75 to $150.

Send for descriptive circulars and testimonials from hundreds of good and reliable printers from all principal places.

M. J. HUGHES,

10 Spruce Street, NEW YORK.

Conical Screw Quoin.



Combination Key—fits all sizes. Expanded Quoin.



Lever Press-Bed Key. Fits all sizes.



Closed Quoin.

The CONICAL SCREW QUOIN, in one substantial piece, is a combination of the three most effective principles known to mechanics, viz.: the SCREW, WEDGE and LEVER. It is perfectly simple, the most durable, the easiest handled with straight furniture or beveled sidesticks, and is indorsed by hundreds of practical printers and mechanical experts as the BEST AND ONLY CORRECT PRINCIPLE ever applied to a Quoin. It gives a wider bearing and expansion—a positive, direct pressure, with justification where needed; and is free from all sliding, wabbling motions known to the iron wedge. It is manufactured in four sizes, with Combination Key to fit all; also a Screw Press-Bed Key is furnished to lock and unlock forms next to the cylinder.

SIZES AND PRICES.

No. 1—Size	7/8	inch in width and	2 1/2	in length, per doz.		$3 00
No. 2—Size	3/4	" "	2 5/8	" "		2 75
No. 3—Size	5/8	" "	2 5/8	" "		2 50
No. 4—Size	1/2	" "	2	" "		2 25

Combination Key, 50 cents; Plated, 75 cents. Press-Bed Key, 50 cents.

FURNITURE.



Sidestick and Quoin Combination.

Upon the same principle of the Conical Screw Quoin, the above combination is manufactured in full lengths to suit the sizes and bottoms of popular sizes, such as circulars, book pages, also to suit the sides of chases of all small jobbers. Send for prices of what may be desired.

Send for Descriptive Circulars.

M. J. HUGHES, Manufacturer,

Stereotypers' Outfits and Conical Screw Quoins,

10 Spruce Street, NEW YORK.

GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler,

115 & 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE

USED BY THE

Chicago Tribune, Chicago Times, Chicago Daily News, Chicago Staats Zeitung, A. N. Kellogg Co. (all offices), Chicago Newspaper Union, Western Newspaper Union, St. Paul Globe, St. Paul Day (new paper), Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis Journal, Kansas City Journal, Des Moines Register, Des Moines Leader, Quincy Whig, Quincy Herald, Dubuque Herald (dress 8 years old), Dubuque Times, Keokuk Gate City, Burlington Argus, Muscatine Tribune, Muscatine, Journal, Fort Wayne Gazette, Fort Wayne Sentinel, Oshkosh Northwestern, Springfield (Ills.) Journal, and scores of other leading papers throughout the country.

IF YOU CONSULT YOUR BEST INTERESTS YOU WILL

Buy only our Superior Copper-Mixed Type.

WE ARE GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS FOR THE

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS CO'S DRUM CYLINDER, TWO-REVOLUTION AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES,

THE HOWARD IRON WORKS' PAPER CUTTERS,

AND ALSO CARRY A FULL LINE OF

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRESSES.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED
AND
COMPLETE OUT-FITS SHIPPED ON SHORT NOTICE.

JAMES L. LEE, President. PAUL SHNIEDEWEND, Sec. & Treas.

Shniedewend & Lee Co.,

Printers' Warehouse,

303-305 Dearborn St. and 46-48 Third Ave.,

CHICAGO.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan,

JOHNSON TYPE FOUNDRY,

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ We have now on hand a large and most complete stock of TYPE, BORDERS, CUTS, RULES, ETC., including all the latest productions of this celebrated Foundry, and hope to be favored by all the old patrons of MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN, and many new ones. Promptness a special feature.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.

Telephone 508. P. O. Box 422.

CARTER, RICE & Co.

CORPORATION.

WHOLESALE **PAPER** DEALERS,

252 Devonshire St., BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

WE CARRY A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

Book, News, Cover and Manilla Papers

FINE, SUPERFINE AND ENGINE-SIZED

FLATS, CARDS, CARD-BOARD, TAGS, TWINE, ETC.

In fact, every kind of Paper a Stationer or Printer has occasion to use.

SEND FOR SAMPLES

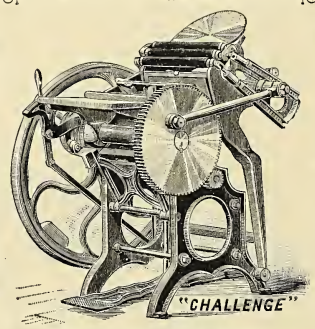
OF LATEST THING IN COVER PAPER

Our "Imperial" and "Royal Antique."

CHALLENGE

Old Style Gordon Improved.

FIRST-CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS.



ACKNOWLEDGES NO SUPERIOR.

PRICES ON CARS IN CHICAGO:

Eighth Medium,	7x11 inside Chase,		$175 00
Eighth Medium,	8x12 " "		200 00
Quarto Medium,	10x15 " "		270 00
Half Medium,	13x19 " "		375 00
Half Medium,	14x20 " "		425 00

Boxing, $5, $6 and $8. Steam Fixtures. $15. Fountain, $25.

Send for circulars giving full particulars, and do not fail to give the "CHALLENGE" careful examination before making a purchase.

—MANUFACTURED BY—

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.,

303-305 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

2 TAYLOR BUILDING, MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - - JOS. PEAKE, SEC.-TREAS.

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR, ROOM 1, 191 S. CLARK ST.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One dollar and a half per annum in advance; for six months, Seventy-five cents; single copies, Fifteen Cents.

To countries within the postal union, fifty cents additional.

THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the tenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Secretary by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	ONE MONTH.	THREE MONTHS.	SIX MONTHS.	TWELVE MONTHS.
One inch	$ 4 00	$11 00	$ 21 00	$ 38 50
One-eighth page	8 00	22 75	38 50	75 00
One-quarter page	12 00	34 00	65 00	115 00
One-half page	20 00	56 00	105 00	190 00
One page	35 00	90 00	170 00	325 00

The following gentlemen have authority to receive and receipt for subscriptions to THE INLAND PRINTER:

NEW YORK: Franklin A. Baxter, *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, 17 Spruce street
PHILADELPHIA: C. W. Miller, Rec.-Sec. Pressmen's Union, P. O. Box 269.
WASHINGTON, D.C.: E. H. Thomas, N. J. avenue and H street N. W.
ST. LOUIS, MO.: W. R. Knox, 2701 Thomas street.
CHICAGO: Edward Langston, with J. M. W. Jones Printing Co.
BOSTON, MASS.: Silas L. Morse, 117 Franklin street.
TORONTO, ONT.: James McDonald, with Rowsell & Hutchison.
BUFFALO, N. Y.: E. D. Eastabrook, 81 W. Genesee street.
MEMPHIS, TENN.: H. P. Hanson, Sec'y Typographical Union No. 11.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.: M. A. True, 51 and 53 Lyon street.
MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL, MINN.: T. S. Clinch, *Tribune* Jobroom.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: Fred. A. Lorenz, Carlon & Hollenbeck's Pressroom
WINNIPEG, MAN.: A. Fletcher, Sec'y Typographical Union No. 191.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.: J. L. Robinette, with Lewis & Johnston, 410 J street.
MILWAUKEE: W. P. Harmon, at Burdick & Armitage, Broadway.
MONTREAL: J. E. Tardiff, 11 St. Louis Hippolyte street.
PORTLAND, OR.: J. S. Helmer, 68 Montgomery street.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail of the following well known newsdealers in Chicago:

WELLS B. SIZER, 152 Dearborn street.
GERALD PIERCE & Co., 122 Dearborn street.

Applications for agencies will be received from responsible working printers in every town and city in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO, MARCH, 1885.

STANDARD MEASUREMENT.

IN our last issue there was published the communication of a "type-founder," in which exception was taken to the editorial on standard measurement, which appeared in the January number of THE INLAND PRINTER. While conceding that the "other side" of the question was presented in a very able and forcible manner, we think many of the difficulties referred to are more imaginary than real, and that the ultimate advantages sure to accrue to all parties interested from its adoption, would more than compensate for any temporary embarrassment or loss incurred in securing it. Summed up, the principal objections urged are the expense such change would entail, the undue advantages the successful contestant would have over the non-successful competitors, and the petty annoyances experienced both by founders and customers during the period of transformation.

First, then, as to the question of *expense*. This would consist principally in the furnishing of new matrices, because the material remaining after the "multiple standard" system had been discarded, could be recast at comparatively little extra cost; and as the change would be a gradual one, when once effected would be for all time, and would change for the better, the relationship existing between type-founder and printer, we again insist that this bugbear of expense would lose half its terrors, and that the end would justify the means.

To the objection that the adoption of a common standard would redound to the benefit of one firm at the expense of all non-successful competitors, we reply that such objection could be modified, if not entirely removed, by a definite understanding arrived at *before* a decision is reached, making the award *conditional* on the acceptance of the terms laid down. Let us assume, for the sake of argument, that an average service of four years could be obtained from the fonts now in use belonging to the discarded standards. What is the proportion of offices which have been supplied exclusively from one foundry to those which have been supplied from half-a-dozen. Not one in six—aye in ten. If this is true, and investigation will prove we are within the limit, is it not rational to suppose, that all but material of the accepted standard would be *gradually* weeded out, and that at the end of three years, every foundry in the United States would be equipped for the change. In the interim, however, all orders sent through the different foundries could be filled at a discount sufficient to enable them to meet part of the expense involved, by which means each establishment would be enabled to retain the patronage of its own customers. Certainly there is nothing chimerical in this proposition; nothing that does not commend itself to a sense of justice. Again, what is to prevent all foundries, after a given date, replenishing the various offices on the same principle that a sewing machine factory accepts its discarded productions in part payment, for the sake of replacing them with the "latest improved?" That sacrifices would have to be made, we admit, but what reform has ever been inaugurated without sacrifice? A few months ago the representatives of the maritime powers assembled in Washington for the specific purpose of agreeing on a common longitude, to be universally recognized and adopted, in place of each power continuing to be a law unto itself; and although such action involved sacrifices both in money and national pride, the world at large is the gainer by the change. A few years ago a number of our connecting western lines were built on the broad gauge, and others on the narrow gauge system, and although the transfer to a uniform gauge entailed expense and labor, the accommodation of the traveling public, from whose patronage their income was derived, amply compensated for the change. The same argument applies to the substitution of the new translation of the Scriptures for the old, and in fact to a score of examples which might be cited.

With regard to its *practicability*, we refer to the fact that the largest type-foundry in the United States has two

distinct standards, and one of the best known of our western foundries, has, within the past three years, discarded its old time standard, and adopted one modeled on an entirely different system. This change no doubt cost time, money and anxiety, but *if* one establishment has been able to initiate and successfully carry out such a movement on its own responsibility, what is to prevent a combination of type-founders carrying out a similar programme, where a common standard is recognized?

The concluding suggestion that the true remedy is for the eastern manufacturers to supply the eastern printer, and the western foundries to supply the western printers, bears too close a resemblance to the Chinese-wall-of-exclusion idea. Under our proposed system, the country at large would furnish the market, and the ability to supply it would depend on the ability to compete, and in such a contest we feel satisfied the West would have no cause for alarm.

Having referred to the objections urged from a type-founder's standpoint, let us again briefly look at them from a printer's. It is certainly no exaggeration to claim, that at least seventy-five per cent of all the printing-offices in the United States have drawn their supplies from different type-foundries, and this too, not from choice, but from necessity. And it is equally safe to affirm that each of these foundries represents different standards in such a degree that it is well nigh impossible to utilize the product of one foundry (especially in body type) with the products of another. How often, even in offices where railroad work is a specialty — when fifteen or twenty rate sheets and time tables are kept standing — no matter whether set in long primer, brevier or nonpareil, will cases labled *bastard* be found? Now, what is the significance of this word? It simply means that the type so labled does not line or justify with the fonts in general use in the office; that a "bastard" table must be corrected with "bastard" type, or a botched job is sure to follow; that half-a-dozen tables may require half-a-dozen changes; and no matter how much care is taken, sooner or later fonts used under such circumstances will eventually become mixed. In regard to body type, the evil complained of is still more observable, and pieing more likely to occur.

In addition to what has been already said, there are the differences of faces, shoulders, etc., existing, all of which irregularities could thus be remedied, and all of which demand a reform.

To the printer of limited means who is too often the creature of circumstances, the change would be a welcome one, and a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, and the task will not prove half so formidable as many seem to anticipate.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER.

THE annual report of the public printer, Mr. S. P. Rounds, has been received, and from it we glean the following interesting facts. During the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress, up to and including June 30, 1884, there were ordered printed for the senate, 3,837 bills and joint resolutions, 201 executive documents, 118 miscellaneous documents, 820 reports of committees, 63 resolutions, and 29 confidential documents. For the house there were ordered printed, 9,109 bills and joint resolutions, 173 executive documents, 59 miscellaneous documents, 2,023 reports of committees, and 72 resolutions. The amount of printing completed by order of the senate during the year was $149,143.62, as against $64,464.77, and for the house, $276,333.40, as against $175,267.39 for the previous year. The *Record* for the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress, including index, made seven volumes, comprising 7,508 pages. The number of copies of each volume printed and bound was 6,000, aggregating 42,000. During the year the census work completed amounted to $293,009.12, as against $134,006.35 the previous fiscal year. Attention is called to the fact, that imported rags are largely used by contractors who annually supply the printing bureau with paper, and Mr. Rounds suggests that the matter is worthy the attention of congress, in view of what he considers the eminent danger from cholera. The estimates for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1885, were $3,014,000, but by reason of improved press facilities, and the introduction of more modern machinery, the estimates for 1886 have been cut down $339,000 under the preceding year, making a total of $2,675,000, as against $3,014,000 for the previous year.

The number of employés is regulated by the demand for work upon the office. The average number at the dates mentioned during the four quarters of the fiscal year, were as follows: Number of employés, September 30, 1883, 2,128; December 31, 1883, 2,230; March 31, 1884, 2,319; June 30, 1884, 2,331. A special appropriation of $85,000 is asked for the purpose of granting the employés a fifteen day's absence during the year, in lieu of any proposed legislation for leave on account of sickness. The pay-roll for the year amounts to $1,767,362.64, or an average per day of $5,646.52. A high compliment is paid to the qualifications of the assistants — the various foremen and assistant foremen, accompanied by the statement that there is not a single officer throughout the building who could not, if necessary, perform any portion of the practical labors he assigns to those under his charge.

In brief, the report reflects the highest credit alike on Mr. Rounds and his subordinates; on the former for his management and economy as a public official; on the latter for their qualifications and faithfulness. A tree is known by its fruits, and the record made by our fellow-citizen, in the discharge of his responsible duties, is one of which every American citizen should feel justly proud.

AWARDED.

THE committee of practical job printers to whom was referred the awarding of prizes for the most meritorious specimens which have recently appeared in THE INLAND PRINTER, have presented their report. After mature deliberation, the first premium of $15 was awarded to A. R. Allexon, of Chicago, for design in issue of December, 1884; the second, of $10, to A.V. Haight, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for design in same number, and the third, to J. Merton Bowman, of New York, for specimens in February issue. Originality and execution were the tests applied by the committee.

TO EMPLOYING PRINTERS.

ACTUATED by a desire to encourage, so far as in our power lies, the production of specimens of typography creditable to the American printer, we have offered from time to time a trifling pecuniary compensation to the authors of the most meritorious samples published in our columns, the only requirements were that the same should be set up in a union office (where a union exists), and forwarded by the compositor himself. For satisfactory reasons we propose to enlarge the scope of our operations, and, with this object in view, appeal to the employers throughout the country to aid us in carrying the project into effect, believing that in so doing they will advance their best interests. Experience has demonstrated that the drawbacks under which the journeyman labors, are of such a character, that no matter what his ability or ambition may be, he is virtually handicapped if left entirely to his own resources. He must secure permission, in the first place, to use the job to be sent, pay the expense of electrotyping, postage, etc., independent of loss of time, incurring a draft on his resources, which he is frequently unable to meet. With the coöperation of the employer all these drawbacks can be successfully removed, the publication of his name and address, as well as that of the compositor himself, which will in all cases be attached to the specimen, will certainly compensate for the comparatively trifling expense to which *he* may be subjected. The awards will be made by a committee of *disinterested* experts every four months, and the premiums forwarded to the successful contestants immediately thereafter, and their receipts for the same published. No specimens must exceed the size of a page of THE INLAND PRINTER, 6¾ by 9½ inches, though smaller specimens will be more acceptable. To the winner of the first prize $20 will be awarded; to the second, $15; to the third, $10, and to the fourth, $5. In towns where there are no electrotyping or stereotyping establishments, the job for competition should be securely tied up, and sent to our address, when we will see that a plate is taken of the same, and the job safely returned.

THE PAPER MAKERS' vs. THE PRINTERS' REAM.

IN this age of progress when old fogy ideas and practices, that have little, if anything, but *custom* to recommend their further recognition, are fast becoming obsolete; when American enterprise and innovations are gradually sweeping away the cobwebs which have stood, and still stand in the pathway of improvement; when men think for themselves, and are expected to be able to give an intelligible reason for the faith that is in them, instead of worshiping at the shrine of usage, and acting upon the principle that whatever is, is right,—we believe a little inquiry in the proper direction will develop the fact, that while much has been done, much remains yet to be done. Nay, that in many instances we have strained at a gnat and swallowed a camel; that while we have been aiming at *effects*, we have overlooked many important, existing *defects*, which have neither common sense nor utility to recommend them.

Now, there are few printers who have not experienced, one time or another, the inconveniences caused by the four hundred and eighty sheets to the ream nuisance. Just *why* a printer should be furnished nine hundred and sixty sheets, instead of a thousand, would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to explain. There is certainly nothing to sustain the system but *custom*, and a very silly custom at that. It is true, that many paper dealers, recognizing the force of these statements, now furnish five hundred sheets to the ream, but they are the exception, not the rule; and the question arises, what rational reason can be assigned why such a practice should not be universally adopted? When an order for printing is given, it is expressed in thousands or multiples of thousands, and the application is obvious. To illustrate: An order for sixteen thousand, sixteen-sheet bills, under the plan advocated, would be produced by a bundle of paper, whereas, under the present system, it would only furnish fifteen thousand three hundred and sixty, exclusive of wasteage, and, in order to fill the quota, an additional ream would have to be broken. Annoying, however, as this result may be, it is in the higher grades of paper, and when the nature of the order imperatively demands the full thousand sheets, as in blank work, that this irritating feature especially presents itself, because its fulfillment requires the purchase of three reams, for the simple reason that the printer finds himself forty sheets short of his requirements. Now, it frequently happens that the remaining four hundred and forty sheets are a drag on his hands, and may remain in stock a year before a similar size or quality is again required. Leaf by leaf the roses fade; sheet by sheet the surplus disappears, or else it is cut up at a waste for a job that it was certainly never intended for. Of course, this experience is more applicable to small offices than large ones, but, unfortunately, small offices and country offices are in the majority, and carry little, if any, stock in hand; can illy afford to invest a dollar without receiving a return, and consequently are the greatest sufferers. Under these circumstances how much more convenient would it be if a *uniformity* were established, and the ream consisted of five hundred or five hundred and five sheets instead of four hundred and eighty. This number might not in all instances come up to the requirement, but, except in cases of gross carelessness or waste, the deficit would be so small as to disarm complaint. In Great Britain a different system prevails among the paper-makers. A ream contains twenty-one and a half quires, or five hundred and sixteen sheets, one of John Bull's ideas, the practical operations of which, we think, could be advantageously transported to American soil.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.

THERE is a movement in congress to reduce the postage on newspapers from two to one cent per pound. The Postoffice and Postroads Committee is in favor of it, and is using its influence to secure its recommendation by the Committee on Appropriations. There are now before congress four bills to abolish newspaper postage altogether, though it is very doubtful if any of them will secure a favorable report. Since the reduction in letter and other postage went into operation, newspaper publishers feel that they, too, should be favored with a cheaper rate than prevails at present, and it is generally conceded they should have it.

CAPTIOUS CRITICISM.

THE words of a well known writer, in a long article, entitled, "Some Points in American Speech and Customs," which appeared in a celebrated London monthly magazine, may be of some interest to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER. He says:

If the school master is a deadly foe to language, English or any other, the printer is a foe no less deadly. Half the unhistorical spellings which disfigure our printed language come from the vagaries of half-learned printers, on which side of the ocean matters very little. As for Latin words, one is sometimes tempted to say, let them spell them as they please; but it is hard when Teutonic "rime," a word which so many romance languages have borrowed, is turned into "rhyme," merely because some printer's mind was confused between English "rime" and Greek "rhythm." So with specially American spelling fancies. If anyone chooses to spell words like "traveler" with one *l* it looks odd, but it is really not worth disputing about. Nor is it worth disputing about "color" or "colour," "honor" or "honour," and the like. But when it comes to "armor," still more when it comes to "neighbor," one's Latin back in the former case, one's Teutonic back in the other, is put up. Did he who first wrote "armor" fancy that "armor" was a Latin word like "honor" or "color?" By all means let *armatura*, if anyone chooses, be cut short into *armure;* but let us be spared such a false analogy as *armor*. "Arbor" for "arbour" brings out more strongly the delusion of those, who, having a Latin tree on the brain, doffed Teutonic "harbour" of its aspirate. But the most unkindest cut of all is when Old English "neáhgebúr," which, according to the universal rule of the language, becomes in modern English "neigh*bour*," is also turned into "neigh*bor*." Did anybody, even a printer or a dictionary-maker, really fancy that the last three letters of "neighbour" had anything in common with the last three letters of "honour?" It is surely hardly needful to say that Old English *ú* is in modern English consistently represented by *ou;* "hús" becomes "house;" "út" becomes "out," and "neáhgebúr" becomes "neigh*bour*." American printers, too, have some odd ways in other matters, specially as to their way of dividing words when part of a word has to be in one line and part in another. Thus "nothing" will be divided, not as "no-thing," but as "noth-ing," as if it were the patronymic of a name, "Noth." Yet surely even a printer must have known that "nothing" is "no-thing" and nothing else. So again "knowledge" is divided as "knowl-edge," suggesting rather the side of a hill than the occupation or condition of one who knows. It is really quite possible that the *d* may have been thrust into "knowledge"—better written "knowlege"—from some thought of a *ledge*. Anyhow, one suspects that very few people know that *ledge* in "knowledge" and "lock" in "wedlock" are one and the same ending. "Wedlock" at least is safe from being divided as "wedl-ock," because everybody thinks that it has something to do with a lock and key.

The writer is certainly correct in some details; but we cannot help thinking, that were he a little more acquainted with the worries and difficulties of a printer's life, of the every caprice and whim the poor typo has to submit to, from so many persons who have generally but a smattering (if that) of the typographic art, and are, therefore, the more terrible enemies to the disciples of Gutenberg, than the man with a thorough insight into the business, the author of the above extract would be a little more lenient in his fault-findings with printers.

WE direct the especial attention of our readers to the common sense and manly letter of Messrs. Brown, Barnes & Bell, of Liverpool, England, published in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER. The spirit manifested is commendable.

A REMINISCENCE.

In the last issue of *The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, we find the following:

Y. TROTTER & SON.
MILL 61 SCOTCH.
(Established 1792.)

Makers of the Best Qualities of Printing and Litho Papers.
Highly Milled Papers for Dry Printing.
Engine-sized Writings.
Superior Enameled and Surface-Colored Papers.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Address: CHIRNSIDE BRIDGE, CHIRNSIDE, N.B.
London Agents—A. M. PEEBLES & SON, 153, Queen Victoria St.

Memory takes us back many, many long years ago, to our schoolboy days, when, to our delight, we were informed one evening that we would be sent the following day to Chirnside Bridge to collect a bill for £84 from Mr. Trotter, the owner of Chirnside Mills, even then one of the best known paper mills in the south of Scotland. The next morning, bright and early, found us on the road, arrayed in our "best bib and tucker." The distance was nine miles, and a long, long nine miles it seemed, though it lay through one of the prettiest countrysides that the eye of man ever rested on. The neatly trimmed hawthorn hedges, the farm-houses, quietly nestling among shrubbery and trees; here and there a stately mansion, with its winding walks and emerald lawns; the neat, whitewashed cottages of the farm laborers, with their thatched roofs and quaint, diamond-shaped windows, trailing vines and garden patches, the arching elms, etc., formed a landscape never to be forgotten. But after hours of weary trudging, here is the embowered "Blackader," rippling over its pebbly bed, and as soon as the bridge is crossed, our Mecca—Chirnside Mills—appear in view, and a beautiful sight they are. From the venerable superintendent we learn that Mr. Trotter, who is a borough magistrate, is about leaving for Dunse, to attend the sessions, and arrive just in time to get our check signed in his private office, accompanied with the injunction: "Be careful, and don't lose it, my little man," and also the invitation: "Come in and get some fruit," which we are only too glad to accept. But our mission has been successful, and we are soon homeward bound. A bowl of milk and a scone, that the good woman of a neat little cottage won't accept pay for, satisfies our hunger. The road doesn't seem half so long, now. Mile-stone after mile-stone is passed. How often is the check examined, read and re-read. With what contempt do we regard the hinds and cadgers, as their carts go lumbering by. The cawing of the crows attracts no attention now, *because* we have a check for £84, and feel our importance. At last, dear old Berwick is reached, and with what pride do we place that check on our parent's desk, and receive the promised half-crown, as our reward. We have walked eighteen miles, fulfilled our mission, and got back safe and sound before four o'clock, and consider ourself a hero, if nobody else does.

A TEST FOR PAPER.—The want of durability of wood paper, says the "Druggist," is not sufficiently taken into consideration by book publishers. The best way to discover wood pulp in paper is said to be the following: Take a drop of an acid composed of three-fourths nitric acid and one-fourth sulphuric acid and wet the paper. If there is wood pulp the stain left will be brown. Experiments in this line were made at the Vienna Technological Museum with the following results: 1. White paper, without any wood pulp, hardly colors when treated as above, and the part wetted takes on a slight gray tint after drying. 2. Wood pulp paper immediately takes a dark brown color, and the amount of wood may be approximated from the rapidity of the reaction, the shade of the coloring, and the size of the gray violet ring surrounding the central stain. 3. With colored papers the reaction is naturally varied; thus blue paper gives a green shade, red paper a yellowish-brown, yellow a brown, and green paper a reddish-brown stain.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING-PRESS.

(Continued.)

BY STEPHEN MCNAMARA.

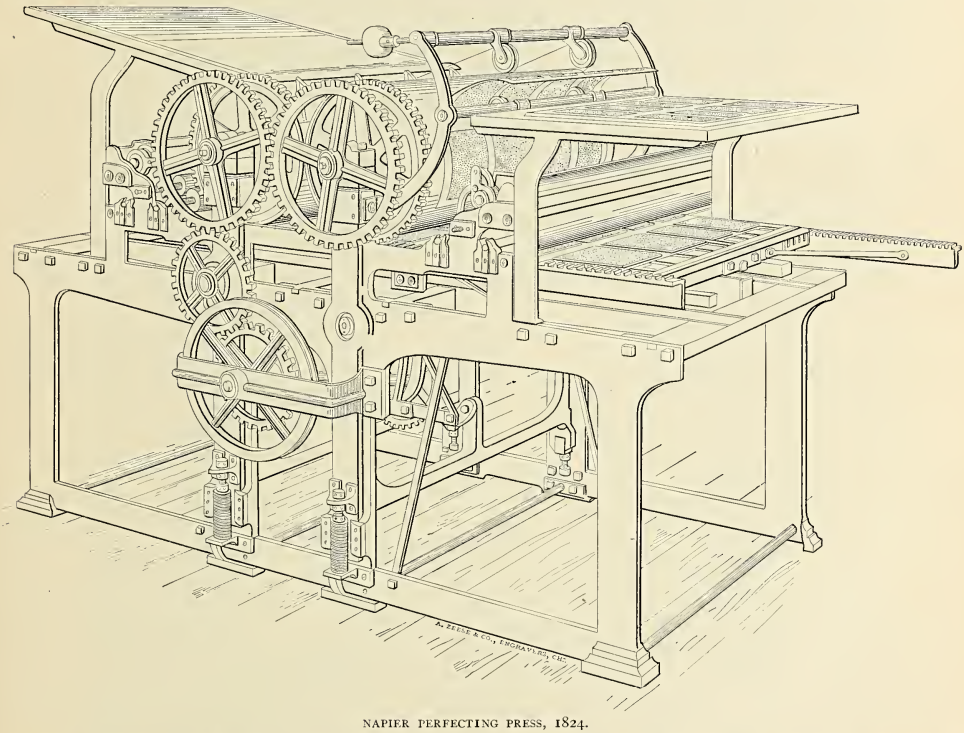
AS the dial is to the time-piece, the rudder to the ship, or the cut-off to the steam engine, so is the finger motion to the cylinder press. In the absence of the first we are lost as to time, in the second as to place, in the third as to power, and in the last as to register, which is of equal importance to the printer.

Koenig had shown how to move the bed, Cowper had applied continuous motion to the cylinder, and Applegath had perfected the distribution, but neither of them were capable of devising suitable means for supplying the sheets; thus machine printing had so far been done in a primitive fashion, and register was unknown while results were exceedingly problematical.

In 1824, David Napier introduced his press, and at once changed all this, so much so that what had previously depended upon chance, was now reduced to an absolute certainty, and register was attained.

To contemplate the importance of any invention, we should consider the breadth of its application and the period of its existence as chief factors, and thus we are enabled to form a proper estimate of its value. By putting this test to Napier's nippers, we must perceive that no other improvement of the cylinder press can compare with them, since they are absolutely indispensable.

Today may be announced a new invention which fully answers every purpose for which it is designed; tomorrow it disappears like mist before the sun while a new idea assumes its place. Thus within the lives of many inventors, machines are constructed to fill certain requirements, the success of which brings fame and fortune; suddenly appears a substitute to meet the ever-increasing demands of this progressive age, and the former are forgotten. The Adams press, and type-revolving Hoe are examples of this. The consummate skill displayed in both of these machines has been extolled in poetry and prose, and well do their inventors deserve the praise so lavishly bestowed, nevertheless the day of usefulness for them has disappeared.



NAPIER PERFECTING PRESS, 1824.

Three score years have passed, but the Napier press stands the test of time with all its imperfections, and, with the recent improvements added to it by various builders, seems destined to hold a foremost place in the estimation of printers indefinitely.

Between the Scotchman, who gave us the nippers to supply the sheets, and the American, who gave us the fly to discharge them, appears a strange coincidence, since each absorbed ideas from the other, and, until the full development of the web perfecting press, neither could be dispensed with.

The cut presented in this number is copied from Hansard's "Typographia," by the kind permission of Mr. Henry R. Boss, whose collection of rare and highly interesting works on printing and kindred arts is offered for sale, and which, we might say in parenthesis, the printers of Chicago should adopt prompt measures to secure.

In his description of this press, which he proudly terms "The Nay-Peer," he speaks of "a most ingenious contrivance for taking hold of the sheet from the supplying board, retaining it while receiving the first-side impression, and releasing it at the precise moment that the corresponding apparatus in the other cylinder executes the same movement for the impression of the reiteration. This beautiful mechanism is contained in the interior of the impression cylinders, which have openings along their circumference, through which the *grippers* perform their operations, and upon their action depends that important desideratum of presswork, *accurate register*, or the backing of the pages on the paper, and this purpose is so fully effected that from the many thousands of sheets which have passed through my machine, without the smallest deviation after register was made, I venture to call them infallible.

"At the moment the first, or white paper impression cylinder arrives at the proper position, the grippers instantly close upon the advanced edge of the paper, without the velocity of the machine being in the least interrupted for that purpose; the sheet is by this means wrapped closely round the periphery of the cylinder, and there retained while it receives the impression on one side, after which, and upon the arrival of the grippers contained in the cylinders at the tangent position, and while passing this point the grippers in the second cylinder take hold of the sheet close by the others, while they at the same instant release their hold, and the sheet is in like manner conveyed round the second cylinder to be perfected; the instant this is effected the grippers again let go their hold, and the sheet printed on both sides is discharged from the machine by the action of pulleys and cords, so that one sheet is going in and another coming out at the same time.

"Yet, notwithstanding the beauty and accuracy of this movement, the part of all others that reflects the highest credit upon the mechanical skill of the inventor, is the rising and falling of the cylinders, for it is principally owing to this singular contrivance that he has been enabled so wonderfully to compress and simplify his machine as to bring it within so small a space and power to produce so much work; it is this which admits of the cylinders being made of the size represented, and placed so close to each other as to be enabled to turn the sheet without the intervention or assistance of any other cylinders, for no sooner has the first cylinder given its impression, than it rises up to avoid contact with the forms until it is again its turn to print, while at the same time the second cylinder descends for the second impression. Thus the cylinders are alternately rising and falling during the whole progress, and it may be curious to observe that when down they are firmly held in position while the impression is given, and are easily adjusted to any degree of pressure; and the inking apparatus, of which there is a set for either form, is provided with various important contrivances, which fully answer every purpose."

Ordinarily speaking, it might be superfluous to add any words to such a graphic description of this press, written when it had been six months in use, still it may not be amiss to observe that the compliment was due to the inventor, who had so simplified the machinery, by dispensing with the extraneous tapes and register drums as to bring it within such a small compass, yet withal so perfect in its various details as to become the model of all, or nearly all builders since. Upon examination the cut would seem to be the double cylinder Hoe, from the feed-board standards to the rock-shafts, yoke and lifting toggles, so perfectly has it been copied.

(*To be continued.*)

A PUNCTUATION PUZZLE.

The following article forcibly illustrates the necessity of proper punctuation. It can be read in two ways, describing a very bad man or a very good man, the result depending upon the manner in which it is punctuated. It is very well worth the study of all, and particularly young printers.

He is an old and experienced man in vice and wickedness he is never found in opposing the works of iniquity he takes delight in the downfall of his neighbors he never rejoices in the prosperity of his fellow creatures he is always ready to assist in destroying the peace of society he takes no pleasure in serving the Lord he is uncommonly diligent in sowing discord among his friends and acquaintances he takes no pride in laboring to promote the cause of Christianity he has not been negligent in endeavoring to stigmatize all public teachers he makes no effort to subdue his evil passions he strives hard to build up Satan's kingdom he lends no aid to the support of the gospel among the heathen he contributes largely to the evil adversary he pays great heed to the devil he will never go to heaven he must go where he will receive the just recompense of reward.

HOW TO KEEP PRINTED SHEETS FROM STICKING.

The trouble of freshly-printed sheets sticking together has frequently been mentioned, and we have no doubt many of our readers know more about it than they care for. Generally it is the fault of using varnish that is too strong; but when sheets stick which have been printed months ago, the varnish itself is not to be blamed, but the resin which it contains. Resin varnish will always cause the sheets to stick, even if only two colors have been printed; of course, the more colors are printed, one on top of the other, the more trouble will be had with the sticking. Pure linseed-oil varnish only, should be used for color work. In that case the sheets will dry soon, without the necessity of any siccative, copal varnish, sugar of lead or patent driers. With work in several colors driers should not be employed at all, for the driers in themselves have a tendency to make the printed sheets sticky.

Linseed-oil varnish can be easily tested. Take a small quantity of varnish between the thumb and first finger, and spin it into threads by separating. These threads should be easily drawn into a length of from 2 to 5 inches, according to the thickness or number of the varnish, and when they snap should fly through the air in dry particles. Rubbing the varnish between the fingers should cause a crackling noise, which is not the case with the resin varnish. Linseed-oil varnish is frequently adulterated with resin because the resin is much cheaper, and its use enables the manufacturers to produce a stronger varnish with less heat than otherwise, and, moreover, give to the varnish a greater transparency. The resin varnish need not be condemned entirely, but when paying for the higher priced article, we do not desire to have the cheaper grade substituted. Butterine may be a very excellent article, but when we pay for butter we prefer to have that article genuine.



Engraved by Photo-Engraving Co., New York.

THE
MFG
Patent Pending.

Auxiliaries, Series 3

Full Font,
$4.80.

Half Font,
$2.75.

CHARACTERS.



SPECIMEN BOOKS OF NEW DESIGNS FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Cleveland Type Foundry,
Cleveland, Ohio.

MITREDMAN & CURLIQUES,

DEALERS IN

Novel Ties and Bindings,

225 Sawmill Street,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Weasel and Polecat,

Bird Fanciers,

No. 421 Peeleye Avenue,

FEATHER RUN.

HOW DEAR TO MY HEART ARE THE SCENES OF MY CHILDHOOD,
WHEN FOND RECOLLECTION PRESENTS THEM TO VIEW,
THE ORCHARD, THE MEADOW, THE DEEP TANGLED WILDWOOD,
AND EVERY LOVED SPOT THAT MY INFANCY KNEW.

Old Oaken Bucket Mfg. Co.

Sober Life Hollow,

TARRYWELL, OHIO.

SPECIMEN BOOKS OF NEW DESIGNS FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

CHASTE  DESIGN.

25a 10A PICA CLEMATIS $3 20

GRANDEUR AND MAGNITUDE

Good Display of Chromos and Statuary of Great

92 Ancient Masters 48

20a 8A GREAT PRIMER CLEMATIS $4 00

MORRIS AND RANSOM

Elegant Pictures of Siege of Paris

43 Slow but Sure 65

General Western Agents for Babcock Air-Spring Presses.

Superior Copper-Mixed Type

BARNHART BROS. AND SPINDLER

Great Western Type Foundry

115-117 Fifth Avenue Chicago, ... 188

14a 6A DOUBLE PICA CLEMATIS $5 70

NORTH WESTERN AGENTS

The Beautiful Stars Shine Very Brightly

34 Travelers of Indiana 58

CIRCLET SERIES.

20 A NONPAREIL CIRCLET $2 15

HISTORY OF GREAT CRIMES
EARLIEST AGES OF THE PRESENT TIME
1234567890
STARLIGHT MOUNTAIN EXCURSION

15 A BREVIER CIRCLET $2 00

WOOD AND METAL
BEAUTIFUL BATTLE GROUNDS
1234567980
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

Circular Gothic.

Caps, 12 A $2 35 L. Case, 20 a $2 00 GREAT PRIMER CIRCULAR GOTHIC Sm. Caps, 12 A $1 80

THERE WAS A LITTLE GIRL AND SHE HAD
Little Curl Right In The Middle Of Her Forehead And When She
685 WAS GOOD SHE WAS VERY GOOD BUT WHEN 472

Caps, 8 A $2 05 L. Case, 14 a $2 15 DOUBLE PICA CIRCULAR GOTHIC Sm. Caps, 8 A $1 60

HAPPY WEST POINT CADET
Gymnastic Exercises Carefully Conducted
72 BOULEVARD SPORTS DELIGHT 39

8 A 8 A DOUBLE PICA GROTESQUE GOTHIC $3 65

BEAUTIFUL SEASIDE SUMMER RESORT
58 ELEGANT BATHING COSTUMES 46

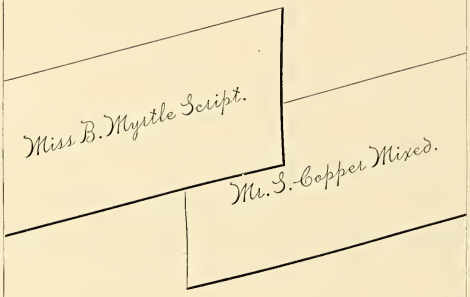
Myrtle  Script.

Office Barnhart Bros. & Spindler,

M'f'rs Celebrated Superior Copper-Mixed Type

115-117 Fifth Avenue. Chicago, February, 1885.

Dear Sir: Our Superior Copper-Mixed Type has fairly



Married

Miss Beautiful Myrtle Script,

to

Mr. Superior Copper Mixed,

Thursday Afternoon, October twenty third,

eighteen hundred and eighty four,

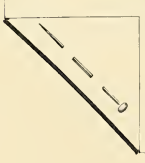
Chicago, Illinois.

no successful rival in market. We shall continue to maintain the high standard of excellence which it has always enjoyed, relying for support upon the class of customers who prefer and are willing to pay fair prices for the best material.

Soliciting your further orders, we remain

Yours Respectfully,

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler.



MYRTLE SCRIPT.

Double Pica,	60a 10A	$11	25
" "	30a 5A	6	00
Great Primer,	80a 12A	9	00
" "	40a 6A	5	00

Radial Italic.

40a 8A $8 85 GREAT PRIMER RADIAL ITALIC 20a 4A $4 50

Bethany, Mo., Dec. 20, 1884.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler,

Gentlemen:--After eighteen months use of a Babcock Country Press, I can say I am more than satisfied with it in every respect. I believe it to be the best press made for the money, or sold as a Country Press.

Yours Respectfully,

F. H. Ramer.

Artistic Script.

PATENT APPLIED FOR.

Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 14, 1884.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler,

Gentlemen:--The longer we run the Babcock Press purchased of you, the better we like it. It works noiselessly; the Tapeless Delivery and Air Springs work to perfection. Every one admires the ease with which it runs, as also the many Convenient Improvements, such as the Eccentric Throw-off for throwing the Ink Rollers off the forms, the handy Lock-up, Cover to Air Springs, etc. The Press does more than you claim for it.

Very Truly Yours,

M. E. Brown.

DBL. PICA ARTISTIC SCRIPT.
20a 7A $7 00

This Script is cut with less slope than any others of same character: the letters overhang comparatively little, consequently will prove more durable.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

PENCILINGS.

PATENT APPLIED FOR.

8A, 30a. LONG PRIMER PENCILINGS. $3.70

So·this·Brave·Knight·in·armour·bright,
Went gaily to the Fray; He fought the fight, but ere the Night
1776. His·soul·had·passed·away. 1885.

8A, 24a. PARAGON PENCILINGS. $6.65

Jules Ballenberg & Co.,
Importers·Manufacturers·and·Dealers·in
74. Silks, Satins & Lace Goods. 85.

8A, 24a. PARAGON PENCILINGS, NO. 2. $5.85

When·Knights·of·old·with
32. Shields·of·Gold·sang·merrily·their·Lay. 56.
Crowned·with·Beautiful·Flowers.

CRITIC.

PATENT APPLIED FOR.

8A. TWO-LINE ENGLISH CRITIC. $5.30

THE MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO.

OTHER SIZES IN PREPARATION.

MARDER, LUSE & CO.
TYPE FOUNDERS,
139-141 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

Twenty-First Annual

SOIREE MUSICALE

GIVEN BY THE

Alpine Quartette

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1885.

Part I.

1. Quartette—"Welcome," — Thompson
 ALPINE QUARTETTE.
2. Reading—Scene from Richard III, — Shakespeare
 MR. THOMAS KEENE.
3. Piano Solo—Grecian Polka, — Gounod
 MISS BESSIE EARLE.
4. Character Impersonations, — Anon
 MR. ROBERT PEABODY.

Part II.

5. Violin Solo—"Stephanie Gavotte," — Strauss
 MR. THEODORE EASTMAN.
6. Recitation—"Leetle Yawcob Strauss," — Adams
 MISS LAURA HART.
7. Piano Duet—"Hide Away," — Marsenello
 STILLMAN SISTERS.
8. Quartette—"Good Night, Farewell," — Wemyss
 ALPINE QUARTETTE.

AN AVANT-COURIER OF LITHOGRAPHY.

IT is well known that lithographic stones have been employed for relief etching several hundred years before the invention of the chemical printing process, by Senefelder. Use was made of them for dedicatory inscriptions, Bible texts for wall decoration, and the like, which were afterward kept either in the shape of plates or framed, such specimens being still extant in art collections and museums of curiosities.

These stones show the lettering placed positively, that is, not reversed; but a few cases occur where there is reversed lettering, thus leading to the conclusion that these stones were intended to yield impressions, even though they have merely a slight relief and could not have been used in the printing-press of those days.



We have before us an impression from such a stone, which must have been etched about the year 1530, A.D., and which is now preserved in the royal library at Munich.

Similar specimens became more frequent after their first appearance in 1300, but evidence is wanting whether, and if so, how they were utilized for printing.

The stone, an impression of which we give today in fac-simile, is the property of the Hamburg Museum of Art and Industry, and was kindly loaned by the director, Dr. Brinckmann.

The stone, a little over 1/3 inch in thickness, was placed in a round frame, and had become so tightly imbedded that we had the intention of sawing the frame apart, take out the plate and then join again the frame-work. However, we tried previously the placing of the frame and stone in water, and found that after a period of ten minutes there was no trouble to separate them.

To mount the stone, which was entirely too thin for printing, would have been troublesome, besides being not without danger. Therefore the stone, the etching of which was fairly preserved, was well rolled up with transfer ink, moderately moist transfer paper was placed upon it, smoothed down and an impression obtained by rubbing over the back with a paper folder, in the way employed by wood engravers for the taking of their proofs.

The transfer having been made to a stone and etched, an impression was taken from this upon prepared paper, and from this a reverse made so as to get the lettering properly placed.

The stone in question is a product of the sixteenth century, according to Dr. Brinckmann, the ornament exceedingly neat and correct, and the lettering well formed and a proof of the artist's skill.

Our readers will see from this that there is merely a step from the relief etching to the actual lithographic printing, but it was a matter of centuries to cause this step to be taken. It was left to Alois Senefelder to invent through accident and reflection the "philosopher's stone," as it is called by Hoffman von Fallersleben in his introductory poem to the "Senefelder Album" of 1871, or rather to discover its proper application.

The accompanying fac-simile we present to our patrons as a specimen of one of the very finest old-time lithographic etchings, and an interesting avant-courier of lithography proper.—*From the "Lithographische Rundschau."*

CORRESPONDENCE.

(While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.)

HINTS TO APPRENTICES.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, February 21, 1885.

I give below a few observations that I desire to offer to apprentices through your columns in regard to "motion" in typesetting, any truisms in which, I trust, will be excused. To attain a good motion requires some consideration. The engraver is thoughtful to hold his tools in a peculiar way, the experience of others, coupled with his own, having shown him which is best; and he, in turn, teaches his apprentice how to hold them before he permits him to attempt a piece of work; and the penman's first study is the theory of motion. I consider that typesetting demands the same study, in a degree, but the printer's apprentice is nearly always left to his own devices to attain speed. Observe a compositor at work. In many instances his movements are labored, his right elbow being dropped, causing his arm to get considerable movement from the shoulder, occasioning an oscillation of the body that soon causes fatigue. The motion that gives the best return for the least exertion is obtained by keeping the elbow well raised, almost at right angles with the body, which poise, as the reader can easily prove, is the most conducive to a free and light, easy motion.

When this movement is adopted with the resolve not to miss a letter, but to single each out before it is lifted, and then lift it *lightly*, the highest degree of speed will be obtained, compatible with the physical organization of the compositor, and in every case he will be above mediocrity. McCUE.

FROM ENGLAND.

A EULOGY TO THE INLAND PRINTER.

To the Editor: LONDON, January 24, 1885.

1. THE INLAND PRINTER is unbeatable.

2. The nearest approach we have in Great Britain to THE INLAND PRINTER, in the matter of size, is the *Printing Times and Lithographer;* while the nearest approach in the general "get-up" lies between *Hailing's* and *Caslon's Circulars.*

3. In England we have twelve journals devoted to the printing trade, with one in Scotland, making thirteen; but it seems impossible to a studious critic of these journals that they will ever equal THE INLAND PRINTER.

4. In London we have what is called the *Modern Printer,* and I thought it, on its first appearance, the finest specimen of a printing trade journal produced. The price for a single copy is 1s. 6d.; the price of a single number of THE INLAND PRINTER is fifteen cents, and yet the latter is double the size of the former, better got up; in fact, completely puts into the shade the paper emanating from Ludgate Circus.

5. I discover, however, some few mistakes in THE INLAND PRINTER. "Center" is spelt in the English way in one instance; and there are differences in punctuation in the journal itself which are noticeable.

6. But who, I ask, can be free from errors? THE INLAND PRINTER, when one looks upon it, is enough to make a person tremble. Think what care, what skill, what labor, is and has to be laid on it! What worrying, what annoyance, what immense trouble (what, perhaps, bullying!) must be necessary to make it so superb, so grand, as well as to monthly supply its well written and well stocked columns! "Oh, 'tis tremendous, 'tis terrible, to think on't!"

Some time ago a celebrated firm of Edinburgh penmakers attracted a good deal of attention to their advertisements by causing the notices to be purposely filled with errors, and to then run down the side a method of correcting them—practically, it was said, to teach those persons in the habit of writing, and when the proofs came in, how to properly correct them; and now a London firm of tea merchants have on their coffee, cocoa, and other papers minute, but nevertheless clear representations of the principal daily and other papers so mingled and mixed up together that, with the help of a few short words, they are enabled to say what they want of their wares by merely placing the newspaper headings thereon.

A new word will, or stands a chance of being added to the dictionary; for it is common in London to ask for an *american* (meaning blunt, honest, and to the point) reply; or to speak *americanly* with anybody; or to thank anybody for being *american* in his transactions. (Note.—The word is not capitalized.)

A proposal is on foot to start a monthly printorial journal in Dublin, Ireland. It is a matter of surprise that that city, containing, as it does, over a quarter of a million inhabitants, and with 50 newspapers and periodicals, should have been without one so long. W. K. K.

THE LUXOTYPE PROCESS.

To the Editor: LIVERPOOL, February 18, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—We are very much obliged to you for the kindly interest taken in the matter of our "Luxotype" process, as also for the examples sent us of your very interesting paper. We fully appreciate your generous offer, but we have no desire to enter into a controversy so far from home, and which we do not think would result in any advantage to either you or ourselves. Moreover, we too fully appreciate the very beautiful results Mr. Ives' process shows to do anything which would in any way injure that gentleman's well earned reputation. There always was, and there always will be, a controversy in these matters as to the earliest discovery. This phase of the subject is historical, and commenced with the invention of photography itself. Daguerre claimed it. Niepce disputed the claim, and the feuds existed even until a recent occasion, when a monument was erected to the memory of Daguerre, and the relatives of Niepce protested against the claim, even at this period. Mr. Ives has before had to combat his claim for the first successful efforts in the direction of photo-block production, in the case of Petit, a French inventor. The controversy in the latter case will be found in the pages of the Philadelphia *Photographer.* We have no desire to enter the lists. We are satisfied that the process we have patented in the United States, and in many other countries, will produce good results in a less space of time than the methods used by Mr. Ives. This is of considerable importance as regards daily newspaper illustrations. Doubtless both methods, and there are others "on the tapis," have advantages, and we look rather to the thorough prosecution of the business in its commercial aspects for our reward than to the settlement of the disputed claims as to the originality of the invention. The printing from the blocks by Mr. Ives' process is very beautiful, as printed in the United States. The printing here from similar blocks is by no means of the same character, and falls far short of the very nice results in your pages and those of other American journals. This, however, is not the case only with the blocks produced by Mr. Ives, but also of all printing, whether from blocks or type. In America the art of printing seems to be far ahead of anything produced in this country, and we shall, later on, be interested to see results printed in the American journals from our blocks, to compare with those produced by the journals here. Again thanking you for the courtesy you have displayed to us, we remain,

Yours truly, BROWN, BARNES & BELL.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, February 14, 1885.

In a recent number of your paper I find an advertisement of a diagonal two-third job case, and an enumeration of its alleged "special advantages." Permit me to call your attention to the far more prominent features omitted by your advertiser, which should properly be called its "special disadvantages."

A two-third case contains, in round numbers, 256 square inches of space to be divided up into boxes. This is exclusive of partitions. With this standard let us dissect the diagonal.

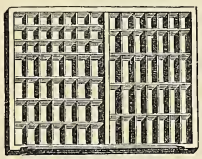
First, this case devotes 23¼ inches to the quads and spaces, every inch of which is wasted, as no intelligent master printer, at this day, will permit quads and spaces to be laid in a two-thirds job case. Say for this item 23 inches. Next, the sharp angles of the diagonal boxes and the nature of the partitions waste fully one quarter of the room of

these boxes, and as there are fifty-two angles I am setting it very low to place the waste at 29 square inches. An actual experiment with great primer em quads makes it considerable more. Say for this item, 29 inches, and for the extra partition in the smaller boxes, to make them into cap and lower case, two more inches, or 54 square inches in all, more than one-fifth of the entire space.

Next, there are seventeen boxes in this case where you cannot force your thumb and finger together into the box, much less pick out a letter with them. This will necessitate the use of tweezers, and cannot be considered as facilitating composition. Then there are eight boxes in places where we are not accustomed to look for them, occupying a place where we *are* accustomed to look for something else. Some little time is necessarily wasted here.

I will make no estimate of the time lost in composition from such a case, in whittling out sticks to pry the wedged type out of the corners, etc., though one-fourth additional would hardly cover it. So with a loss of twenty-five per cent in room, and as much more in time, the "special advantages" do not pan out to the credit of the case. Our sample has been submitted to the inspection of many practical printers here in San Francisco, and the universal verdict is: "An abortion."

Now, to show our diagonal friend what a two-third job case should be, I here present the



CALIFORNIA TWO-THIRD JOB CASE

of my own invention, and which he himself will admit to be, what I unqualifiedly claim for it, the "best two-third job case ever made." It has been sold by all type-founders on the Pacific coast for over ten years, and the proportion of sales has been fully twenty to one of all other styles put together. The caps and lower case occupy 188 square inches of space, partitions not included, as against 146 in the diagonal, a gain of 42 square inches, nearly one-sixth of the entire case. There is not an empty box in the case, when a full modern font is laid, and there are no quads or spaces. The general appearance, to the eye of the compositor, is similar to an upper case, with which all printers are familiar by instinct, so that no effort of the mind is necessary to carry the "lay of the case."

If our "diagonal" friend is fairly honest I am ready to leave it to his own judgment, not as to which is the better case of the two, for that he will concede at once, but to the degree of superiority of my case over his.

That my remarks may not be set down as bluster, without backing, and as a matter of reference, I append my signature, which is familiar to every prominent type-founder, or dealer in printers' supplies, in the United States. Yours very truly, DEARING.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, February 28, 1885.

It is safe to say, that at the present time, Philadelphia is perhaps the most disturbed city in the country, as regards the laboring classes. Philadelphia has been designated "an aggregation of villages," and perhaps it is true. At one time the city was divided into different sections, such as the "Northern Liberties," "Moyamensing," "Southwark," etc., each having a separate government. Later on these sections were consolidated, and continued under the present form of government. Notwithstanding this consolidation, these sections still retain their old designations. Up in "Kensington," where a very serious riot has been impending for some time, we find the weavers endeavoring to maintain living wages, and it is here that it requires two hundred policemen to escort home a single "scab" workman. What seems to exasperate the strikers here, particularly, is the fact that one of the most obnoxious "scabs" was among the first to advocate the present strike. Alas, how true it is that the inconsistencies of working men themselves, like those of professing Christians, do more to harm their respective causes, than all other causes combined. We think the manufacturers in Kensington must be in a bad way when they are compelled to send to New England for workmen. In Kensington we also find the celebrated "fishwoman," of Philadelphia. To the northeast of Kensington we have the section known as "Richmond." This is the great coal headquarters of the Reading railroad. In Richmond we also have the great lead works of Jno. T. Lewis Bros. It is needless to say that business in these sections is decidedly dull. Speaking of Richmond, reminds me of a very witty remark I once heard a compositor friend of mine make. From the coal wharves of this section there perhaps graduate more "bruisers," "toughs," etc., than from all the rest of the city combined. This friend of mine once had occasion to visit Richmond and while walking along its streets was exasperated by the remarks hurled at his "dudish" appearance, so much so in fact that he felt like fighting, but finding he had undertaken more than he had bargained for, he concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, and took to his heels. Speaking of the occurrence afterward, he said to me, "I have a very brave pair of hands, but my legs will never see my body abused."

Manayunk, to the northwest, is also a great carpet manufacturing locality; here there is also trouble. Southwark, to the southeast, was formerly celebrated for its iron industry. Moyamensing is celebrated as the home of the county prison. We believe the usual force is still kept on here "at full time."

As regards the printing business, I cannot say much, because there is not anything to talk about; we are dull. The Pressmen last night indorsed Mr. Jere. S. Thompson, of your city, for public printer.

C. W. M.

ABSORBING THE OVER-SUPPLY.

To the Editor: MILWAUKEE, February 24, 1885.

In the January number of THE INLAND PRINTER "A. D." writes from Washington relative to the absorption of the over-supply in the labor market, and advises that there be a general determination on the part of workingmen, throughout the whole country, to make a united effort to secure the submission of employers to the rule requiring eight hours' work to be a day's labor, with compensation for ten hours' work. By such a recognition, he claims, a field would be found for the over-supply, and the constant danger of a "cut" in prices will be avoided. As a means of securing this end, he strongly recommends that all the trades and labor unions in the United States and Canada unite in taking the initiative step by fixing the first day of May, 1886, as the date on which the eight-hour rule shall go into practical operation. He says: "Let every man cease work, let every hammer drop, let every wheel of industry stand still on the May day of 1886, and, my word for it, the employers of labor will hasten to acknowledge that eight hours' work is sufficient for a fair day's wages." Now, while I do not wish to oppose any measure for the betterment of the laborer, I must say that, to my mind, the course recommended seems impracticable and unwise. In the first place it would be utterly impossible to accomplish a sufficient unity of action on the part of workingmen themselves to assure its success. Even among men who have bound themselves by sacred and ironclad obligations, to remain true to one another, a united effort for any beneficial purpose is impossible. There are always traitors sufficient to destroy almost every chance of triumph. Of course, such an action as is recommended would, without doubt, meet with success in some places, and in some particular branches of industry, but universal success would never occur, and it is questionable if the victories won in one section would not be equaled by the losses sustained in another.

Again, such a movement would meet with the bitterest opposition on the part of employers, for it would not only be a virtual demand for a raise of wages, but it would deprive the market of every influence which acts to the benefit of the employer. They know very well that an eight-hour rule would take the glut from the labor market, and partially, if not wholly, end the existing competition between workingmen. For this reason they would strain every muscle in combating the laborers,

and would spare no expense to defeat the movement. While the working classes of the United States are better situated for carrying on such a labor war than any other nation on the globe, I fear they are reluctant to commence such a strife. In fact, I venture the assertion that not one-third of the labor organizations of the country would unite on such a proposition. Another difficulty would be the lack of organization among tradesmen. We have numerous labor organizations, but their number is not large enough yet to commence hostilities.

However, if such a movement should be inaugurated I would recommend that a willingness be manifested to compromise on "eight hours' work for eight hours' wages." Though this end would not be as desirable as wages for ten hours' work, it would be a great improvement over the present system. Through such a rule, the over-supply spoken of would no longer exist. Workingmen would easily secure employment. The demand for labor would not be met by an over-supply, and there would be an end to destructive competition among fellow craftsmen. There would be no necessity of offering services at reduced prices, for labor would find purchasers at almost any price. Indeed, with no competition, strikes could then be inaugurated for better wages, and their chances of success would be excellent. But first, we must be willing to work eight hours a day at reduced wages. With no competition the price of labor will soon advance, and thus could be won by amicable means what is now proposed through a bitter strife, namely, "Ten hours' wages for eight hours' work." However, I fear that the employed would be unwilling to undergo a reduction of twenty per cent in their wages for what would appear on the surface as beneficial only to the unemployed. This question, therefore, stands a poor chance of being settled in the near future, unless tradesmen will submit to sacrifices for their fellow-craftsmen. The labor question is a great and difficult problem, and great minds must wrestle long with it ere it will submit to a correct solution.

W. H. D.

HOW ENVELOPES ARE MADE.

"They are coming back to old customs again," remarked a prominent stationer to a reporter.

"What's that?" queried the reporter.

"I mean," continued the stationer, "that there is fast growing a craze to use sealing-wax on letters instead of mucilage. Why, do you know that the ladies are most anxious to revive the custom. They have lots of time to spare, and they see a flavor of æstheticism in several dainty stamps of red sealing-wax, with the words "My love to thee" on the back of the envelope. Business men are far different. They find the already mucilaged envelope the most convenient and readiest, particularly when in a hurry."

"What is the process of manufacture?"

"Piles of paper, cut into the required sizes, first catch the eye upon entering one of these mills. These slips of paper are passed through a small and by no means complicated machine, and they come forth as envelopes, gummed and ready for use, at the rate of about 100 per minute. These are piled in stacks by the million, and are shipped in cases containing from 10,000 to 100,000. The machine that does the work is known as the Leader, and does its work well. By means of a simple attachment to this machine postal envelopes are made, printed and stamped at the same time."

"What is the cost of manufacture?"

"Ordinary letter envelopes can be made as low as 30 cents per 1,000, and the number of envelopes manufactured daily in the United States is approximately 10,000,000 per day. These are consumed principally in this country. Some are sent to Canada, South America, West Indies, Australia and Russia. At one time large shipments were sent to Liverpool, but they have our improved machinery there now and are manufacturing for themselves."

"How long have envelopes been manufactured in this country?"

"Since 1843, by Pierson; but it was in 1846 that Jacob Berlin took hold and made it a paying business. Of course, we took our ideas from the Japanese, who were the first to use envelopes for the purpose of containing perfumes."—*The Printing and Stationery World.*

HOW COMPOSITORS SOMETIMES GROW CASE-HARDENED IN MORALS AND MIND.

The reason why I have been astonished at the interest of the printers in this paper of the new crusade, is because the sons of Faust are apt to be a skeptical, cynical crew. They see so many sides of life, and see so far into them all, that they are in danger of assuming a fixed attitude of incredulity or mockery, and of losing all their enthusiasm.

Look how they "box the compass" as they pass from office to office. Take, for example, Pop Rednose, who is now turning forty. He got his first job as an apprentice on the *Evangelist*, and set up so many sermons urging him to repent that he determined to become a saint. He had just reached that point, when he got the sack. His next job was on Abbe McMaster's *Catholic Register*, which soon led him to doubt the truth of Protestantism, and brought him to the very edge of the ancient Roman Church. He had just about made up his mind in favor of auricular confession, when a dirty proof of one of the Abbe's illegible editorials landed him on the sidewalk. His next sit was on the *Truth Seeker*, which soon brought him to a total unbelief in all sorts of religion. He became a sub on the *Times*, which made him a republican and sent him to the war, but came back to a case on Manton Marble's *World*, and soon turned up as a solid democrat. He left the dailies, got a job on a teetotal weekly, found out the horrors of drinking, and resolved to quit liquor; but in two months got a fatter job on the *Wine and Spirit Merchant*, where he set up the praises of the "ruby," and saw it was necessary to his health. He soon got a weekly job on a moral reform paper, spent his time over copy against the tobacco habit, and determined to throw away his pipe; but he got a fatter thing on the *Tobacco Leaf*, where he read every day of the charms of the Virginia weed, to which he soon returned. From an allopathic weekly, which led him to take calomel with his regular diet, he went to a homeopathic monthly, which taught him to never go beyond the millionth trituration of a speck. After a while Freemasonry was the thing, as he put in type an article on the thirty-ninth degree, and latterly he has been disposed in favor of civil service reform, as he tinkers up the leaded brevier of Mr. Ford's Brooklyn *Union*. But, after all his experiences, here and there, Pop Rednose has become a thorough skeptic and cynic, with a sneer for every new philosopher, and a firm faith only in printers' "fat." And this is not much of an exaggeration of the history of many typos, who pay their dues regularly into Union No. 6.

They are apt to become case-hardened ere their hair is gray, and to lose their freshness while yet their salad days are unspent.—*From John Swinton's Paper.*

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests, granted by the U. S. Patent Office during the month of February, 1885, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C.:

ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 3, 1885.

311,735.—Printing-Press. G. P. Fenner, New London, Connecticut.

ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 10, 1885.

311,976.—Printing-Machine. G. C. Gill, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to R. Hoe & Co., New York, N. Y.
312,022.—Printing-Machine. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.
312,217.—Printing-Press Receiving-Table. A. Overend, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to C. B. Cottrell, Westerly, R. I.
312,113.—Type-Writing Machine. G. C. Garrison, Bennett, Pa.

ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 17, 1885.

312,569.—Electrotype Plate and Holder. A. W. Marshall, Indianapolis, Ind., assignor to American Press Association, Chicago, Ill.
312,302.—Printer's Rule. A. D. Stern, Chicago, Ill.
312,389.—Printing-Machine. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.
312,455.—Printing-Machine.—Rubber-Stamp, hand. R. Gaiger, West Hoboken, N. J.
312,546.—Type-Writing Machine. J. C. Allen, Plainfield, N. J.

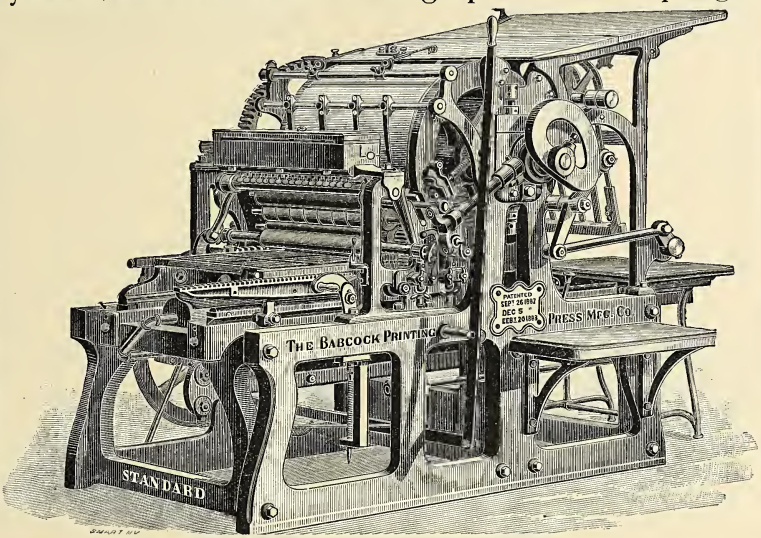
ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 24, 1885.

312,845.—Printer's Quoin. J. N. O. Hankinson, Harrisburg, Pa.
312,850.—Printer's Quoin. W. Hendrickson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
312,769.—Printing-Machine, Chromatic. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.
312,981.—Type-Writing Machine. M. C. Dodge, Charlotte, Mich.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO'S

Drum Cylinder, Two-Revolution AND Lithographic Pat. Air-Spring Presses.

New Style Elevated Fountain, allowing easier access to form and furnishing better distribution than the old style.



Tapeless Sheet Delivery, Perfect Register, Rapid, Strong, Durable, Handsome, and Guaranteed in all respects.

BABCOCK "STANDARD" PRESSES.

These Presses are built from new designs combining strength and durability with increased capacity for speed, and embody several new and very important improvements, among them the following:

NOISELESS GRIPPER MOTION, with PERFECT REGISTER. AIR VALVE, for removing the spring when desired, and invariably restoring it when the press is started. THE SHIELD, which effectually protects the Piston and Cylinder from paper, tapes, etc., that might fall upon them and produce injury. THE PISTON can be adjusted to the size of the Air-Cylinder, so that the wear of either can be easily compensated. This easy, positive and perfect adjustment prevents leaks and vacuums and secures evenness of wear in the Air-Spring. THE ROLLER-BEARING has the following advantages: Any single roller may be removed without disturbing the others. All of the rollers may be removed and replaced without altering their "set." When desired, the form rollers may be released from contact with the distributor and type without removing the rollers from their bearings or changing their "set." THE INK FOUNTAIN is set very high, allowing easy access to the forms, and furnishes much better distribution than the old style. These presses have PATENT POSITIVE SLIDE MOTION and PATENT BACK-UP MECHANISM, and are equal to any first-class presses in the market.

SIZES AND PRICES OF "STANDARD" PRESSES.

No. 1,	Size bed	19 x 24	$1,150.00	No. 5,	Size bed	29 x 42	$2,000.00
2,	"	22 x 26	1,400.00	6,	"	32 x 46	2,200.00
3,	"	25 x 31	1,600.00	7,	"	33 x 51	2,350.00
4,	"	27 x 38	1,800.00	8,	"	36 x 53	2,700.00

No. 9, Size bed 38 x 56 $3,200.00

THE BABCOCK NEW TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

DELIVERS THE SHEETS IN FRONT PRINTED SIDE UP.

In bringing out a series of Two-Revolution Presses, the BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MANUFACTURING CO. has sought to not only combine the best features known in other machines of this class, but also to add a number of valuable improvements which greatly increase the durability, usefulness and convenience of these Presses. In addition to the general features of the Babcock Drum Cylinders enumerated above, the Two-Revolution Presses *deliver the sheet in front printed side up*, without the use of either fly or swinging arms. They also have the new *backing-up motion*, enabling the pressman to back up his press while the belt is on the loose pulley and without the aid of either gears or friction—a most valuable improvement. The mechanism for raising the cylinder is remarkably simple—an important fact when the tendency to wear and lost motion in the joints is considered, and also requiring less power to run. These Presses are made very heavy for speed, and in every respect thoroughly constructed.

THE BABCOCK PATENT AIR-SPRING COUNTRY PRESS.

The best Newspaper and Job Cylinder Press for the price in the market. Size of bed 32 x 46 inches, will work a 6-column Quarto Newspaper without "cramping." It is simple, strong, and in every way splendidly constructed. It combines all the latest improvements for fast and good work, together with beauty in design and solidity in all its parts. With its other qualifications it is capable of a high rate of speed; has perfect register, fine distribution, runs easily and almost noiselessly. It is adapted to all kinds of work, having Air-Springs and Vibrators on Form Rollers. Price, $1,100. Steam Fixtures, $50 extra.

THE BABCOCK LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.

This machine has no superior. It is very heavy, and has many improvements, making it a very easy press to handle. In Register, Speed, Distribution of Color and Water, Facility in making Changes, Stillness in Operation, it is ahead of all competitors.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,
GEN'L WESTERN AGENTS.
115 & 117 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

CAMPBELL & CO.
ELECTROTYPING,
Engraving and Printers' Supplies,
59 and 61 Longworth Street,
CINCINNATI, O.

OSTRANDER & HUKE,
(Successors to Huke & Swenson)
Manufacturers of Type Machinery, Perforating Machines, Lithographic Hand Presses, Gumming Machines, Electrotype Machinery, Stereotype Machinery, Varnishing Machines, Printers' Chases, Pulleys, Shafting, etc.
PRINTING PRESS MACHINISTS.
81 & 83 Jackson St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

MARDER, LUSE & Co.
TYPE FOUNDERS
—AND—
ELECTROTYPERS,
CHICAGO.

J. B. WIGGINS,
Engraver.
WEDDING CARDS,
SEALS,
MONOGRAMS,
48 Madison St., CHICAGO.

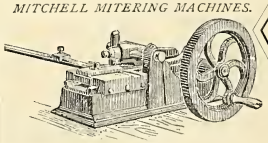
SHELDON COLLINS' SON & CO.,
PRINTING INKS,
32 & 34 Frankfort St.,
NEW YORK.

INDEXED MAPS AND GUIDES
—OF—
All Countries in the World!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
RAND, McNALLY & Co., Publishers,
Nos. 148-152 Monroe Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

DOUGLASS, THOMPSON & CO.
Merchants in all Requisites pertaining to the
Art-Science of Photography,
PHOTOGRAPHERS' BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, PUBLISHERS AND NEWSDEALERS,
Nos. 229 & 231 State Street,
CHICAGO.
GAYTON A. DOUGLASS,
HENRY G. THOMPSON.
Send for Catalogue.

CAMERON, AMBERG & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Amberg's Cabinet Letter Files.
71 & 73 Lake Street,
SEND FOR CATALOGUE. CHICAGO.

WM. H. RANNEY,
MANUFACTURER OF
Printers' Rollers and Roller Composition,
10 AND 12 SEITZ BLOCK,
Entrance, 33 Congress St. West. DETROIT, MICH.

WALKER & BRESNAN,
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
201-5 Williams St., NEW YORK CITY.
—SOLE AGENTS FOR—
MITCHELL MITERING MACHINES.


THE
WORLDS
INDUSTRIAL AND
COTTON
EXPOSITION
NEW ORLEANS.
Opening Dec. 1, 1884.
Closing May 31, 1885.
W. H. H. JUDSON,
Chief of Department
—OF—
Printing and Publishing.

Type Founders!
INSERT YOUR
New Specimen Pages
IN THE
INLAND PRINTER.

O'NEILL & GRISWOLD,
EDITION BOOK BINDERS.
Especial attention given to Country Orders for Case Making, Stamped Titles, Stamped Backs, etc.
SEND FOR ESTIMATES.
NOS. 180 & 182 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

ELLACOTT & LYMAN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTERS' SUPPLIES,
Brass Rule, Metal Borders, Leads, Slugs, Etc.
No. 16 Calhoun Place. . CHICAGO, ILL.
REAR OF 119 CLARK ST. SEND FOR PRICES.

AULT & WIBORG
MANUFACTURERS
PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS
AND VARNISHES,
CINCINNATI, OHIO

RULING, NUMBERING,
PERFORATING AND BOOKBINDING,
DONE FOR THE TRADE.
J. S. McDONALD & CO., 140-146 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

Manhattan Printers' Warehouse.
HENLEY & GOLDEN,
PRESSES, TYPE & PRINTING MATERIAL,
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
92 ANN AND 59 GOLD STS., NEW YORK.

"Knowledge is of two kinds; we know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information upon it."—DR. JOHNSON.
THE LIBRARY CATALOGUE AND INDEX.
No Library numbering One Hundred Volumes should be without one.
IT is handsomely bound in one volume, half morocco, quarto (6¾ x 8½ inches), made of the best paper, and will be mailed postpaid to any address on receipt of $2.50 by the publishers. Send for descriptive circular.
SHEPARD & JOHNSTON,
140-146 Monroe St., Chicago.

J. Kunzman, Proprietor. *J. F. Trenter, Manager.*
The Chicago Brass Rule Works,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Brass Printing Material,
Such as
Brass Rule, Ellipses, Circles, Labor Saving Rule, etc.
85 and 87 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

E. BROWN & CO.
PHOTO-ENGRAVERS,
155 & 157 Washington St., Room 34,
CHICAGO.
Send or call on us before placing your orders.

THE
British AND Colonial Printer AND Stationer
—AND—
Booksellers' Circular.
Consists of 16 pages. Illustrated. Every Thursday. Three Dollars per Year.
W. J. STONHILL,
Ludgate Circus, - - - LONDON, ENG.

THE
INLAND PRINTER
—HAS BEEN—
ENLARGED TO FIFTY-TWO PAGES
AND COVER.
$1.50 PER YEAR. —— 75C. SIX MONTHS.

GEO. E. LLOYD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FOLDING MACHINES,

ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY,

AND

GENERAL PRINTERS' MACHINISTS,

68 WEST MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. McALLASTER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF AND JOBBERS IN

ADVERTISING CARDS,

FOLDERS, BEVEL EDGE CARDS,

NOVELTIES, SCRAP PICTURES, FRINGED GOODS, &C.

196 & 198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

Illustrated Catalogue sent free to any Address.
Liberal discount to Printers.

JOHN ANGUS, Pres't. FRANZ GINDELE, Manager
CHAS. W. GINDELE, Sec'y and Treas.

THE

FRANZ GINDELE PRINTING CO.

Printing in all Modern Languages.

☞Translations made by competent parties.

FACILITIES FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK.

140–146 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

Telephone No. 62.

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION

NEWSPAPER

PRINTING, FOLDING & MAILING

Done upon Short Notice, and at Reasonable Prices.

NEWSPAPER WORK OF ALL KINDS A SPECIALTY.

☞ Give us a Call. ☜

271 & 273 FRANKLIN STREET.

E. P. DONNELL & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

158–160 SOUTH CLARK STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.

In its Thirtieth Volume.

ROUNDS' "PRINTERS' CABINET,"

Published by

S. P. ROUNDS, JR., & CO.,

186–188 FIFTH AVE., CHICAGO.

The oldest Typographical Journal published.

Subscription Price, $2.00.

COFFIN, DEVOE & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

B-R-O-N-Z-E-S

GOLD, SILVER AND FANCY COLORS.

Price, from $1.00 to $6.00 per Pound.

176 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

ASK YOUR JOBBER FOR

EVANS & DARLING'S

FINE LINE OF

Wedding Stationery and Cabinets,

FOLDERS AND PROGRAMMES,

PLAIN,

GOLD BEVEL-EDGED

AND

SOCIETY VISITING CARDS,

MENUS, PARTY INVITATIONS, ETC.

BOSTON. ESTABLISHED 1830. NEW YORK.

J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS,

LITHOGRAPHIC ART PUBLISHERS,

Works at Harrison Square, Mass.

WESTERN BRANCH,

NOS. 156 & 158 MONROE STREET,

CHICAGO.

ROBERT J. LESTER, MANAGER.



CLAUDE D. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER OF

ENVELOPES & FINE STATIONERY.

SPECIALTY: BEVELED EDGE CARDS

OF ALL SIZES.

164 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

W. B. CONKEY,

BOOKBINDER.

PAMPHLETS MY SPECIALTY.

163 AND 165 DEARBORN STREET,

CHICAGO.

SNIDER & HOOLE,

BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS,

152 MONROE STREET,

CHICAGO.

101 & 103 WALNUT STREET,

CINCINNATI, O.

STANDARD NEWSPAPER UNION.

"A NEW BROOM SWEEPS CLEAN."

Partly Printed Sheets equal in all respects to those of any older house.

FOR TERMS AND SAMPLES WRITE TO

STANDARD NEWSPAPER UNION,

CHICAGO, ILL

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL'S

(Established 1844).

PATENT ROLLER COMPOSITION

IS SUPERIOR IN EVERY RESPECT.

Give it a trial, and you will never want any other. Rollers always ready for use; do not Harden, Shrink nor Crack, and seldom require washing.

OUR PATENT COPYABLE PRINTING INK,

all colors, in pound and half-pound cans. No Ink made that is equal to it. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

CYRUS H. LOUTREL. 45 Maiden Lane,
C. FRANK LOUTREL. NEW YORK.

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON,

PRINTERS OF FINE JOB WORK,

FOR THE TRADE.

BOOKWORK, CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES,
BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES.

SPECIAL FORMS SET UP AND ELECTROTYPED

FOR THE COUNTRY TRADE.

140–146 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

The typography of this journal is a sample of our work.

FRENCH LINEN.

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CREAM LAID LINEN FLAT PAPER.

500 Sheets to Ream.

Made of Pure Linens. Suitable for Finest Office Stationery.

We carry in Stock the following Sizes and Weights:

12 lb. Folio,	$3.00 per Ream.	12 lb. Demy,	$3.00 per Ream.
16 " "	4.00 " "	16 " "	4.00 " "
16 " Royal,	4.00 " "	20 " Double Cap,	5.00 " "
20 " "	5.00 " "	24 " "	6.00 " "

Above prices are net.

CHICAGO PAPER COMPANY,

181 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

NEW ENGLAND

TYPE FOUNDRY CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

243 Washington Street.

NEW DESIGNS

BEING CONSTANTLY ISSUED BY US.

Prouty Presses. Central Type Foundry. } SPECIAL AGENTS { *Holly Wood Type. Boston Type Foundry.*

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Type and Brass Rule,

PRESSES AND PRINTERS' SUPPLIES.

54 and 56 Franklin Street,

TELEPHONE 1040. CHICAGO.

A complete stock of Boston and Central Type Foundries' Beautiful Faces constantly on hand.

ESTABLISHED IN 1861.

A. ZEESE & CO.

ELECTROTYPERS,

Relief Plate and Photo-Engravers,

155 & 157 DEARBORN STREET,

CHICAGO.

Every description of work in our line executed promptly, in the best manner, at moderate prices.

For specimens of our work, we refer to THE ELECTROTYPE JOURNAL published by us, showing the

LATEST and CHOICEST DESIGNS of CUTS, ORNAMENTS, BORDERS, Etc.,

WHICH HAVE A MARKET IN BOTH HEMISPHERES.

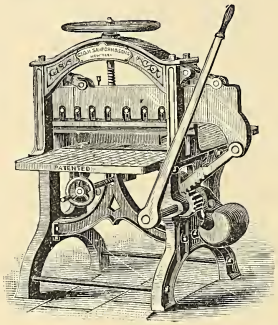
Estimates and information on work in our line cheerfully furnished



SANBORN'S MACHINES

PAPER CUTTING
BOOKBINDERS'
PRINTERS' AND
PAPER BOX MAKERS'

COMPLETE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.



PRINTERS' CUTTER.

SANBORN MACHINES CAN BE SEEN AT
152 Monroe St., Chicago.

GEO. H. SANBORN & SONS,

69 Beekman St., NEW YORK.

Manufactory: Standard Machinery Co., Mystic River, Ct.

J. W. BUTLER PAPER COMPANY,

173 & 175 ADAMS STREET,

CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PAPERS

USED BY PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS & STATIONERS.

We respectfully solicit attention to the following popular brands of goods which we carry in stock:

FLORENCE MILLS,
WAWASA MILLS,
LAKE SHORE MILLS,
BUTLER MILLS,
ST. CHARLES MILLS,
LEDGER MILLS,
} *FLAT and RULED PAPERS.*

L. L. BROWN'S LEDGER PAPERS.

We also have a full line of

Holiday Cards, Ball Programs, Wedding Goods

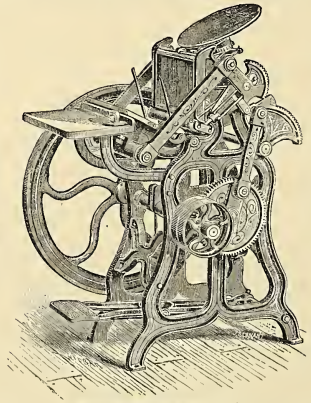
OF THE LATEST STYLES.

SPECIAL RULING done and SPECIAL SIZES OF PAPER made to order on short notice.

THE "PROUTY"

Job Printing Presses.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS IN MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.



UNEQUALED FOR SPEED, DURABILITY, EASE OF MAKING READY AND OPERATING.

(Small 8th Medium.)

Strength and Power without excessive bulk and weight. Simplicity of construction, perfect register, and beauty of design and finish.

For Illustrated Pamphlet and Specimens of Printing, address

THE PROUTY PRESS CO.

52 Federal Street, BOSTON, MASS.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE Hon. Emery A. Storrs has been elected an honorary member of the Chicago Typographical Union.

THE annual election for officers of Chicago Typographical Union will take place on Wednesday, March 25.

WE are indebted to the *Printer and Lithographer*, of this city, for the cut embellishing the article from the *Lithographische Rundschau*, in the present issue.

THE J. W. BUTLER PAPER COMPANY reports a good demand for its envelopes, bond and parchment papers, card board and express paper; also that business is picking up.

THERE is little, if any, change in the paper trade, though what there is seems to be for the better. While there is no rush, business is healthy, and the outlook for the future is encouraging.

MR. PALMER, of the firm of Palmer & Rey, type-founders, 405–407 Sansome street, San Francisco, who has been spending some time in the eastern cities, passed through Chicago, March 3, on his way to his western home.

MR. LINDSAY, manager of the Illinois Type Founding Company, has gone east for a season, at the advice of his physician. He is slowly recovering from his long siege of sickness, which his many friends will be glad to learn.

GEO. B. TAYLOR & CO., paper commission merchants, have removed to their new store, 180-186 Monroe street, recently occupied by the Butler Paper Company. THE INLAND PRINTER wishes the new firm success in its new field of business.

IT was feared there was going to be a dearth of candidates for the position of delegate to the International Typographical Union, but since the "snow blockade" has been raised we have received several announcements that several members are prepared to sacrifice themselves on the altar of their ambition.

WE have received the first number of *The American Skater*, a weekly devoted, as its name implies, to roller and ice skating and rink sports. It is a neatly printed eight-page journal, filled chock-full of interesting sporting matters.

MR. BERGHOLTZ, a retired business man of this city, has published a volume containing the Lord's Prayer in one hundred and eighty different languages, ancient and modern. The characters of each language are employed in every instance, and Mr. B. was engaged in its preparation for about four years. Its cost to him in money expended was $3,000.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—The firm of E. P. Donnell & Co., manufacturers of bookbinders' machinery, located at 158 and 160 Clark street, has been dissolved, having sold their entire interest to The E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company, who will continue the business at the same location, collect all outstanding accounts and assume all liabilities of the old firm.

"THE PRINTER'S MEMORANDA" is the title of a valuable little work recently issued by the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co., of this city, compiled by Mr. Thos. Price, a practical printer, now connected with that firm. It is a collection of items, recipes, and tables of interest to all connected with the printing business, and is as full of useful, practical information as an egg is full of meat.

RAND, MCNALLY & CO. have issued a volume entitled "The World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans," a guide to the principal cities in the South, including St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, Mobile and New Orleans. The book will be found invaluable to tourists, as it contains full descriptions of all southern points of interest, accompanied by illustrations and a guide to the place described.

THE PAPER TRADE.—The following amounts show the total of last year's business in Chicago on each of the lines of goods directly interested in the paper trade in this city: Paper, $18,000,000; paper stock, $4,500,000; books, $10,000,000; stationery, $5,000,000; wall paper, $2,750,000; making a grand total of $40,250,000. Hence the paper trade stands third in the line, dry goods being first, with $50,000,000, and groceries second, with $48,000,000. Of course, these figures represent a jobbing trade, almost entirely in the lines mentioned, as very little manufacturing in either is done in this city.

MR. CHAS. A. MARVIN, for many years a member in good standing of Chicago Typographical Union, died of consumption, February 14, aged thirty-five years. He was highly esteemed by his associates for his amiable disposition, and his death causes profound regret. He was buried by the union, in the Rose Hill lot, February 16.

THE CHICAGO BRASS RULE WORKS have just removed to new and commodious quarters, 85 and 87 Fifth avenue, where, with increased facilities, their proprietors are prepared to promptly execute all orders in their line of business committed to their trust. As they are practical mechanics, and give their undivided attention to business, customers can always depend on the finish and quality of the material furnished.

J. B. HULING, 48 Madison street, Chicago, an experienced proofreader, has published a pamphlet treatise on "Punctuation and Capitalization," specially designed for the use of type-writer operators. It lays down laws calculated to secure uniformity in proofreading, and would be of eminent service in country or small offices where a professional proofreader is not employed.

THE SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO., of 303 and 305 Dearborn street, has just issued an attractive and neatly bound specimen book of printing inks, including the newest and most desirable colors and shades. It is claimed by this firm that it is the first specimen book ever issued independent of any manufacturer, and is also the first ever printed in the West. It exhibits the colors just as they are made, so that any printer may see at a glance both their working qualities and their relative shades. Copies sent on application.

"MIND IN NATURE" is the name of a popular monthly of physical, medical and scientific information, which has just made its appearance in this city. The object of its promoters is to furnish in a popular manner, information regarding psychical questions, the relations of mind to the body and their reciprocal action, with special reference to their medical bearings on disease and health, and to give the most striking and interesting facts and discoveries of science. Among its contributors are a number of the ablest writers in the Northwest. Published at 171 Washington street.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a regular meeting of Pressmen's Union, No. 3, of this city, held on Saturday evening, March 7, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, R. F. Sullivan; Vice-President, Martin Knowles; Financial Secretary, M. J. Kiley; Recording Secretary, John Leander; Treasurer, Michael Curtis; Executive Committee, H. Fitch, B. Nolan, Wm. Tate; Board of Directors, F. Baumgartner, W. Casey, J. Henry, J. Hensky, C. Widerman; Guardian, P. Ryan; Delegate to International Typographical Union, S. McNamara; Alternate, H. Rochon.

ON Wednesday evening, February 18, the Hon. Emery A. Storrs delivered a lecture at Central Music Hall, entitled, "Reminiscences of the Presidential Campaign of 1884," the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the permanent improvement of the cemetery lots of the Chicago Typographical Union, in Rose Hill and Calvary cemeteries. The lecturer was introduced by A. C. Cameron, of the INLAND PRINTER, chairman of the committee of arrangements, and, notwithstanding the fact that the evening was one of the coldest and most inclement of the season, eight hundred and twenty-three persons attentively listened to the gifted speaker as he narrated the arduous and humorous experiences of that memorable political campaign. About $400 over all expenses were realized by the union for the object in view, to which amount the various newspaper and job office proprietors of the city contributed generously, showing a kindly feeling to the union, and an appreciation of the object sought to be attained at the same time, which was highly gratifying.

SOME radical changes will be inaugurated at once in the business affairs of Chicago Typographical Union. The most important measure is for the greater security of the collections for dues, etc., made by the secretary-treasurer. At present the union is entirely dependent upon the integrity of its financial officer, the auditing committee having no means of verifying the accuracy of the receipts for dues as booked by the secretary-treasurer. It is now proposed to institute a stamp system,

after the manner of collections for the government of its internal revenue. The engraving and printing of the union stamps will always be in the hands of the board of trustees, who will furnish them to the secretary-treasurer in such amounts as he may need. Beginning with May, 1885, that official, will, in place of the present monthly paper working-card, have prepared a durable, double card, like the covers of a little book, each inside page containing six months of the ensuing year, with a blank space opposite the printed month for the insertion of the stamp. Thus one working-card will last a year, and must be presented to the secretary-treasurer when dues are paid, who will affix in stamps to the working-card an amount corresponding to the amount in cash received for dues, and the stamps will be canceled by writing the date of issue on their face. By this plan it will be unnecessary for the auditing committee to examine the cash book of the secretary-treasurer. The committee will first ascertain from the trustees the amount in stamps in the hands of that official, and the latter officer will then be required to produce the stamps, or the cash for those used. His accounts can be accurately audited in a few minutes' time, and as often as desired. It will be seen that there would have to be collusion between the secretary-treasurer and the board of trustees in order to defraud the union, and such collusion, though possible, is highly improbable. This plan for the security of the union receipts was presented to the union by Secretary-Treasurer Rastall in May, 1884; was investigated and reported favorably by the special committee appointed for the purpose, and was finally ordered into effect at the February meeting, 1885. The measure is business-like and commendable. Another change, presented by P. H. McLogan, is for the purpose of encouraging attendance at union meetings. It provides that each member attending the regular meeting of the union shall receive a rebate of twenty-five cents in the amount of his monthly dues. The manner of carrying out this plan is to be determined by the executive officers of the union, and it will go into effect at the May meeting, 1885. It is safe to presume that in future important measures will not be necessarily delayed for months, for want of a constitutional quorum to act upon them.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Answer to B. A.—THE INLAND PRINTER is printed on *dry* paper.

A "SKEPTIC," writing from this city, inquires as to our source of information in stating that Prof. Bell is a native of Canada and Prof. Gray a native of England.

Answer.—We made the statement on their own authority.

A MILWAUKEE correspondent, under date of February 21, writes: Please inform me how to print black on tinfoil without the use of gloss black.

Answer.—Take gum arabic and dissolve it in vinegar; let it stand until it gets a heavy paste, then mix in with ink as varnish.

A CORRESPONDENT in Hutchinson, Kas., under date of March 2, asks if there is any type-foundry in this city making "and," "the," "is," etc., cast together for newspaper use?

Answer.—Yes. Marder, Luse & Co. cast them to their bourgeois, No. 15 and brevier, No. 17. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler also cast logotypes on their agate, nonpareil and minion bodies.

A CORRESPONDENT in Angola, Indiana, asks: What is necessary for a printer to become a member of a typographical union; does he need to reside in the city where the union is situated? Will you also give your opinion upon "wetting down" for newspaper? Do the majority of pressmen prefer dry or wet paper?

Answer.—1. Write to Mr. Mark Crawford, chief organizer of the International Typographical Union, in this city, and he will impart all needed information. 2. Dry.

A SUBSCRIBER, writing from Correctionville, Iowa, inquires: Is there any way to get at the weight of the "platen" on the forms when the impression is on? Taking a seven column paper with a fair impression, on a Washington hand press, for a hundred-pound pull on the lever, what would be the weight of the impression on the form?

Answer.—The weight of the platen depends on the tension of the impression springs. If our correspondent will furnish us with the length of the springs and the diameter of the coils on the press referred to, we will give him the desired information.

"P. J. B." writes from Milwaukee, as follows: In regard to the question asked and not answered satisfactorily in your last issue about paper wrinkling on a poster, I give the following cause and remedies: It is caused by the end rules gathering the sheet and producing the wrinkles on the bottom. The best remedy for this, that I know of, is to put several strips of hoop iron along the cylinder bands, and have them go in just far enough to clear the type, and tight against the tympan. Another remedy is to wet the paper. Will you please answer in your next issue if THE INLAND PRINTER is run on dry or dampened paper?

Answer.—Now, with all due deference to the opinion of our correspondent, we insist that the reply in our last issue was *correct* in every particular. No general, iron-clad rule for the removal of wrinkles can be laid down, because the remedy successfully applied in one instance will *not* effect anything in another, so that everything depends on the judgment, the capacity and the resources of the pressman. In the case referred to, the sagging or wrinkle was caused because the distance between the full display lines was at least eight inches, and the border prevented the necessary vent, so to speak, for the paper. Again, it is not necessary to wet the entire sheet, but it is beneficial to dampen the ends of the paper, as being exposed to the atmosphere they are dryer than the inside of the sheet, which in itself is a frequent cause of wrinkles. Furthermore, one of the most skillful pressmen in this city labored under the same impression that our correspondent evidently labors under, that a remedy successful in one instance would prove equally efficacious under all circumstances, but found innumerable instances subsequently that removed that false impression from his mind.

STATE OF TRADE REPORTS.

THE ILLINOIS TYPE FOUNDING COMPANY report a decided improvement since the snow embargo has been removed, and expect a good *late* spring trade.

MR. CHAS. B. ROSS, manager for Farmer, Little & Co., states that the firm did an excellent business in January, which, however, was seriously interfered with by the recent storm. Orders for the past two weeks have been very encouraging. Collections have been fair, and a good, *healthy* trade is looked for.

MR. STEPHEN HOE, western manager of R. Hoe & Co., finds trade gradually improving, and orders coming in from all parts of the West. The orders for a single week embraced four large Web presses, and seven lithographic presses, four of the latter going to London, England; also an order from Australia for two of their largest improved cylinders.

MR. HOOLE, of Snider & Hoole, 152 Monroe street, considers the prospects excellent for a late spring trade. "I prove my faith by my works," said this gentleman, "by making contracts twelve months ahead. I don't think there will be any boom, but I am satisfied that there will be a healthy, legitimate business done, and that is better than a burst and a starve. Yes, we are on the upward grade."

MR. MARDER, of Marder, Luse & Co., reports that the outlook has been steadily improving since the first of the year, and believes that a *steady*, healthy, legitimate expansion of business may be anticipated. Country printers, who have purchased comparatively little during the past six or nine months are now buying more freely, and though there are no indications of a "boom," the prospects are encouraging.

MR. OSTRANDER, of the firm of Ostrander & Huke, has just returned from a business trip to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., and reports that the results therefrom far exceeded his expectations. He returned highly gratified with his success, and reports that the firm have orders ahead for several months to come. Also that the indications are good for a profitable spring and summer trade.

MESSRS. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, 115 and 117 Fifth avenue, report business picking up, but do not believe there is any prospect of a boom at present, and, in fact, prefer a steady improvement to a spasmodic rush. "My opinion," said one of the firm, "is that we need not look for a busy season before fall, because at present prices farmers do not seem inclined to sell, and will hold on till this year's crop is

gathered, consequently our country customers will be more or less affected by this decision."

"SINCE the snow embargo has been raised, business has materially improved," said Mr. Lee, of the Shniedewend & Lee Co., a few days ago, "and I think prospects are very encouraging. Orders are coming in freely, and I am satisfied that we shall do a healthy, steady business, which is really more desirable than a rush, with the inevitable reaction. Country buyers are becoming more numerous, and that is always a healthy sign."

MR. A. T. H. BROWER, western manager Campbell Printing Press & Manufacturing Co., reports business encouraging. He has recently filled an order for a lithographic press from the Wimbush Powell Printing and Lithographic Co., of Kansas City, which is the first power lithographic press put in by this enterprising firm. He has also sold two similar machines to an establishment which has been running several of their presses for some time. Indications are that business will grow better as the year grows older.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

A CO-OPERATIVE printing-office is soon to be established in Brooklyn.

WEST VIRGINIA has only four dailies, one democratic and three republican.

A PAPER recently started at Carbondale, Kansas, is named the *Astonisher and Paralyzer*.

THE Sedalia *Labor Union*, started a boycotting sheet, is to be continued as a labor journal.

THERE are fifty-three members in good standing in the Los Angeles Typographical Union.

THE Detroit Lithographic Company has been incorporated with an authorized capital of $35,000.

IT is said that it costs more to print a newspaper in Arkansas than in any other state in the Union.

IT is reported that another New York evening paper, to be called the *Telegraph*, is in process of incubation.

THE morning paper printers of New York are discussing the necessity for reducing the hours of composition from seven to six.

THORNTON V. MCELROY, the pioneer printer and publisher of Oregon, died February 3, at Olympia, of heart disease, aged 66 years.

THE ex-delegates in New York, of the International Typographical Union, are arranging to give their old comrades a characteristic reception in June.

MESSRS. A. B. FLEMING & CO., the well known ink manufacturers, of Edinburgh, Scotland, have been awarded the gold medal for printing inks at the New Orleans International Exhibition.

THE *Daily Evening Argus*, of Crawfordsville, Ind., printed a recent issue on wall paper, which, on aceount of the blockades of the Chicago trains by the storm, was the only available paper to be had.

THE first assistant postmaster general has made a ruling that the practice of publishers mailing excessive numbers of sample copies at pound rates is contrary to the spirit of the law in respect to such mail matter.

COL. J. J. AYERS, state printer, of California, will be a candidate for the position now held by R. M. Daggett, as Minister to Hawaii, under President Cleveland's administration. Colonel Ayers formerly published a newspaper at Honolulu.

A DAILY journal is published on board the Cunard line of steamships, which carry a complete printing-office outfit. The bills of fare, as well as the programmes for the concerts and entertainments given on the voyage, are also printed on shipboard.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Typographical Union has elected the following officers: President, Charles L. Bitterman; vice-president, W. L. Tucker; financial and corresponding secretary, M. F. Battle; treasurer, Richard L. Platt; sergeant-at-arms, W. J. Smith.

OF the thirty-four thousand newspapers of the world, nearly thirty-two thousand are published in Europe and North America, leaving little over two thousand for all the rest of the world. South America only issues sufficient to allow each of its inhabitants three newspapers a year—exhibiting the curious contrast in this, as in all else, between the great northern and southern continents.

THE New York Typographical Union has determined that its members on morning papers shall work but five days per week. There is a strong minority pulling against it, but we think the resolution a good one under existing circumstances, when there are so many printers out of employment.

THE *State Journal* Company, of Jefferson City, Mo., has contracted with the inspectors of the Missouri penitentiary for the labor of twenty-five convicts, for the purpose of carrying on a general publishing business. The same company are now doing book and jobwork and publishing the *School Journal* in the state prison.

THE following statement shows the approximated cost of printing, and paper for same, and of blank books, binding, ruling, etc., for the executive and judicial departments of the government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884: Navy, $66,109.02; war, $153,983.94; interior, $360,598.25; treasury, $288,123.53; postoffice, $192,700.90; agriculture, $19,705.79; state, $10,508.61; justice, $7,871.89; supreme court of the United States, $24,360.48; supreme court District of Columbia, $996.98; court of claims, $7,996.36; library of congress, $11,416.38; national board of health, $336.35; office of public printer, $6,541.23; showing a total of $1,151,249.71.

FOREIGN.

THE death is announced, in his forty-fifth year, of Mr. Albert Goupil, of the firm of Goupil & Co., Paris and London.

THE available funds of the London Society of Compositors amounts to $70,000, which shows a net increase upon the year of $10,500.

FROM a calculation recently made by one of the largest London publishers, it appears that only one book out of ten pays its expenses.

A PIECE of land, with forty-five feet frontage to Queen street, has been purchased by the Brisbane Newspaper Company for the sum of $90,000.

THE *Australian Typographical Journal* is a neatly printed monthly, devoted to the technical and professional interests of printers, published at Melbourne.

MR. PETER CORFITS MOELLER, the inventor of the "calc sinter plates," which have of late attracted the attention of the lithographic trade, died in Copenhagen, November 23, 1884.

A TYPOGRAPHIC competition organized by M. Berthier, was held in Paris in the latter part of October. Two prizes, one of three hundred and one of one hundred and fifty francs, were offered.

THE number of steam presses at work in Denmark is two hundred and fifty. As showing the literary activity of this little kingdom it is mentioned that about one thousand new publications (large and small) are published there annually.

THE New Zealand Typographical Association has two hundred and seven members, an increase of thirty-four in the past half-year, with a credit balance of £139 7s. 1d. £48 19s. 4d. was paid for strike money, and £34 10s. for out-of-work allowances.

THERE died on Christmas-day last, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the eightieth year of his age, Mr. Francis Donnison, inventor and maker of the "Northumbrian" Printing Machine, a machine which was well known and stood high in the estimation of the printing trade of the United Kingdom thirty years ago.

As illustrating the rapid growth of some of the large London firms, it was stated at a recent festival gathering of the managers and clerks, associated with Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, that, exclusive of the staff, 3,240 hands, at a weekly cost of $20,750 are now employed by the company, as against 2,459 hands, receiving $15,000 in wages in 1877.

THE oldest newspaper in the world is the Pekin *Journal*, which was founded in the year 911. It only appeared regularly, however, after 1351. This ancient Chinese sheet has lately undergone a radical change, appearing now in three editions. The first is called *King-Paon*, or journal of the inhabitants, and is printed on yellow paper. This is the official paper of the Chinese Empire. The second edition is entitled *China Paon*, or journal of commerce. It also is printed on

yellow paper, and is devoted to trade and commerce. The third issue, *Pitan Paon*, or provincial journal, is issued on red paper, and publishes the most important matter that has appeared in the other editions.

THERE is a law in England which makes it a criminal offense for any person to advertise a reward for property lost or stolen, where the advertisement states that no questions will be asked. The law is comprehensive, for it punishes by a fine of fifty pounds not only the author of the advertisement, but the publisher also, and the printer who puts it in type.

IT is officially stated that last year the British and Foreign Bible Society issued from its depots at home and abroad upward of 3,000,000 copies of the Scriptures. During the eighty years' existence of the society it had printed and circulated 80,000,000 Bibles and Testaments, and 20,000,000 of separate portions of the Scriptures, printed in 261 languages, at a cost of no less than £10,000,000 sterling.

ITALY has hitherto done little in the manufacture of printing machines, France, Germany, and also Austria having up to the present time supplied Italian printers with them. But a good beginning appears to have now been made in the construction of high-class machinery, the firm of Rivara & Podesta, of Genoa, having built a rotary machine of their own design, which prints, folds, and cuts 12,000 copies per hour.

THE daily papers of the City of Mexico, writes a correspondent, are all head and one pair of legs, which last belong to Senor Fusco, the sole news reporter of the Spanish-speaking press of the metropolis. The *Two Republics*, the English daily of Mexico, has a staff of reporters, and the *Financier*, the weekly English paper, is diligent in gathering its peculiar class of news; but what can be expected of papers that go to press at 4 P. M., and are delivered next morning?

THE last number of *The Modern Printer*, issued in London, England, is a marvel of typographic neatness, and its specimens for competition show what immense strides English job printers have recently made in the "art preservative." Their designs, as a rule, are original and worthy of commendation, but there seems to be a slovenliness about their execution, especially at the "miters," and joints, out of keeping with their general excellence. This journal has entered on its second volume, and if its prosperity is commensurate with its deserts, its success is assured.

PARIS, with a population of 2,000,000, has 1,533 periodicals, with an annual circulation of 1,100,000,000 copies. New York and Brooklyn, with about 1,500,000 inhabitants, produce 537 periodicals, having an annual circulation of 516,000,000 copies. Berlin has 536, Vienna 482, Madrid 253, Brussels 233, Rome 213, St. Petersburg (700,000 inhabitants) 183, and Moscow (600,000 inhabitants) 57 periodicals. London, with a population of over 4,000,000, has, in round numbers, 2,000 periodicals, with an estimated annual circulation of 1,017,000,000 copies.

THE newspaper compositors at Cork recently obtained an increase of wages under somewhat peculiar circumstances. Consequent on the earlier arrival in that city of the Dublin papers, some alterations in the time of bringing out the editions of the principal daily paper necessitated extra hands being put on the day staff. The regular day hands, deprived of the chance of earning extra money, petitioned for an increase of 3s. 6d. as compensation, a request which the proprietors granted, so that day work in Cork is now paid for at the same rate as in London—36s. per week.

THE paper trade of Canada, according to the *Paper World*, represents a total invested capital of $6,200,000, distributed as follows:—Ontario, $1,365,000; Quebec, $1,560,000; Manitoba, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia collectively, $175,000, making a grand total of $3,100,000. The working capital, raw material, and stock on hand, $1,550,000, and stocks held in warehouses, carrying the products of the mills, $1,550,000. The Canadians have made a great advance both in paper-making and consumption of paper in the last ten years. A great many mills have been built during the past five years.

JABEZ FRANCIS, a French printer, has invented a new method of music printing. He sets up the staves in brass rules and prints them first; next, by means of special music type of his own, he sets up the musical notes, rests, bars, and other signs. These are all set to a gauge, and the form is printed off on the sheets already bearing the staves, the only requisite being accurate register. By the Francis system, music may be printed in several keys from the same form, all that is required to accomplish this being the removal of one or more leads from the top of the page to the bottom, or from the bottom to the top. The inventor claims that his type costs fifty per cent less than ordinary music type, takes one-fourth the time to set up, and wears twice as long.

SCHMIERS, WERNER & STEIN, a Leipsic firm of printing-press builders, have completed a five-color printing-press with flat form. One with curved forms (turtles) or plates has been in use for some time to print playing cards. It was constructed by Koenig & Bauer. The new five-color Leipsic press is on the principle of the English two-color presses, exhibited by Newsum, Wood & Dyson, of Leeds, England, at the Caxton Exhibition in 1877, and at Paris in 1878. The plates are screwed on flat surfaced segments of a very large cylinder, the intervening rounded parts serving as ink-tables for distribution; the skipping of the rollers over those parts which are not to be touched is effected in the same way as in the Newsum machine, and the printing cylinder is in a similar position.

MR. BENJAMIN SCOTT, F. R. A. S., Chamberlain, of London, England, in a cross suit between master and apprentice, recently rendered the following decision: "It is contended by the apprentices that the practice of the great majority of the houses in the trade, both society and non-society houses, is, now, to work fifty-four hours only; that this has modified the custom of the trade in London, and that apprentices are accordingly entitled to share in the benefits arising to them from the reduced hours of work, both as regards opportunity for self improvement and recreation, as well as of charge for overtime when they are kept beyond ordinary hours. After very careful consideration, I am bound to decide that it has been conclusively proved that the present custom of the trade is to work fifty-four hours only, as ordinary work."

THE following foreign journalists died during the year 1884: Mr. T. Chenery, editor of the *Times;* Mr. Craig, editor of *Bradshaw's Guide;* Mr. Bacon, editor of the *Norwich Mercury;* Mr. W. B. Jerrold, editor of *Lloyd's Newspaper;* Mr. John Byrne, father of the reporters in the House of Commons; Mr. W. Collet, sporting writer; Mr. H. R. Forster, of the *Morning Post;* Mr. W. Paul, editor of the *Railway Times;* Mr. P. M. Whitty, formerly of the *Morning Advertiser;* Mr. J. H. Collins, the "Old Towler" of *Bell's Life;* Mr. Hatton, of the *Gospel Standard;* Mr. G. F. Pardon, assistant editor of the *Printers' Register;* Mr. T. W. Reid; Mr. J. H. Thompson, of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle;* Mr. Charles Reade; Mr. H. Harris, "Meteor" of the *Daily News;* Mr. W. Harrison, manager of the *Liverpool Mercury;* Mr. Jas. Mitchell, of the *Aberdeen Press;* Mr. J. L. Annan, of the *Manchester Guardian;* Rev. W. Leask, of the *Christian Weekly News;* Mr. J. H. Cooper, of the *Edinburgh Advertiser;* and Mr. Charles Ross, chief Parliamentary reporter of the *Times.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE *Phonetic Journal*, published in Bath, England, by Mr. Pitman, the inventor of phonography, has just entered upon its forty-fourth volume. Its circulation is 20,000 weekly.

BOSTON postoffice authorities have had in operation a machine for canceling and postmarking letters. In a recent trial, letters were put through the machine at the rate of 100 per minute.

GEORGE ROSQUIST, the machinist of the New York *Sun*, has invented an electrical apparatus by which newspapers can readily be counted and registered as fast as they leave the press.

A PAPER-FOLDING MACHINE is the latest invention by J. C. Kneeland, Northampton, Mass. It is especially intended for folding writing papers, and its capacity is said to be 300 reams per day.

THE Pond sawdust process, to which we have previously referred, has been adopted by the Glenns Falls (N. Y.) paper mill, which will immediately put in the necessary machinery for the purpose.

IN order to render glue insoluble to water, even hot water, it is only necessary when dissolving the glue for use to add a little potassium bichromate to the water, and to expose the glued part to light.

The proportion of potassium bichromate will vary with circumstances; but for most purposes about one-fiftieth of the amount of glue used will suffice. In other words, glue containing potassium bichromate, when exposed to the light, becomes insoluble.

DIRTY BENZINE can be cleaned with sulphuric acid, by using to sixty pounds benzine, one pound acid. The acid is added to the benzine; the fluids are well mixed and left to stand, when the acid will settle on the bottom and carry all the impurities along. If the benzine is very dirty the operation may be repeated with a smaller quantity of acid, or a little more may be used at the beginning.

WHEN Mr. Adolph Sutro, of this city, was in Europe a short time ago, he gathered together a library of over 50,000 volumes and manuscripts, valuable mainly for their rarity and age. The collection contains some of the first issues of the Gutenberg press. The library arrived in this city recently on the French steamer Bordeaux. The collection will be put on exhibition for a short time at 107 Sansome street, in order to gratify the curiosity of the bookworms. Before this, however, there will be an exhibition to members of the press.—*Pacific Printer.*

HIDES FOR LITHO. TYMPANS.—Tympan leather is largely used by litho-printers. The hides are sometimes dressed whole, being usually dressing hides set apart for that purpose; shaved hides may be used if they run stout. The hides should average from twenty-five to thirty-five pounds each. A writer in a leather trade journal says, that in practice, he has found it is the best way to cut the bellies off in the rough state, that is to say, before they are soaked down. Great care must be taken in selecting the hides for tympans, as they must be quite free from flaws or cuts on either side. It is better to select good grown hides, as this gives the advantage of cutting large-sized tympans, and the veins are easily got out without reducing the substance of the leather. From a well grown hide, tympans can be cut close up to the necks when the hides are dressed whole, that is, the bellies on, there is not the possibility of getting the stretch out, which is very necessary.

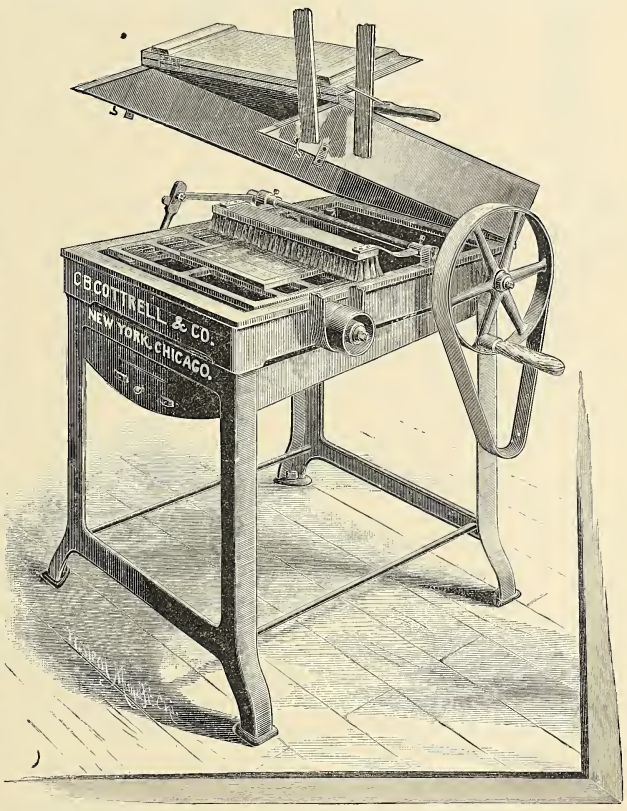
TO prevent alterations in writing, the following process of preparing paper has been recommended: Add to the sizing five per cent of cyanide of potassium and sulphide of antimony, and run the sized paper through a thin solution of sulphate of manganese or copper. Any writing on this paper with ink made from nut-gall and sulphate of iron can neither be removed with acids nor erased mechanically. Any acids will change immediately the writing from black to blue or red. Any erasure will remove the layer of color, and the white ground of the paper will be exposed, since the color of the size is only fixed to the outside of the paper without penetrating it.—*Papermakers' Circular.*

AN ACKNOWLEDGED BOON.

The advantages of stereotyped plates to the country newspaper publisher have long been recognized, enabling him, as they do, to lay before his readers the *latest* and *freshest* news from all parts of the world, an undertaking entirely beyond his own individual resources and enterprise. The Kellogg Newspaper Co., of this city, are now furnishing eleven different sized columns, full length, ranging from 13¾ inches to 25¾ inches—thus saving all cutting and adjusting. A word to the wise is *sufficient.*

IMPROVED BLACK-LEADING MACHINE.

The accompanying illustration represents an improved black-leading machine, devised by Mr. E. A. Blake, western manager of the well known house of C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 198 Clark street, Chicago. This machine does its work perfectly and noiselessly, the bed being operated by a new device, the motion positive, and so simple that it cannot get out of order. The trouble with the ordinary black-leading machines hitherto devised is the irregularity of the bed, owing to its being run with belts or screw power, which causes the black lead, or plumbago, to be unevenly distributed, the irregular motion of the bed making it impossible to do its work properly. The new device in this machine for operating the bed overcomes all this, and, together with

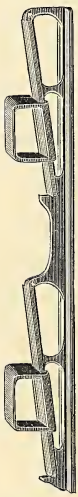


the fact that the brush is made of the best selected badger hair, warrants the manufacturers in claiming for it superiority over all others in use. It is made of the very best material the market affords, and is put together in the most skillful manner. These machines can be found in many of the leading foundries in the country. In every case where they have been introduced they have given the best satisfaction. For further information address the manufacturers, as above.

A NATURAL ink is found at the bottom of a copper mine at the foot of the Kennesaw Mountain, in Cobb County, Ga. It is a peculiar liquid of a deep wine color, and when a few drops of nut-gall are added, it turns jet black, and at once becomes ink of the best quality. The records of the county have for years been kept in this natural ink, which neither freezes, fades, or corrodes.

DIRR'S COMBINED SIDE-STICK AND QUOINS.

The accompanying cuts represent new and instantaneous lockups, which are both simple and effective, and which only require an introduction and trial to bring them into general use. In larger newspaper offices especially, where time is an object, they will be found indispensable. It is a strange fact, that while improvements have been made in almost every branch of the printing business, the system of locking up galleys for taking proofs may truthfully be said to remain the same as in the days of Gutenberg. A glance at the "combined side-stick and quoins" will suffice to show their advantages over the slow and clumsy method in vogue. As stated they are simplicity itself; cannot get out of order; cause no damage to the galley by swelling, as wooden quoins and side-sticks too often do, and are *instantaneous* in their operation. They are made of steel, brass, or malleable iron to any length or width desired, and will last a life time with proper care. All side-sticks are accurately planed, and quoins furnished to any gauge or width.





For the forms of regular publications, such as newspapers, etc., this side-stick is used to great advantage. By using a quoin just the necessary size to fit the lockage space in the chase, the usual trouble and delay of handling a large number of pieces and fitting quoins is entirely obviated. For general use, or where the lockage requires more "spread" than the quoins afford, the insertion of a piece of furniture or nonpareil or pica reglet the length of the side-stick will instantly justify all quoins alike, and give the desired pressure to the former. Address C. A. Dirr, Room 5, 51 and 53 La Salle street.

The following testimonials speak for themselves:

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO EVENING JOURNAL,
CHICAGO, ILL, June 12, 1884.

Dirr's combined side-stick and quoins have been in use in the *Journal* office for several months, and have proved entirely satisfactory. Less help is now required at the emptying galley, and the saving of time by their use when closing up is of great value to us. I have found no objection to them.

W. A. HUTCHINSON, Foreman.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
CHICAGO, January 20, 1885.

C. A. Dirr, Esq.:

DEAR SIR,—We have had your combined side-stick and quoins in use in the *Tribune* office for some time and we find that it has the merits claimed for it. Our experience is that its use economizes time, besides being cheaper in the end than the old method. I cheerfully recommend it.

T. E. SULLIVAN, Foreman.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS,
CHICAGO, January 17, 1885.

C. A. Dirr:

DEAR SIR,— Your galley side-sticks have been in use in this office for over four months, and the dispatch with which galleys are locked up, and the convenience and economy of time by their use has proved of great value. They are well worth their cost, and I do not hesitate to recommend them. Respectfully,

A. B. ADAIR, Foreman.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Akron.—State of trade, good; prospects, very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $16. Business has been good all winter, and just now we are rushing. Our advice to printers is, don't come altogether, but we can accommodate a few.

Austin.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20.

Boston.—State of trade, bad; prospects, bad; composition on morning papers, 40 to 45 cents; evening, 30 to 39 cents; bookwork, 38 cents or $15 per week; job printers, per week, $15 and upward. Keep away for the present.

Brooklyn.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $17. Avoid Brooklyn.

Chicago.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, discouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Our advice to printers seeking employment is to remain with friends and relatives.

Cincinnati.—State of trade, exceedingly bad; prospects, bad; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. There is trouble with the Standard and Guide Publishing Company, which is trying to reduce wages. Reductions also asked by all daily papers, but refused. Give Cincinnati a wide berth.

Columbus.—State of trade, still dull; prospects, slightly better; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 33⅓ and 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14. We are still vigorously boycotting the *Times*. Let printers stay where they are until the weather gets warmer.

Dayton.—State of trade, fair; prospects, improving for the spring; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 and 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. We have enough of printers here to supply the demand.

Des Moines.—State of trade, quite poor; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 20 and 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. *State Leader* still on the outside. Printers, stay away.

Dubuque.—State of trade, not very good; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 26⅔ cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14. There are too many subs in town already.

Evansville.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12.60. Evansville is overrun with subs.

Grand Rapids.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $13. Plenty men now here to do all the work required.

Joliet.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, somewhat encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. Jobwork is beginning to be brisk, and after March there are good prospects, but not before, so would not advise printers to stop off at Joliet at present.

Kansas City.—State of trade, bad; prospects, very bad; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents: evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Non-union printers have organized under the name of the "Printers' Protective Fraternity." Keep away, fellow craftsmen, as Kansas City is overrun already.

Los Angeles.—State of trade, fair; prospects, gloomy; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20. Advice same as in my last; there is trouble here, and printers should keep away.

Lowell.—State of trade, not very good; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 21 and 22 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $9 to $12. There is not enough of work in this place at present for resident printers.

Memphis.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. The city is overrun with printers, so a word to the wise is sufficient.

Milwaukee.—State of trade, dull; prospects, that it must be better; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14. The strike on the *Evening Wisconsin* remains unsettled. Our advice is, go elsewhere, or to Madison (one and the same).

Mobile.—State of trade, middling; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20. Keep away.

New Haven.—State of trade, dull; prospects, gloomy; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. The strike still continues on the *Morning News*. Stay away from here. Some comps are pressing bricks.

Omaha.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 33 and 34 cents; evening, 30 and 31 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. There are plenty of printers here at present.

Ottumwa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, still good; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, $10.50 per week; bookwork, $2 per day; job printers, per week, $12 to $14. There are several subs here now, and not much show for any work.

Philadelphia.—State of trade, medium; prospects, rather bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 38 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. The *Press* has reduced its size since last report. There are plenty of men here already to do all the work.

Pittsburgh.—State of trade, encouraging; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Printers are advised to keep away from this city for at least another month.

Portland, Or.—State of trade, a little improvement over January; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. Last month I reported the publishers requested a reduction of twenty per cent. The union denied it; the publishers have refused to cut, and the rates remain the same as before. Portland is generally well supplied with printers, but when business is good, no place is more fruitful for labor.

Richmond.—State of trade, dull—very dull; prospects, unfavorable; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Keep away from here, as work is very dull in the book offices. Subs are plenty and subbing is scarce.

Rochester.—State of trade, still dull; prospects, not very cheering; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; "ad" and "commercial" ses, per week, $17.25 to $20; bookwork, 30 and 33 cents; job printers, per week, 14 and upward. Stay away for the present.

San Antonio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning apers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week 18 to $25. There is only one rat shop in the city, and the union is to boycott that one. The exposition brought too many printers south.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, er week, $15. Printers are coming and going continually. There is no work in the ity, and the state printing is light compared with former years. There are two unfair offices here, and no prospects of an adjustment.

St. Joseph, Mo.—State of trade, slack; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening, 27½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. A boycotting movement against the *Evening News* is in progress o compel payment of union scale. No room for more printers at present.

St. Paul.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. The difficulty with the *Globe* has been adjusted, and that office is now run on union principles. There are very few printers out of employment here.

Syracuse.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, $13 per week; job printers, per week, $13 to $15. At the last regular meeting of the Union, John H. Costello and John R. Walkup were elected delegates to the International Typographical Union, At present there is an abundance of printers in town.

Terre Haute.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. Both evening papers are working below the scale. There is not sufficient employment for those now here.

Toronto.—State of trade, dull; prospects, very discouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $11. There is no change in the *Mail* office. Printers need not come here as all the offices are discharging hands.

Trenton.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14. No difficulty, but printers are advised to stay away.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, fair; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. Visiting printers would be sure of two or three nights' work. Two morning and one evening paper will furnish the subs with the work.

Wilmington, Del.—State of trade, dull; prospects, gloomy; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 20 to 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12. The trouble with the *Morning News* continues. Printers seeking employment should give us plenty of sea way.

WANTED—Printer in every town to sell an article needed in every printing-office. Address C. A. DIRR, Room 5, No. 51, La Salle street, Chicago.

A FIRST-CLASS BOOK AND JOB PRESSMAN desires situation as foreman of pressroom. No objection to going out of Chicago. First-class recommends as to ability, sobriety, etc. For further particulars, address JOS. C. REYNOLDS, care INLAND PRINTER.

ABBREVIATED LONGHAND. By Wallace Ritchie. A complete system of note-taking without ambiguous signs. Every ambitious printer should own the book, and qualify himself for reporting in a few hours. Mailed for 25 cents. Agent wanted in each large office. J. B. HULING, Chicago, Ill.

SUGGESTIONS IN PUNCTUATION AND CAPITALIZATION. This little work is by a practical printer and writer, and is the only comprehensive treatise published. Every printer will find its contents of great value. Mailed for 25 cents. Agent wanted in each large office. J. B. HULING, Chicago, Ill.

THE

Cincinnati Type Foundry,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TYPE, PRESSES,

AND PRINTERS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

ALL GOODS FIRST-CLASS, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Send for Specimens and Special Prices. CHAS. WELLS, Treas.

201 VINE ST., CINCINNATI, O.

OFFICE OF "PRINTERS' CABINET." "PEERLESS" ROLLER COMPOSITION

S. P. ROUNDS, Jr. & CO.,

PRINTERS'

Furnishing Warehouse,

ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING,

Nos. 186 and 188 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

☞ *Roller Composition, either in Bulk or Rollers cast to suit press. Estimates cheerfully furnished.*

S. P. ROUNDS, JR. A. WAGENER.

THOMAS FOX, *Pres't & Treas.* GEO. N. FRIEND, *Vice-Pres't.*
GEO. B. FOX, *Secretary.*

Friend & Fox Paper Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN FINE

BOOK, COVER, NEWS, WRAPPING,

ROOFING AND CARPET FELT.

LOCKLAND, OHIO, AND CHICAGO.

153 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

Lockland Mills, Crescent Mills, Rialto Mills.

VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO.

TYPE AND BORDERS,

Presses and Materials,

WOOD TYPE, CABINETS, STANDS, ETC.

TURKEY BOXWOOD AND OTHER ENGRAVERS' MATERIALS AND WOODS.

PRINTERS' "STRONG SLAT" CASES.
(TRADE MARK.)

110 Fulton and 16 & 18 Dutch Streets,
NEW YORK.

FACTORY: PATERSON, N. J. N.B.—MACHINISTS' PATTERN LETTERS.

SUPERIOR

PRINTING INKS,

MADE BY

THE ULLMANN & PHILPOTT MFG. CO.

Nos. 56 and 58 Merwin, Corner of West Street,

CLEVELAND, O.

FOR SALE BY

GUSTAV HINSTORFF, 48 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY, Third and Vine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.
KANSAS CITY PAPER CO., 420 West Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.
ROBERT ROWELL, Third Ave. and Market St., Louisville, Ky.
H. B. PARKER, Cass and Congress Sts., Detroit, Mich.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 128 St. Clair St., Cleveland, O.

Paper.

A P E R

F. P. Elliott & Co.

208 & 210

Randolph Street,

Chicago.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Paper.



WALTER SCOTT & CO.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

ROLL-FEED PERFECTING MACHINE,

LITHOGRAPHIC, STOP-CYLINDER, TWO-REVOLUTION, THREE-REVOLUTION AND SINGLE LARGE CYLINDER

PRINTING MACHINES.

Also PAPER FOLDERS, combined with Printing Machines or separately, PAPER DAMPENING MACHINES, STEREOTYPE MACHINERY, ETC.

Our Machines will embody many new and useful improvements, will be constructed of the best materials, in a superior manner, with a view to greater simplicity, efficiency and durability; in all respects we are determined to reach the highest standards of qualities and the minimum in prices.

NOTE.—Plainfield is 40 minutes ride from New York, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Depot foot of Liberty St., New York.

BRADNER SMITH & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

BOOK, NEWS, **PAPER** WRITING, WRAPPING,

FOR

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND PUBLISHERS.

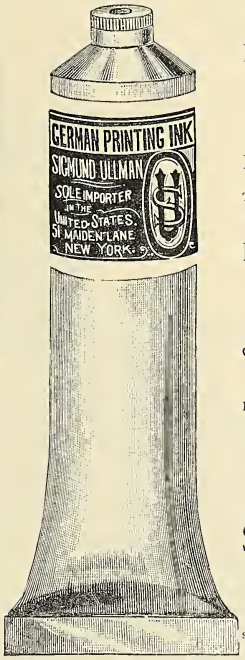
Send for Samples and Prices of Our Celebrated

"CLIMAX" BLOTTING.

BRADNER SMITH & CO.,

PAPER MAKERS, CHICAGO, ILL.

Send for our 1885 Catalogue.



FULL LINES OF BLACK AND COLORED

Printing & Lithographic

INKS

AND

PASTE COLORS.

The largest and most complete assortment in the country.

Bronze Powders for Printing

A SPECIALTY.

GERMAN PRINTING INKS IN TUBES IF DESIRED.

KEEPS THE INK FREE FROM SKIN AND DUST UNTIL USED UP.

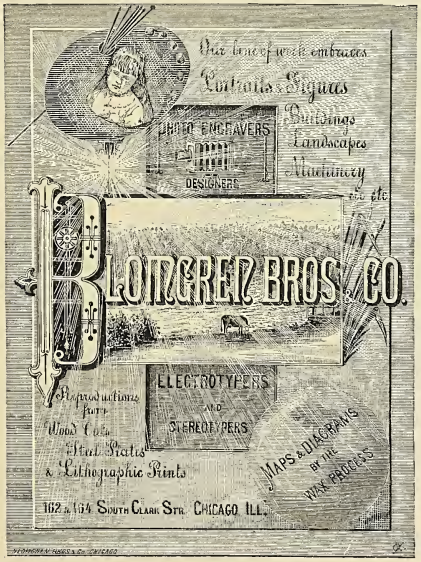
Price List and Specimens sent on application.

Sigmund Ullman

51 MAIDEN LANE,

NEW YORK.

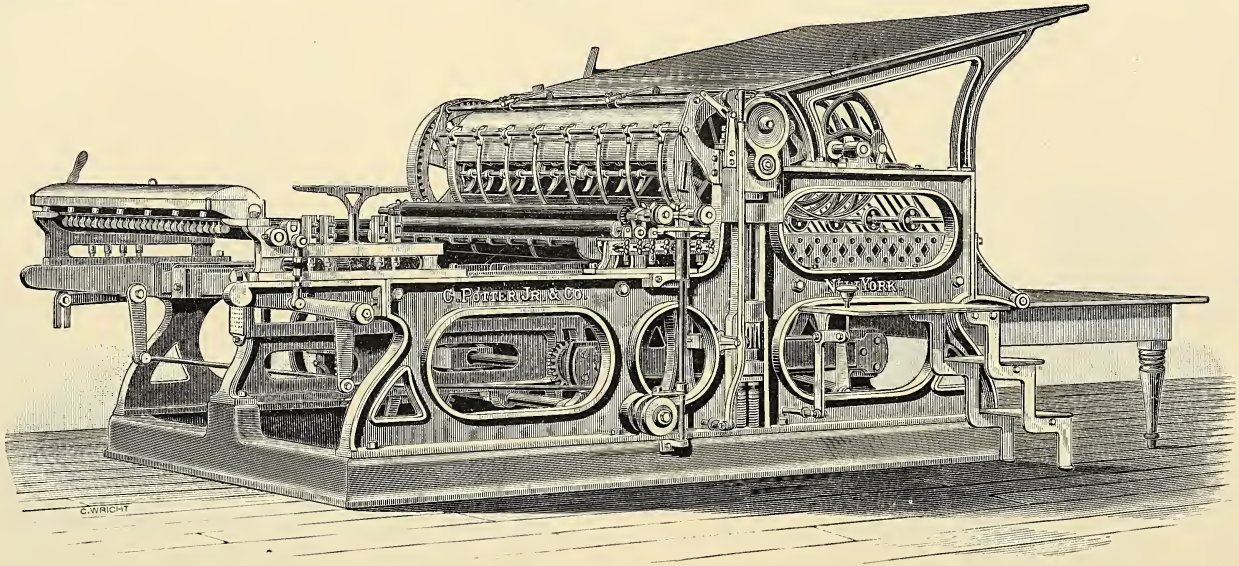
SIGMUND ULLMAN.
E. H. WIMPFHEIMER.



MESSRS. GEO. MATHER'S SONS, Sixty John Street, New York, manufacture fine Printing Ink of all colors, and many of the best printers give their goods preference over all others.

For sale by all first-class dealers in Printing Material everywhere.

C. POTTER, JR. & CO'S



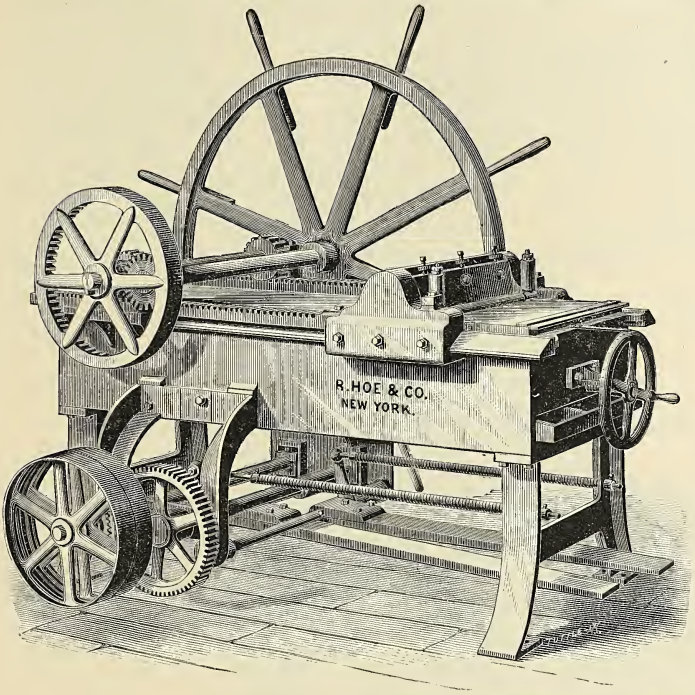
NEW TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

With Patented Cylinder Lifting and Adjusting Mechanism, three Tracks, or Ways, Patented Backing up Motion, Patented Air Piston, Patented Cut Bed Rack, etc. etc.

Send for new Illustrated Catalogue showing Improved Lithographic, Two-Revolution, Combination and Drum Cylinder Presses.

OFFICE: Nos. 12 & 14 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

WESTERN AGENTS, H. HARTT & CO., 162 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.



R. Hoe & Co.

POWER

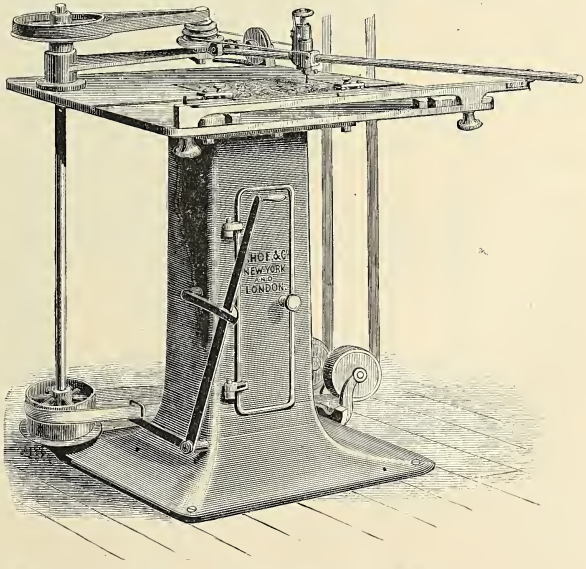
Inclined Plane Shaving Machine.

This is the most convenient and accurate machine of its kind, and is used for truing up the plates before they are used on the press. Perfect accuracy is gained and much time saved in making ready after plates are put on the press. All plates are shaved to exact thickness by means of a dial wheel and screw.

R. Hoe & Co.

Routing Machine.

This machine is used for cutting out blank spaces in plates by means of rotating steel cutters as shown in cut. It is solidly mounted on an iron base. Power is communicated to the upright shaft and thence by pulleys and belts to the steel cutters. A spring rest prevents the tool from touching the plate till pressed down by the operator. The stand contains shelves for tools, etc.



R. HOE & CO., 504 Grand Street, N. Y.

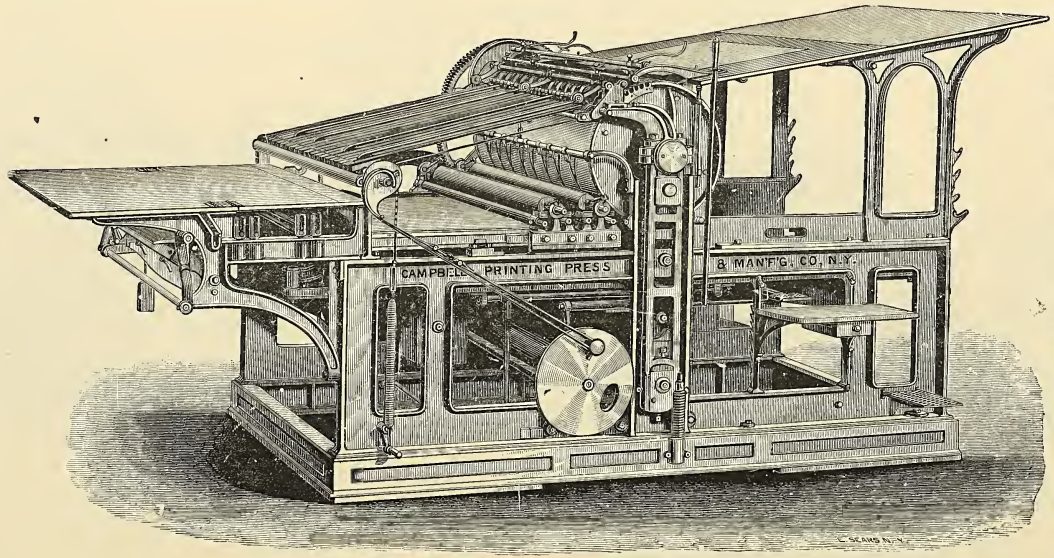
199-201 VAN BUREN STREET, CHICAGO, *TUDOR ST., LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND.*

THE CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

Is the First, the Best and the Acknowledged Leading Two Revolution Machine.

NEVER SMUTS, AS SHEET IS DELIVERED CLEAN SIDE TO FLY.

NO TAPES.



CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS.

FEEDER CAN TRIP THE IMPRESSION AT WILL.

NO FLY OR DELIVERY CYLINDER BEHIND TO MAKE BED INCONVENIENT TO GET AT.

No Cast Iron Bed Rack as on all other Two-Revolution Presses.

EVERY TOOTH ON CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS BED RACK IS A SEPARATE STEEL PIN.

PERFECT REGISTER. UNYIELDING IMPRESSION. HIGHEST SPEED. UNEQUALED DISTRIBUTION.

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. II.—No. 7. CHICAGO, APRIL, 1885. TERMS: { $1.50 per year in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING-PRESS.

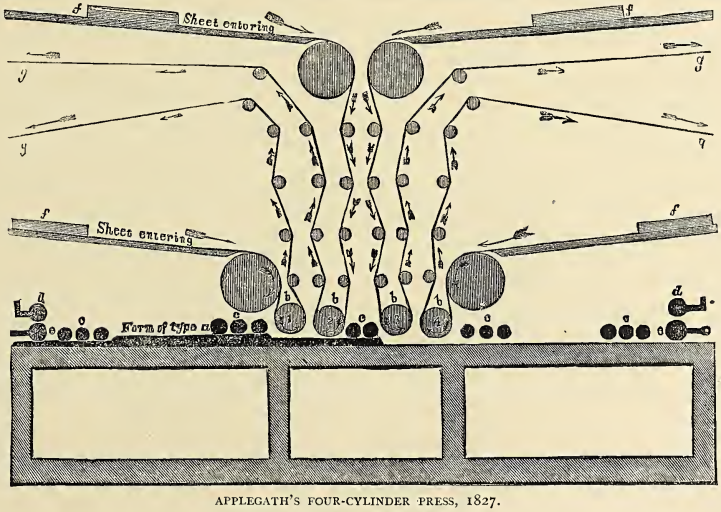
(*Continued.*)

BY STEPHEN MCNAMARA.

FORTUNATE, indeed, has it been that the demands of the art since the days of Koenig were met by able men, and in ample measure. Every increase in circulation added to the difficulties of the press in geometrical ratio, yet the active brains of mechanics have proved equal to every occasion and supplied its every want. That many have striven in the wrong direction in laudable efforts toward its improvement is evident, while the energy and skill displayed shows the enthusiasm and zeal with which they worked, and failure could but prove them human.

Of all the mechanical giants whose intellects have at times been devoted to its development, none stand out so prominent among the throng as Augustus Applegath—original in conception, skillful in execution, boundless in resources, yet, withal, erratic in theory.

In 1812 he was engaged in the printing business, and thus familiarized with its wants prepared his mind to supply them. This accounts, in a great measure, for the deep penetration as to details, and the comprehensive grasp of the difficulties which he attempted to overcome, visible in the machines which subsequently he constructed. He was related to Edward Cowper by marriage, and entered into partnership with him in the construction of printing-presses. After making several important improvements, which stamped him as a genius of the highest rank, he



APPLEGATH'S FOUR-CYLINDER PRESS, 1827.

separated from the firm, and, while Cowper continued to build presses for bookwork, Applegath devoted his attention more particularly to fast newspaper presses, and in 1822 we find him under contract with Mr. Thraites, of the *Morning Herald*, to build two presses to produce not less than 1,200 per hour, which proving successful, a further order was given for two more to work 2,000 and 2,400 respectively, the edition having risen until in 1825 it reached 6,500 copies. In 1826 he was called by Mr. Walter, of *The Times*,

to improve upon the Koenig presses still in use in his office.

That we may do no injustice to any of whom we mention, and to show that the original inventor of the machine press kept pace with its advancement, we quote the following from the paper to show the estimate placed upon the merits of both these able men:

"In consequence of successive improvements, suggested and planned by Mr. Koenig, the inventor, our machines now print 2,000 with more ease than 1,100 in their original state, etc."—*The Times*, December 3, 1824.

The above extract closed with a tribute to the strict honor of the man, and furnishes an idea of the task which two years later Applegath was requested to assume. If upon a flat-bed double-cylinder press, constructed under the limited knowledge possessed at that date, its original inventor was able to produce 2,000 impressions per hour, the man who was expected to improve that particular machine was worthy to be regarded as a genius.

Every instant of time was precious, and every possible advantage was taken of it. As we have previously shown, the bed was made to print while moving in either direction. After that the perfecting press was tried. The next step was to reduce the size of the cylinder and shorten the throw of the bed, which was still further lessened when Applegath placed rollers at either side of the cylinder, thus obtaining the maximum of results with the minimum of motion. At this time double cylinders were built by various makers, and every known mechanical device was employed to drive the bed. That shallow stream was soon exhausted, and few sparkling gems have since been found along its dry and barren bed.

In 1827 Applegath erected in the office of *The Times* a four-cylinder, flat-bed press—the crude profile of which we present—under a contract to double the speed of the Koenig machines. Its product at first was 3,600, then rose to 4,200, and finally 5,000 was reached, superseding the former, and was used continuously until 1848, when the eight-cylinder vertical was introduced.

The motion of the bed was 88 inches each way, the cylinders being some 9 inches in diameter, and each alternate cylinder moving in opposite directions, two printing on the forward and the others on the return stroke of the bed. Each feeder was expected to be able to supply two sheets in five seconds, or 1,440 per hour, approximating 6,000 for the four.

As a writer says of that time: "The increased supply stimulated a corresponding demand until, finally, the circulation rose to 28,000 copies daily; nor need we be surprised, that a journal conducted with so much intelligence, so honest of purpose, and edited by such skill or rather genius, the advocate of the poor, injured and oppressed, the unflinching opponent of the selfish, the unjust and mean, shedding light on politics and news, and with a master hand advocating the claims of literature, science, fine arts — everything calculated to advance civilization, promote the dignity and happiness of the race—no wonder such a paper should be limited only by the power of its press capacity."

(*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

BY S. W. FALLIS.

VI.

THE first cut of which No. 8 is a reduced copy is intended to represent figuratively the first six chapters of the Gospel of St. John.

The upright eagle is emblematic of the saint, and the numerals refer to the chapters. The contents of the first chapter are represented by the dove perched on the eagle's head.

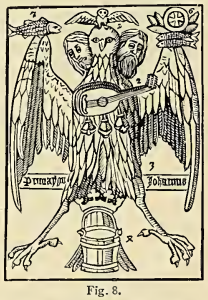


Fig. 8.

The two faces, one of an old the other a young man, are intended to represent Moses and Christ, (St. John's Gospel, first chapter and seventeenth verse.) The lute on the breast of the eagle with the three bells hanging to it, represent the contents of the second chapter, and are supposed by Schelhorn to refer to the marriage in Cana.

The figure 3 the same author thinks is intended to refer to the words of Nicodemus. At the base between the feet of the eagle, and surmounted by a crown and a sort of coronet is a water bucket, which represents the principal events of the fourth chapter, namely, Christ talking with the woman of Samaria, and Christ healing the son of a nobleman at Capernaum. The fish resting on the apex of the eagle's right wing represents the fifth chapter, and is intended to impress on the mind the pool of Bethesda.

Christ feeding the multitude, as described in the sixth chapter, is illustrated by the two fishes and five small loaves resting on the top of the left wing of the eagle. The cross within the circle above the fishes is emblematic of the consecrated wafer in the Lord's Supper, as celebrated by the church of Rome.

Our illustration will give a very clear idea of the manner in which the memory is assisted in recollecting the first six chapters of the Gospel of St. John in this old, rare and curious volume. Block books containing both figures and text were executed long after the introduction of typography or printing by means of movable types, but the cuts in these later works are decidedly inferior to those executed at an earlier period.

The book entitled "Die Kunst Cyromantia," consists chiefly of texts printed from engraved wood blocks. It is printed on both sides of the leaves by means of a press, and on the title appears the date 1448. This is generally considered the date of the writing of the book (which is a work on Palmistry, by a Doctor Hartlieb, written in German), and not the date of the engraving or printing. On the last page is the name in German text; translated, is "George Schapff, of Augsburg." If he was the engraver he must have been a very inferior one, as the cuts themselves plainly prove, for worse cuts have been seldom chiseled out by any printer's apprentice.

Of the block book entitled "Ars Moriendi," Heineken refers to seven different editions, one of which is printed

on both sides of the leaves by means of a press. He also mentions another edition, printed on one side of the paper only, with the date of 1473, and Jackson opines that it was executed by the same person who engraved the cuts for a German edition of the "Poor Preacher's Bible," in 1475.

"The Antichrist," a German book printed from wood blocks, Heineken refers to two editions. The one he calls the first contains thirty-nine cuts, printed by means of friction on one side of the paper only. The other contains but thirty-eight cuts, and has the "brief-maler's" or wood engraver's name in German and the date 1472.

Heineken also calls attention to a small volume of Bible subjects, containing thirty-two wood cuts. This book was in the collection of a physician by the name of Treu, living at Nuremberg. Underneath each cut is fifteen verses in German, engraved on the same block, and the leaves are printed by means of friction on one side only, and in a pale ink.

The early wood engravers not only executed books of cuts of figures, but engraved others wholly of text, several specimens of which are still preserved in the public libraries in Germany, France and Holland. Aretin says that in the Royal Library at Munich there are about forty of these books, and a hundred single leaves printed from engraved wood blocks.

There is no doubt that block books were engraved and printed several years after the invention of typography, and there is little doubt that the editions of the grammatical primer called the "Donatus" (from the name of its supposed compiler), were printed from engraved blocks before the earliest attempts of Gutenberg to print with movable types. It is also asserted that Gutenberg himself either engraved or caused to be engraved on wood a "Donatus" before his grand invention was perfected.

In the Royal Library of Paris are yet preserved the two old blocks of a "Donatus," that are noticed by Heineken in his "Idée Générale." They are both of a quarto form; one contains twenty lines while the other has only sixteen. There is also a difference in the size of the letters, which warrants the belief that they belong to different editions. These blocks were purchased in Germany by Monsieur Faucault, and after passing through the hands of three other book collectors, they came into possession of the Duke de la Vallière, at whose sale they brought two hundred and thirty livres. In the catalogue of the La Vallière library, impressions are given from the original blocks. The letters on both these blocks, though differing in size, are of the same form and proportion, and both Heineken and Fischer observe a great resemblance to the characters of Faust and Scheffer's Psalter, printed from movable type in 1457, although the letters are larger. Meerman also had an old "Donatus" block, which was obtained from the collection of M. Hubert, of Basle, which appeared to belong to the same edition as that containing the sixteen lines above referred to.

The art of wood engraving, which was previously confined to figures, with a name or occasionally a short verse underneath, had now advanced to the execution of whole pages of engraved text, but was with the invention of printing with movable types to undergo a very marked change, for movable letters or types were arranged in the desired order and wedged together in an iron frame, and the impression or print, instead of being made by the slow and tedious process of friction, was now obtained by the more speedy and powerful action of the printing-press.

The art of wood engraving thereby suffered a temporary decline for a few years by the general introduction of typography, but only to revive again with renewed vigor under the facilitating and protecting influence of the press, as by its use impressions of engravings were multiplied an hundred-fold; and instead of being confined to a few towns was now disseminated throughout every part of Europe, and finally to the most remote portions of the world.

The invention and introduction of typography, used in connection with wood engraving at this period, forms a very important epoch in history; but as this matter, while being perfectly appropriate in these *notes*, would necessitate a lengthy deviation from the subject proper of wood engraving, and as histories of the invention and claims of, or for the inventors of printing by means of movable types, by the aid of the powerful influence of the printing-press have already appeared in THE INLAND PRINTER, as well as in other periodicals and books of more or less note, we will confine our remarks more particularly to the subject of wood engraving, allowing the histories of printing to supply the apparent vacancy here made, and proceed to our subject by allowing that Gutenberg is the inventor of printing by means of movable types, and that his first attempts were made at Strasburg about 1436; and with the aid of Faust's money and Scheffer's ingenuity, the art was brought to that degree of perfection it had attained at this early period at Mentz, about 1452.

The progress of wood engraving in connection with the press now made rapid inroads, to the benefit and enlightenment of the civilized world. In the first book, which appeared with date and printer's name, "The Psalter," printed by Faust and Scheffer, at Mentz, in 1457, the large ornamental initial letters engraved on wood were printed in two colors, red and blue, and were far superior to anything of the kind which the united efforts of the engraver and pressman had hitherto produced. They have been repeatedly imitated by engravers of more modern times, but seldom excelled. They were the first letters printed in two colors. Only seven copies of "The Psalter" of 1457 are known to exist, and they are printed on vellum, while no two copies are exactly alike in every particular. They are undoubtedly of the same edition, for in the infancy of the art such works would be a long time in printing, and especially in the case of "The Psalter." It being the first attempt to print initial letters in two colors, it was necessary to print each page three times: once for the red, once for the blue, and once for the text in black; and it is altogether probable that slight alterations were made during the slow and tedious process of printing. The larger of the ornamental letters in "The Psalter" of 1457 is the letter *B*, which commences the first psalm; *A*, *C*, *D*, *E* and *P*, are next in size, the others being somewhat smaller but similarly ornamented, and all

printed in two colors — some of the letters being repeated throughout the book, with the colors reversed, giving quite a different look and effect to the letters. Thus, where some are printed with the ornament in blue and letter in red, others are reversed and the ornament printed in red and letter in blue, thus making one set of engraved blocks for a letter doing double service. A second edition of "The Psalter" appeared in 1459; a third in 1490; a fourth in 1502, all of which were folio in size like the first. Heineken says the letters in the edition of 1490 are printed in red and green instead of red and blue, as in the previous editions.

In the 1459 edition the same letter is repeated on the same page with reversed colors. Although their execution shows no extraordinary skill, even at this early period the artist who produced them must have possessed considerable practice and judgment, as they were engraved with neatness, delicacy and accuracy, and he was evidently well trained in his profession. His name, however, is unknown.

(*To be continued.*)

A BUNCH OF HOME ANECDOTES.

THE Niagara and Agamemnon — the one the representative of the American, the other of the British navy — had successfully completed their mission. The Atlantic cable had been spliced in mid-ocean, and the ends safely landed at Valentia Bay and Heart's Content. The congratulatory message of Queen Victoria to President Buchanan had been flashed across the deep, and its arrival announced, and everybody was on tip-toe of expectation. As the news spread, crowds wended their way to the corridors of the old Tremont House, at that time the headquarters for local and political gossip. The throng was a large one, but the best humor prevailed, because the event was an important one in the history of the two countries, and both had done their share to make it a success; but all were impatient to hear the "first cable dispatch." Shortly before eight o'clock, Mr. John B. D — e mounted the clerk's desk, and, after quiet had been restored, spoke as follows: "Gentlemen, I hold in my hand a message from Her Britannic Majesty, Queen Victoria to James Buchanan, President of the United States, just received from Washington, and, if you will give me your attention, I will read it." Amid shouts of "read, read," holding the telegram at arm's length, he commenced: "Glory to God in the highest; peace on earth, and — and — and — Well, I will try again! Glory to God in the highest; peace on earth and — and — and — *What in h — l is the next word*, anyhow! Here, Charlie," addressing Mr. Wilson, of the *Journal*, who was present on the occasion, "You are a better Bible scholar than I am. Come up here, and finish this dispatch; I'll retire in your favor;" and, suiting the action to the word, disappeared among the crowd, much to his own relief, no doubt.

When Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, was a candidate for president of the United States, and the Hon. John Wentworth was the publisher of the *Chicago Democrat*, and a straight-laced *loco-foco*, the democracy of Cook county was reinforced by the advent of Judge W — n, from Michigan, a gentleman of pleasing address, a good stump speaker, a clever story teller, and a hale fellow well met. He was at once impressed into service, and did yeoman's work for "our favorite standard bearer." But at that time the city was not so well supplied with public halls as it is today; in fact, had not then commenced to put on metropolitan airs, and it was the custom to hold impromptu meetings on the street corners and in front of the newspaper offices — a dry goods box or flour barrel doing service as a platform. One evening a bonfire was hastily constructed in front of the *Democrat* office, a barrel secured, and, a few minutes thereafter, the portly form of Judge W — n appeared on top. After referring to the charge of the whig press that Gen. Pierce had fallen from his horse, in Mexico, while engaging the enemy, said he, "Well, what of it? *I* have fallen from a horse myself, and, no doubt, many of those present have done the same. But the charge is further made that he fainted, and that the fall was the result of cowardice — a libel on our candidate which I indignantly repel. Fellow-citizens, this attack is on a par with others which have been made on the rank and file of our party. The democracy may be likened to a cocoanut, its exterior is a little rough, but beneath that rough exterior will be found good, solid and substantial meat. The principles of the democratic party, even if many of its members wear ragged coats, are as firm as the eternal hills, as solid, in fact, as the foundation upon which I stand," and bringing down his foot, to emphasize his remarks, the barrel head yielded to the pressure, placing him in rather an embarrassing predicament, much to his disgust and the amusement of his audience. It is needless to add that the meeting was hastily adjourned, though it was afterward remarked that the comparison between the eternal hills and a barrel-heading was a rather unfortunate one.

Before the ten wards in Chicago were divided into eighteen, there were few politicians who wielded a larger influence in his district than Alderman F — n. As a caucus nomination in his district, by his party, was equivalent to an election, he always contrived to control the primaries, and thereby secure a continued lease of power. In these good old times, raffles were the order of the day, and as his hostlery was regarded as "Bridgeport" headquarters, there was scarcely a Saturday night during the year that a raffle for a cow, a watch or a gun was not in progress there. But no matter how many were held, or for what purpose the proceeds were to be devoted, there was one position which Alderman F — n invariably demanded, and that was "chairman of the board of managers," and the dignity with which he presided over the proceedings, and enforced decorum, was worth going to Bridgeport to see. One morning he left his order at the printing-office, in a very bad humor, and desired to know why the name of Michael McInnerny was never spelled correctly. Upon being informed that in future it would be spelled exactly as *he* desired, to commence with, he was asked if he wanted Michael spelled with an a-e or an e. "Spell it M-i-c-h-e-l." (Mistake, No. 1.) "Do you want Mac or Mc?" was the next question. "M-a-c, of course." (Mistake, No. 2.) "In or En?" "You can put an E in, this time," was the response. (Mistake,

No. 3.) "Now, do you want *one* n or *two* n's?" This inquiry was more than he had bargained for, and rising from his chair, replied: "What the devil odds does it make? *Shure I'm not particular to a letter or two!* Print it to suit yourself; only try and have the cards ready when I call for them."

When the Hon. John Wentworth was mayor of Chicago, the relations existing between him and a number of the city fathers were not of the most harmonious character. Interviews were often refused, and when granted proved equally unsatisfactory to the interviewer and the interviewed. Fault finding, however, did no good, so they had to make the best of a bad bargain, and eventually came to the conclusion that what could not be cured had to be endured. Among those who did not entertain a very exalted opinion of his highness was Alderman Dennis C——n, of the Tenth Ward, and long and loud were his complaints of the brusque manner in which his official requests were generally received, of which the following is a sample: "Having business to transact for my constituents, I called at Jackson Hall to see the mayor, but was refused admittance to his *sanctum sanctorum*, which was guarded, and was told he was engaged and could see no one. But I was not to be put off, so I waited, and waited, and waited, when, who in the world should come out but 'Kentucky Joe.' So while I, a servant of the people, was denied an interview, this notorious cha-*ract*-er was a privileged party. And, sir, she came out like a frigate in full sail, bedecked with her furbelows and ostrich tips and diamonds and laces; in truth, *Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.* And from the way she was bowed out you would have thought that she was the alderman instead of myself."

When a president's message was evidently thought a little more of than it is today, and when the daily press vied with each other, as to which should have the first "*extra*" containing it on the street, all the available force of the establishment was impressed for the occasion, and, as an oyster supper generally rewarded the effort, there was no lack of volunteers. During the Kansas-Nebraska imbroglio, partisan rancor was at fever heat, and everybody was anxious to learn what position the president would take. Among those who assisted on the occasion referred to was a volunteer from an outside office, who had not a very exalted opinion of *compositors*, as a rule, but who found, to his chagrin, when his proof was read, that there were *two outs* in a stick and a half of matter. As might be expected the comments of the foreman were more forcible than polite, which the object of his wrath was not slow to resent. "Look here," said he "I simply came to oblige the office, and not to be insulted. How the devil can you expect a man to set a clean proof out of a *dirty case?*" "I guess the dirt lies in your own head, instead of in the case, and the best thing you can do under the circumstances, is to take a little walk," was the stinging rejoinder.

Some old-timers will recollect a member of the Chicago Typographical Union, who, a splendid printer and an equally splendid specimen of physical humanity, had a weakness for the stage, from which his most intimate friends endeavored in vain to wean him. Organizing a company, he selected a northwestern town as his field of labors, and a tragedy, in which he was to personate an Indian chief, in which to make his *debut*. After securing the services of some stevedores who were to represent his braves, and who were carefully instructed that a grunt of acquiescence to his appeal was all that was required, the eventful night which was to make or mar his theatrical career arrived. The house was crowded, the receipts exceeded the most sanguine expectation, and all had proceeded smoothly until the hero of the hour made his appearance. Proudly stalking in, with uplifted tomahawk and gorgeous with feathers and war paint, amid the plaudits of "the boys," who were determined to give him a good "send off," he thus addressed his dusky warriors, who, as the sequel will show, allowed their enthusiasm to get the better of their discretion: "Am I not Ossowotomie, the great chief of the Pawnees?" "*Yees are—yees are.*" "Do I not carry the scalp of the white man in my belt?" "*Yees do—yees do,*" was thundered in chorus. Giving one long, lingering look of despair, first at his audience, and then at his discomfiters, with a bound he disappeared from sight, and bid good-by forever to the stage. But the *faux pas* was not without its advantages, because it was the means of restoring to the typographical fraternity the services of one of its brightest ornaments.

Written for The Inland Printer.

PROVERBS AND THEIR APPLICATION.

III.

AMONG all the proverbs with which we are familiar, none, perhaps, contains a greater encouragement to progress than this:

"NOTHING VENTURE, NOTHING HAVE."

It is short, but has a world of significance, and is a potent spur to all who wish to take their part in the upward and onward march of the great army of workers of the present generation. The human soul is ever reaching out after new possessions, and the scriptural injunction to "be content with such things as we have" does not seem to exert much influence in controlling the actions of those who live in this age of progress. And it is a good thing for the community at large that the above-quoted injunction has lost its power, for had we or our forefathers been content with the conditions of life as we found them we should still be without those mighty agencies that are now looked upon as actual necessities of existence. Education, steam appliances, railroads, telegraphs, and the printing-press, without mentioning the hundreds of other aids to comfort which render life a pleasure.

History furnishes us with countless instances in which men have ventured their lives and fortunes to obtain greater things than they possessed, and succeeded in their efforts. Columbus and Amerigo Vespucci set out to cross the unknown and trackless ocean to discover a new world, and were rewarded by finding it. David Livingstone and Stanley plunged into the unexplored heart of Africa and brought to light places and peoples whose existence was previously

unknown, daily risking their lives to gain the knowledge they thirsted after, which has benefited the world as well as themselves. Franklin, Faraday, Watt, Stephenson, Morse, and others whose names are "familiar as household words," have given to the world the result of their ventures, and *we* are reaping some of the benefits which they succeeded in grasping. Gutenberg spent years of his life and the whole of his fortune to give to the world the art of printing, and though he did not reap the fruits of his labors as he ought to have done, could he revisit the world and see the millions to whom his discovery gives employment in the present day he would feel that his reward was great and that his life was not spent in vain.

Though there are few, if any, new worlds to seek out in our day, and though so many discoveries and improvements have been made in science and art that it appears almost impossible to find out any new thing, yet there are other ways by which men may raise themselves from their present position and benefit themselves and others. Many are occupying lowly positions today who have the knowledge and ability necessary to fill higher places, and yet fear to make the effort to obtain them lest they should lose that which they already possess. And some of these are forever complaining that fortune never comes their way. Others, not so gifted as they, pass them on the road of life and secure the prize which might have been theirs. And why? Simply because they stand around "waiting for something to turn up" instead of rolling up their sleeves and going to work to turn up something. It is because they expect to have what they want without risking anything for it, while the others make the venture and success crowns their efforts.

Just glance around and see how many, especially in the printing profession, were a few years ago working quietly at the case or around the press, who now are the proprietors of great establishments, giving employment to hundreds such as they once were. How did they get to the position they now occupy? They had ambition to raise themselves above their then condition, and venturing their capital (in some instances very small), backed by a determination to either succeed or fail in the attempt, advancing step by step, overcoming all obstacles, have reached the mark they set before them, and set an example that others might worthily follow. But such a venture as this should not be embarked upon heedlessly.

Another proverb, "LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP," should not be forgotten. Circumstances have to be considered, and they are not always favorable to a successful outcome of the venture. But the world is wide, and, though the opportunity may not arise in the particular locality where you reside to sow the seeds of a future fortune, other places may be waiting for you to put forth your powers, and willing to grant you every condition necessary to insure success. Villages of today may become great cities a few years hence, made so by the collective efforts of a few individuals possessing energy and wisdom, even as some of the great cities of today, with their mighty commerce and teeming population were unknown a few years back. Enterprise must have room to spread itself, and if its native place is too circumscribed for its vitality, it will seek other locations for the growth and exercise of its powers.

The world must progress; there is no standing still; and you, who would keep pace with it, must exert yourselves to the utmost, not letting fear get the mastery of you, or you will surely get left in the race. "What man has done, man can do," and more also; so rouse yourselves, and put forth all your energies, if you would raise yourselves above the level of an ordinary workman and gain an honored position in life. Every one should endeavor to do something toward leaving the world better than he finds it, and this result is only to be accomplished by an unceasing determination to do your very best for your own good and that of your fellows. A. P.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to N. W. Ayer & Son's "Newspaper Annual" there were, in the United States and Canada in 1884, 13,343 papers of different issues, as against 12,605 in 1883. The United States had 12,713, against 11,966 last year, an increase of 747. Canada had 630, compared with 639 last year, a decrease of 9. The United States had 1,197 dailies, against 1,119 last year. Canada had 77 dailies against 79 last year, and 440 weeklies against 443 last year. New York state had 140 dailies, one more than in 1883. The other middle states had 177 dailies, or 13 more than last year. The southern states had 147 dailies, an increase of 3 since 1883. The western states had 555 dailies, an increase of 44, and the territories had 70, an increase of 4 during the year. Papers were published in 66 of the 67 counties of the New England states, in every one of the 60 counties of New York state, and in every one of the 144 counties of the other middle states. In the southern states papers were published in 890 of the 1,171 counties, showing a gain over last year of 23 counties in which papers were published. In the western states papers were published in 981 of the 1,029 counties, showing an extension into 7 counties during the past year. The territories represent 246 counties, in 146 of which papers were published. Of the 2,687 counties in the United States and territories there are 2,357 in which papers were published, and 330 in which no papers were issued, while one year ago there were 416 counties in which no papers were published.

A DOMESTIC ROW.

One morning the Washington Hand Press in a Printing-Office suddenly flew its Frisket and called out in a loud voice:

"Hear ye! hear ye! But for me the *Banner* could not be issued each Week."

"Just hear that!" sneered a Case of Bourgeois over by the Window. "Where would the Paper be but for its Type?"

"And they never Printed a Paper yet without Ink," added the Roller, in a Glue-and-Molasses voice.

"Well, I don't want to Appear Egotistical," observed a Bundle of White Paper lying on the floor; "but, if you knew how hard it was for the Editor to raise the cash to buy Me, you'd imagine I was of some little Account around here."

"Gentlemen," added the Imposing Stone, in a marble voice, "I don't claim to own all the corner-lots in Town; but, if the Chases, Shooting-Stick, Mallet, Quoins, and myself were to go off on a Picnic, I'd like to see the *Banner* go to press—I would."

The Gordon Jobber, Box Stove, and several Galleys were getting ready to chip in, when the Editor entered and asked the cause of the row. The matter was explained by the Card-Cutter in a Calm and Unbiased manner, and the Editor replied:

"Each and every one of you is valued in his Respective Place, and all combined go to help issue the Leading Newspaper of this county—circulation (when a circus agent comes along) 6,000 copies. Wood received on Subscription as Heretofore."

Moral: And the Shears lay right there in Plain sight and were not even mentioned."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."

FOR THE PRESSMAN

Van Bibber's Roller Composition,

Price 30 Cents per Pound.

IS THE BEST COMPOSITION MADE; IS THE MOST RELIABLE, AND DOES THE BEST WORK.

Van Bibber's "Rough and Ready"

Price 35 Cents per Pound.

Is the Cheapest Roller Material sold. By using it your winter Rollers will cost you about nineteen cents per pound, and the Rollers will be good ones. It is easy, quick and sure, and can be kept on hand for years.

Our goods are kept in stock by the following leading houses. Send your orders to them and SPECIFY VAN BIBBER'S:

FOR SALE IN THE EAST BY

FARMER, LITTLE & CO.....New York City.	J. & F. B. GARRETT.....Syracuse, N. Y.
VANDERBURG, WELLS & CO.....New York City.	H. L. PELOUZE & SON Washington, D. C.
COLLINS & McLEESTER.....Philadelphia, Pa.	H. L. PELOUZE & SON Richmond, Va.
BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY.....Boston, Mass.	CHAS. J. CARY & CO.....Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE IN THE WEST BY

MARDER, LUSE & CO.....Chicago, Ill.	JNO. T. RETON & SON Kansas City, Mo.
BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.....Chicago, Ill.	C. P. KINGSBURY..... St. Joseph, Mo.
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY.....St. Louis, Mo.	JONES BROS.....Dallas, Tex.
MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.	J. J. PASTORIZA Houston, Tex.
ROB'T ROWELL.....Louisville, Ky.	CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY.....Cincinnati, O.
H. H. THORP MANUF'G CO.....Cleveland, O.	LOUIS SNIDER'S SONS.....Cincinnati, O.
E. C. PALMER & CO.....New Orleans, La.	CHATFIELD & WOODS Cincinnati, O.
DUNLAP & COHEN.....Atlanta, Ga.	CHARLES STEWART PAPER CO.....Cincinnati, O.
C. F. BREWSTER..... ..Des Moines, Ia.	ALLAN C. KERR & CO.....Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders are also promptly filled by the following Advertising Agencies:

DAUCHY & CO.....New York.	LORD & THOMAS Chicago, Ill.
N. W. AYER & SON Philadelphia, Pa.	EDWIN ALDEN & BRO.....Cincinnati, O.

VAN BIBBER & CO.

50 LONGWORTH STREET,

Rollers Cast Promptly. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The Radiating Sheet Supporters.

The latest and best device in the world for feeding and registering paper, envelopes (flat or folded), cards, etc., on platen printing-presses.

They are made in nine sizes and are adapted to any make or size of press.

Anyone can affix them to the platen by hand where they will remain ready to use. They hold rigidly, and do not damage the platen paper. They are adjustable to the finest degree and to all positions. They answer for every description of work and feed perfectly smooth and easy.



Unsought Testimony.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5, 1884.

MR. E. L. MEGILL:

DEAR SIR,—On the 13th ult. I bought a set of your "Radiating Sheet Supporters." To say that I am pleased with them is but faintly to express it. They are perfection. On all kinds of close register work, like printing in several colors, they do not shift *any*, and allow of new platen sheets being put on the press without disturbing the register. All progressive printers cannot do without them when once used.

Yours, etc.,
N. F. CARRYL,
64 College Place, New York City.

Sizes ..	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½ inches long.
Prices..	$2.50	2.55	2.60	2.65	2.70	2.75	2.80	2.85	2.90 complete set.
For the	6x9	7x11	8x12	9x13	10x15	11x17	12x18	13x19	14x22 press.

When ordering, state name of Press, and size inside the chase.

E. L. MEGILL.

PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER,

60 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

HEADQUARTERS FOR MEGILL'S PATENT,

Brass Gauge Pins, 40c. per doz.
Adjustable Steel Gauge Pins, 60c. per doz.
Spring Tongue Gauge Pins, $1.20 per doz., 40c. per set.
Improved Extension Feed Guides, $1.00 per set.
Wire Gauge Pins, 25c. per doz.
Lightning Sheet Adjusters, $1.50 to $1.90 per set.
Radiating Sheet Supporters, $2.50 to $2.90 per set.
Parallel Feed Guides. Prices according to style of press.

HOLYOKE. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

W. H. PARSONS & CO.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS

News and Book Papers

A SPECIALTY.

Card Board, Envelopes, Flat Writing, Etc.

CHICAGO OFFICE: 148 LA SALLE STREET.

C. M. DAVIS, AGENT.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

GRAY'S FERRY

PRINTING INK

WORKS.

C. E. ROBINSON & BRO.

710 SANSOM ST. PHILADELPHIA.

27 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK.
66 SHARP ST., BALTIMORE.
198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

Printing-Presses and Material

F. M. POWELL & CO.,

BRASS RULE A SPECIALTY FOR THE TRADE.

Our Prices shall be as low as any for a First-Class Article.

200 SOUTH CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

1	Cottrell & Babcock, Cylinder, 30x54,	2,100	
1	Campbell, Cylinder, 32x48,	1,500	
1	Ruggles Rotary Press, 4½x7 Inside chase,	55	
1	16 x 21 Day Jobber or Nonpareil,	150	
1	6 x 9 Columbian Rotary, No. 2,	75	
1	Prouty 6 x 10 Rotary,	100	
1	8 x 12 Peerless (run one month),	200	
1	13 x 19 Globe, with throw-off,	225	
1	New Style Gordon, 8 x 12,	175	
1	Golding Press, 10 x 15 inside chase,	200	
1	8 x 12 Empire, self-inker,	45	
1	Model Press, hand-inker, 4 x 6,	7	
1	Evans Rotary, 4 x 7 inside chase, self-inker,	40	
1	10 x 15 Peerless Press [with steam],	250	
1	Nonpareil 9 x 12 inside chase, receding bed	200	
1	7 x 11 Gordon Press,	135	
1	7 x 11 Gordon Press, old style,	145	
1	8 x 12 Gordon Press, new style,	200	
1	10 x 15 Gordon Press, old style,	200	
1	6-column Hand Press,	150	
1	7-column Hand Press [Smith Pattern],	150	
1	6-column Army press,	55	
1	7-column Army Press,	65	
1	5-column Hand Press,	140	
1	7-column Washington Hand Press,	175	
1	8-column Washington Hand-Press,	210	
1	9-column Washington Hand-Press,	215	
1	Quarto Hand-Press, 6-column,	235	
1	Gem Paper-Cutter, 36-inch lever,	175	
1	Plow-Knife Paper-Cutter, iron frame,	27	
1	Plow-Knife Paper-Cutter, iron frame, 28-inch,	35	
1	Minerva Paper-Cutter, 30-inch,	125	
1	Improved Thorp Card Cutter, cost $47,	35	
1	Ruggles Card Cutter, 34 inch,	15	
1	McFatrich Mailing Machine, with 10 galleys,	35	
1	Horizontal Jittering Machine,	12	
1	Hand Stitching Machine,	25	
1	Stereotype Outfit, cost new $150, used one month, will sell for $125 cash.		
1	Large Job and Book office, cost new $18,000, will be sold at a bargain, in one lot or divided, to suit purchaser.		
1	Job office, including 3 Job Presses and a Power Cutter at a bargain.		
1	14½ x 20½ Star Press,	225	
1	8 x 12 National Jobber,	100	
1	6 x 10 Prouty, with Steam,	110	
1	8 x 12 Gordon, New Style, with Steam,	200	

☞ All of the above second-hand machinery will be put in first-class working order before shipping.

BRASS RULE.

We are making a specialty in this line: Column, Head, Advertising, Editorial and Fancy Dashes, Labor-Saving, Circles, Ovals and all kinds of ornamental work. Makeup and Composing Rules. Send for latest Specimen Sheets. Special figures given on large orders.

We have a large lot of wrought-iron Newspaper and Job Chases, second-hand, in first-class condition.

We have in stock every size of Body Type—from Agate to Pica—for Newspaper and Job Work, but little worn, at prices to suit purchaser. Also an endless variety of good Job and Advertising Type, which we will sell cheaper than any dealer East or West.

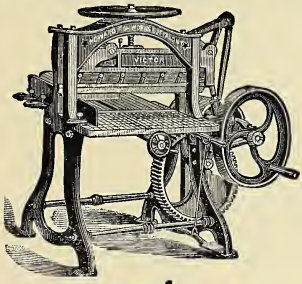
Parties wishing new material of any kind, we will supply at manufacturers' prices, and in such quantities as the purchaser may desire.

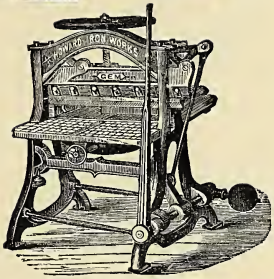
Estimates furnished for both new and second-hand outfits. Every second-hand article guaranteed as represented.

We buy, sell and trade for all kinds of presses, type and printing material, in large or small quantities. Also, taken on consignment.

☞ If you do not see what you want in this list, let us know what you require, and we will send figures.

HOWARD IRON WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.





MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTERS,

BOOK-BINDERS

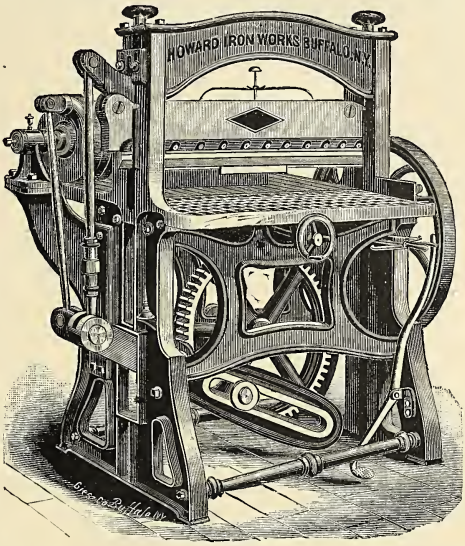
—AND—

PAPER-MAKERS

MACHINERY.

WRITE FOR PRICES

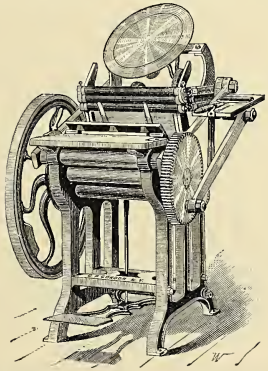
NO BETTER MACHINERY IN THE MARKET.



BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Gen'l Western Agents, 115 & 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO.

THE

New Style Gordon Press.



Five Sizes Made: 13x19, 11x17, 10x15, 9x13 & 8x12, (INSIDE THE CHASE).

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

GORDON PRESS WORKS

99 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

C. JURGENS & BRO.

86 & 88 Dearborn Street,

CHICAGO,

Electrotypers

AND

Stereotypers,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEADS, SLUGS,

AND

LABOR-SAVING FURNITURE.

COUNTRY ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Paper.

A P E R

F. P. Elliott & Co.

208 & 210 Randolph Street, Chicago.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Paper.

H. HARTT, Pres. *WM. T. HODGE, Secy.* *H. H. LATHAM, Treas.*

GARDEN CITY TYPE FOUNDRY,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS'

Machinery and Material,

Also

Chicago Stands and Drying Racks,
DeVos' Pat. Lead and Slug Rack,

Cabinets, Cases, Stands, Wood Furniture,
Reglet, Imposing Stones, Etc.

Dealers in SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Importers of

GERMAN INKS AND BRONZES.

FACTORY:
Cor. 19th & Blackwell Sts.

OFFICE & SALESROOMS:
180 & 182 Monroe St.

CHICAGO.

F. M. POWELL, Pres. JAS. M. CONNER, Sec. DAVID W. BRUCE, Treas.

Illinois Type Founding Co.

200 & 202 Clark St., Chicago.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR

Geo. Bruce's Son & Co. and James Conner's Sons,

NEW YORK.

Type of the above manufacturers delivered in Chicago free of transportation.

NEWSPAPER DRESSES AND JOB OFFICE OUTFITS

Furnished of our own manufacture.

PRINTING-PRESSES

Type, Cases, Stands, Galleys and Chases, of all makes.

Bargains in Second-Hand Machinery and Printing Material.

1	32 x 46 Potter Cylinder, steam or hand	$900
1	10 x 15 Gordon, old style	200
1	9 x 13 Peerless	195
1	8 x 12 Peerless	175
1	6½ x 10 Prouty, steam and throw-off	110
1	Ruggles Card Cutter	15
1	30-in. Minerva Cutter	175
3	Plow-Knife Paper Cutters, 28 in.	30
4	Plow-Knife Paper Cutters, 28 in. iron frame	35
1	Plow Paper Cutter, wooden frame	20
1	7 x 11 Gordon, old style	135
1	14 x 20 Star	225
1	13 x 19 Globe	225
1	8 x 12 National Jobber	100
1	7 Col. Hand Press	175
1	8 Col. Hand Press	200
1	6 Col. Hand Press	150
1	7 Col. Army Press	65
1	8 x 12 Columbian Lever	45
1	8 x 12 Gordon, with steam throw-off	200

A complete Bindery for sale at a bargain.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO TRADE?

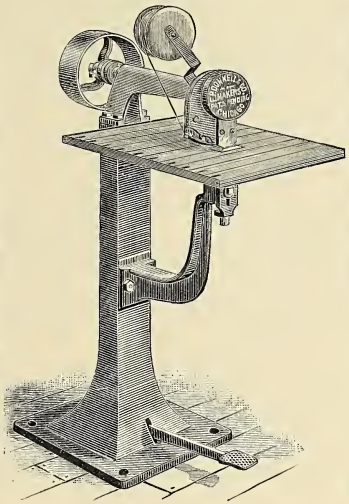
MESSRS. GEO. MATHER'S SONS, Sixty John Street, New York, manufacture fine Printing Ink of all colors, and many of the best printers give their goods preference over all others.

For sale by all first-class dealers in Printing Material everywhere.

Donnell's Power Wire Stitching Machine.

PATENTS PENDING.

The simplicity of this machine is WONDERFUL, and at the price will enable parties to have more than one for use. All iron and steel. Weight 200 pounds.



PRICE, STITCHER COMPLETE, - - - $175.00
BEST ROUND WIRE, Per Pound, - - - 25

IN offering this valuable and simple **Wire Stitching Machine** to the Trade we can safely say that it is the only simple **Wire Stitcher** that **does not require an expert machinist** to keep it in good working order. This machine **Forms, Drives and Clinches a Staple** from a CONTINUOUS ROUND WIRE wound on spools, and will stitch a pamphlet from two sheets to one-quarter of an inch thick, either through the back or the centre or saddle.

The machine has but **seven single parts**, including the iron stand. There are **no parts to get out of order,** NO CLOGGING UP with the staples. The machine can be stopped instantly by taking the foot off the treadle. The speed is **120 revolutions per minute,** each revolution making and driving the staple. There is hardly ANY LIMIT to its production, as it depends on the expertness of the operator in handling the paper. The table is raised and lowered so as to adjust for the different thicknesses of the books. There are **no other adjusting parts.** This stitcher works finely on **Calendar work.** A sheet 36 inches long can be stitched in the center. The machine has all simple cam movements and will outwear any other machine of the kind. We have also put the price of the round wire, which is of the very best quality in the market, at such a low price that it is less than thread.

THE E. P. DONNELL MFG. CO.,

158 & 160 South Clark St., CHICAGO, ILL.

OFFICE OF "PRINTERS' CABINET." "PEERLESS" ROLLER COMPOSITION

S. P. ROUNDS, Jr. & CO.,

PRINTERS'

Furnishing Warehouse,

ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING,

No. 191 South Clark Street, CHICAGO.

☞ *Roller Composition, either in Bulk or Rollers cast to suit press. Estimates cheerfully furnished.*

S. P. ROUNDS, JR. A. WAGENER.

THE ONLY

PRACTICAL STEREOTYPE OUTFIT

ADAPTED TO THE

WANTS OF THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

M. J. HUGHES, Inventor and Manufacturer,

10 Spruce Street, - NEW YORK.

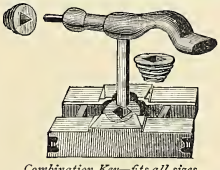
As time has proven, and hundreds testify, the HUGHES STEREOTYPE OUTFIT is the only practical patented method for the printing-office in general. With such, any printer can do an immense amount of work with but a small amount of type, by stereotyping various ways, viz: Type-high and exact widths—all metal casts—cast and block at the same operation on wooden coves—thin flat plates with beveled sides for bookwork and patent blocks, etc. One can easily and quickly stereotype standing advertisements, multiply job forms with finest of results, make fonts of Job Display Type, Rules, Borders, Corners, Tints, Leads, Slugs, Furniture, Fancy Designs, etc. It facilitates presswork, saves type, composition, makes color work easy, opens a new field and secures a great variety of work, with good profit, that could not be done otherwise. It occupies but little space, does away with dangerous, complicated machinery, and only costs, according to size, from $75 to $150.

Send for descriptive circulars and testimonials from hundreds of good and reliable printers from all principal places.

M. J. HUGHES,

10 Spruce Street, NEW YORK.

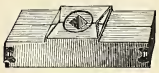
CONICAL SCREW QUOIN.



Combination Key—fits all sizes. Expanded Quoin.



Lever Press-Bed Key. Fits all sizes.



Closed Quoin.

The CONICAL SCREW QUOIN, in one substantial piece, is a combination of the three most effective principles known to mechanics, viz.: the SCREW, WEDGE and LEVER. It is perfectly simple, the most durable, the easiest handled with straight furniture or beveled sidesticks, and is indorsed by hundreds of practical printers and mechanical experts as the BEST AND ONLY CORRECT PRINCIPLE ever applied to a Quoin. It gives a wider bearing and expansion—a positive, direct pressure, with justification where needed; and is free from all sliding, wabbling motions known to the iron wedge. It is manufactured in four sizes, with Combination Key to fit all; also a Screw Press-Bed Key is furnished to lock and unlock forms next to the cylinder.

SIZES AND PRICES.

No. 1—Size	7/8	inch in width and	2 1/4	in length, per doz.	$3 00
No. 2—Size	3/4	" "	2 1/8	" "	2 75
No. 3—Size	5/8	" "	2 1/8	" "	2 50
No. 4—Size	1/2	" "	2	" "	2 25

Combination Key, 50 cents; Plated, 75 cents. Press-Bed Key, 50 cents.

FURNITURE.



Sidestick and Quoin Combination.

Upon the same principle of the Conical Screw Quoin, the above combination is manufactured in full lengths to suit the sizes and bottoms of popular sizes, such as circulars, book pages, also to suit the sides of chases of all small jobbers. Send for prices of what may be desired.

Send for Descriptive Circulars.

M. J. HUGHES, Manufacturer,

Stereotypers' Outfits and Conical Screw Quoins,

10 Spruce Street, NEW YORK.

GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler,

115 & 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE

USED BY THE

Chicago Tribune, Chicago Times, Chicago Daily News, Chicago Staats Zeitung, A. N. Kellogg Co. (all offices), Chicago Newspaper Union, Western Newspaper Union, St. Paul Globe, St. Paul Day (new paper), Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis Journal, Kansas City Journal, Des Moines Register, Des Moines Leader, Quincy Whig, Quincy Herald, Dubuque Herald (dress 8 years old), Dubuque Times, Keokuk Gate City, Burlington Argus, Muscatine Tribune, Muscatine Journal, Fort Wayne Gazette, Fort Wayne Sentinel, Oshkosh Northwestern, Springfield (Ills.) Journal, and scores of other leading papers throughout the country.

IF YOU CONSULT YOUR BEST INTERESTS YOU WILL

Buy only our Superior Copper-Mixed Type.

WE ARE GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS FOR THE

BABCOCK PRINTING-PRESS CO'S DRUM CYLINDER, TWO-REVOLUTION AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES,

THE HOWARD IRON WORKS' PAPER CUTTERS,

AND ALSO CARRY A FULL LINE OF

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRESSES.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED
AND
COMPLETE OUT-FITS SHIPPED ON SHORT NOTICE.

JAMES L. LEE, President. PAUL SHNIEDEWEND, Sec. & Treas.

Shniedewend & Lee Co.,

Printers' Warehouse,

303-305 Dearborn St. and 46-48 Third Ave.,

CHICAGO.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan,

JOHNSON TYPE FOUNDRY,

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ We have now on hand a large and most complete stock of TYPE, BORDERS, CUTS, RULES, ETC., including all the latest productions of this celebrated Foundry, and hope to be favored by all the old patrons of MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN, and many new ones. Promptness a special feature.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.

Telephone 508. P. O. Box 422.

CARTER, RICE & Co.

CORPORATION.

WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS,

252 Devonshire St., BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

WE CARRY A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

Book, News, Cover and Manilla Papers

FINE, SUPERFINE AND ENGINE-SIZED

FLATS, CARDS, CARD-BOARD, TAGS, TWINE, ETC.

In fact, every kind of Paper a Stationer or Printer has occasion to use.

SEND FOR SAMPLES

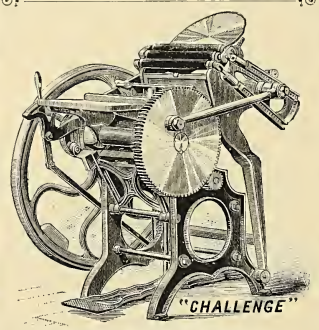
OF LATEST THING IN COVER PAPER,

Our "Imperial" and "Royal Antique."

CHALLENGE

Old Style Gordon Improved.

FIRST-CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS.



ACKNOWLEDGES NO SUPERIOR.

PRICES ON CARS IN CHICAGO:

Eighth Medium,	7x11 inside Chase,		$175 00
Eighth Medium,	8x12 " "		200 00
Quarto Medium,	10x15 " "		270 00
Half Medium,	13x19 " "		375 00
Half Medium,	14x20 " "		425 00

Boxing, $5, $6 and $8. Steam Fixtures. $15. Fountain, $25.

Send for circulars giving full particulars, and do not fail to give the "CHALLENGE" careful examination before making a purchase.

—MANUFACTURED BY—

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.,

303-305 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

2 TAYLOR BUILDING, MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - - JOS. PEAKE, SEC.-TREAS.

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR, ROOM 1, 191 S. CLARK ST.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One dollar and a half per annum in advance; for six months, Seventy-five Cents; single copies, Fifteen Cents.

To countries within the postal union, fifty cents per annum additional.

THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the tenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Secretary by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	ONE MONTH.	THREE MONTHS.	SIX MONTHS.	TWELVE MONTHS.
One inch	$ 4 00	$11 00	$ 21 00	$ 38 50
One-eighth page	8 00	22 75	38 50	75 00
One-quarter page	12 00	34 00	65 00	115 00
One-half page	20 00	56 00	105 00	190 00
One page	35 00	90 00	170 00	325 00

The following gentlemen have authority to receive and receipt for subscriptions to THE INLAND PRINTER:

BOSTON, MASS.: Silas L. Morse, 117 Franklin street.
BUFFALO, N. Y.: E. D. Eastabrook, 81 W. Genesee street.
CHICAGO: Edward Langston, with J. M. W. Jones Printing Co.
DETROIT, MICH.: T. J. Dixon, 188 Orchard street.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.: M. A. True, 51 and 53 Lyon street.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: Fred. A. Lorenz, Carlon & Hollenbeck's Pressroom.
JOLIET, ILL.: H. D. Hodgdon, *Daily News*.
MEMPHIS, TENN.: H. P. Hanson, Sec'y Typographical Union No. 11.
MILWAUKEE: W. P. Harmon, at Burdick & Armitage, Broadway.
MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL, MINN.: T. S. Clinch, *Tribune* Jobroom.
MONTREAL: J. E. Tardiff, 11 St. Louis Hippolyte street.
NEW YORK: Franklin A. Baxter, *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, 17 Spruce street.
PHILADELPHIA: C. W. Miller, Rec.-Sec. Pressmen's Union, P. O. Box 269.
PORTLAND, OR.: J. S. Helmer, 68 Montgomery street.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.: J. L. Robinette, with Lewis & Johnston, 410 J street.
ST. LOUIS, MO.: W. R. Knox, 2701 Thomas street.
TORONTO, ONT.: James McDonald, with Rowsell & Hutchison.
WASHINGTON, D. C.: Henry Evans, Government Printing-Office.
WINNIPEG, MAN.: A. Fletcher, Sec'y Typographical Union No. 191.
TOLEDO, OHIO: Frank H. Kinninger, 149 Superior street, Toledo, Ohio.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail of the following well known newsdealers in Chicago:
WELLS B. SIZER, 152 Dearborn street.
GERALD PIERCE & CO., 122 Dearborn street.

Applications for agencies will be received from responsible working printers in every town and city in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO, APRIL, 1885.

ENCOURAGING.

As an evidence of the favor with which the Inland Printer is received, we may mention the fact, that during the month of March 368 new yearly subscribers were added to our list. This is a pointer to advertisers which speaks for itself. We trust printers intending to purchase supplies will examine our columns before giving their orders.

IMPOSITION.

IN the present issue, we commence the publication of a series of imposition tables, to be continued from month to month. As a medium of illustration, they will be found invaluable to the apprentice ambitious to excel, and a reliable reference to the journeyman or "make-up."

TWO EXTREMES.

THE furnishing of a printing-office, the judicious selection of material adapted to legitimate requirements of the trade, combining the useful with the beautiful, the beneficial with the indispensable, requires the possession of sound judgment, good taste, and practical experience; and it is to the lack of this judgment, or rather its exercise, that a number of our business failures may be attributed. There is so much to tempt in the specimen book of today, such a bewildering maze of new designs, etc., that ambition is apt to get the better of discretion and the superfluous secured at the expense of the necessary. Nor yet should it be a matter of surprise that mistakes of this kind occur. The beginner realizes that successful competition can only be obtained by keeping pace with the demands of the times, and that the reputation to be made depends on the efforts put forth. It is to this desire to excel, and the means to gratify it placed within his reach that we are indebted for the wonderful improvements recently made in the art preservative both in the old and new worlds. But here lies the danger of *overdoing*—on the one hand, counterbalanced by the croak of the old fogy on the other, that it is best to leave well enough alone—extremes which should be equally avoided.

In Great Britain, for example, a very gratifying progress has been made in the past five years in the character of the work turned out, and yet in many quarters there is vast room for improvement. A short time since we received the programme and advertising sheet of the Coventry (English) races, set up and printed in a manner which was a standing disgrace to the firm producing it, and which would not have been turned out in an American frontier village. Surrounded by an ancient apology for a border, which had apparently seen its best days when printing was in its infancy; containing the same heavy uninviting Roman faces and old-fashioned battered texts, which have long since been discarded by progressive printers; rules which represented a valley and hill panorama; with body-type dirty, weary and worn, composition slovenly, and presswork to correspond, bearing altogether a remarkable resemblance to a severe attack of small-pox; every advertiser in its columns had just cause of action for damages against its publisher. Yet we have no doubt this same individual, who disgraces his profession, would have resented a kind suggestion as to the propriety of replenishing his establishment with type and material which had seen the inside of a foundry during the last decade, as impertinence, begotten of extravagance. The example cited may have been an exceptional one, though further investigations in the same quarter do not warrant this conclusion. This conservatism, run to seed, can only be left to the care of an overruling Providence and the operation of Nature's laws, accompanied by the hope that his successor may have imbibed a little of the progress characteristic of the latter part of the nineteenth century.

On the other hand, while it cannot be successfully denied that the average specimens of the typographic art turned out by American type-founders and American printers are far ahead of those of all competitors, too many of them show the absence of "intelligent application

of knowledge to use." In fact, some of the more pretentious, issued as artistic designs, are only a travesty on good taste, and a direct insult to every feature of a truly artistic character. Before us lies a professional card from an establishment which prides itself in turning out artistic work, its only special feature being the employment of the grotesque mongrel-shaped specimens to which we have referred, and which should never be allowed to enter a printing-office. Some of them look as though mutual disgust had taken possession of the several characters, and that each one was trying to squirm out of the company it was in, while others seem to be laboring under a violent attack of inflammatory rheumatism. They are not only offensive to the eye, but expensive to the pocket, and for all practical purposes worthless to the office. Their use reminds us of the antics of a Feejee chief arrayed in epaulets and shirt, parading before his taterdemalions, desirous of impressing them with his importance without realizing the proper use of the toggery he exhibits. Of course ideas of beauty vary. Some specimens of the *genus homo* believe that their appearance is improved by the insertion of a ring in their nasal appendage; others by splitting their ears, the use of ochre or palm oil; others again by tattooing or the disfigurement of their features, though it is safe to affirm that such ideas would not receive an indorsement at the hands of the American people if submitted to a popular vote. And yet not more grotesque or out of keeping with good taste are many of the "designs" now issued by our type-founders, if they can be dignified with that term. Novelty without merit has no claims for popular favor. Idle curiosity may prompt us to look at a five-legged calf or a two-headed colt, but we would be very apt to leave them with the impression that such freaks are *not* an improvement on the ordinary productions of nature, and this argument can be carried to its legitimate conclusions in regard to the "fearfully and wonderfully made" designs with which the trade is now being flooded, much to its detriment.

All this straining after effect in forbidden pastures is without warrant, because there are many standard series which by a judicious embellishment, can be made a thing of beauty and a joy forever—whose ornamentation furnish a limitless field to the true artist—which have heretofore been neglected, whose use and appropriateness would be universally recognized, and whose services would *not* be confined to a job produced once in six months. Between the extremes of an ultra conservatism on the one hand, and an ultra radicalism on the other, it may be difficult to draw the line accurately at the "happy medium" where useful practicability ends and extravagance begins, but when type-founders learn by experience that burned children dread the fire, that printers are no longer carried away by the latest craze, that utility and neatness have superior attractions to useless artistic (?) extravagance—they will be more apt to cut the coat to the cloth; business will become more profitable and failures of less frequent occurrence, and then the only question will be whether the man who designed them, the founder who cast them, or the printer who invested in them displayed the least common sense.

THE SPHERE OF TRADE JOURNALISM.

THERE are comparatively few, even among our most generous readers, who are aware of the drawbacks, difficulties and labors attendant upon the publication of a representative trade journal. The domain of politics, the news of the day, the latest crime or horror, the doings or misdoings of our legislators—state or national—or kindred topics with which the public are daily regaled, may appropriately appear in the partisan sheet, but are considered out of place in the columns of a class publication. The eternal fitness of things must be observed, and no matter how limited the field or sources of information it is expected, and justly so, that every article contained therein should have a direct or indirect bearing on the special trade whose interests it professes to represent. But to accomplish this much desired end it must not be forgotten that the path of duty is the path of safety, and that it is much more desirable to make it a channel of *collective* rather than of *individual* opinion. This is emphatically an age of progress. Improvement follows improvement in rapid succession, and in order to keep pace with the increasing demands of the times, the ever unfolding developments of science or mechanism, it is essential that a channel of communication should be afforded to those who lead the vanguard of the army of progress. Discussion, investigation, deductions or experiments, based on intelligent observation and practical experience, are of priceless value in comparison to the oft reiterated opinions of an individual, no matter how able or enthusiastic. In the multiplicity of counselors there is wisdom. The broad, comprehensive democratic theory—the greatest good to the greatest number—should be the controlling, underlying idea; and while there may, and probably will be a deal of chaff mixed with the kernels of wheat, the *sieve* may safely be placed in the hands of its readers, and the results left to their decision.

Now, there is no field of industry which affords a wider scope for intelligent investigation than the typographic art and its affiliated branches. In truth, the marvelous improvements made therein within a quarter of a century amount alike to a revelation and a revolution. "Old things are passed away; all things are become new." Rip Van Winkles are at a discount, and must seek pastures new, or surrender their claims to further recognition to those upon whom the lessons of the past have not been thrown away. In the conduct then of a journal of the character to which we have referred, it is well to remember that its value and usefulness depends, in a great measure, on the merits as well as the character of its *selected* articles, and the judgment exercised in their selection. A sensible editor will also welcome appropriate contributions because he realizes that the productions of a dozen minds qualified to express an opinion on a subject upon which a diversity of opinion exists are of more value than the expression of a single mind. In the discussion of a mooted question each writer may arrive at the same conclusion by different processes of reasoning or experiment, and by so doing, and placing them within the reach of "seekers after truth," open up new avenues for more extended investigation.

Of course it is not to be anticipated that every reader will be satisfied, no matter what system is adopted. Some will demand more original, others more selected matter; some a definite expression on all subjects broached, while others deprecate any statement in opposition to their one-idea theory. A difference of opinion may be expected; yet intelligent men are not so much interested in the fact that these differences exist as to learn the causes which lead to them; whether they may be traced to the premises assumed, the arguments presented, or the conclusions reached, and to accomplish this purpose the trade journal becomes a valuable, nay, an invaluable, auxiliary.

But not only is there as much care required by an editor in judiciously selecting the views of others, as in the preparation of his own, but he is supposed to trim, remodel or eliminate all objectionable features, studiously guard against expressions savoring of favoritism calculated to benefit one firm at the expense of another, avoid identification with business rivals, or even the appearance of evil. And while this is commendable, if not essential, on the one hand, he must also remember there is such a thing as over caution, in paying too dear for the whistle; and the man who tries to please everybody, to be all things to all men, who has not the moral courage to express his convictions, and courteously maintain and defend them, will find to his chagrin that he has been following a will-o'-the-wisp, and that his cringing servility is regarded with contempt by every independent thinker. Next, there are a class of hyper-critics, who are never so happy as when picking a petty flaw; who, on looking at a "Rembrandt," would think it eminently proper to discover a fly speck, but the height of folly to expatiate on its merits; who know just enough to be a source of annoyance and illustrate the truth of the adage, that "a little learning is a dangerous thing;" who like to air their particular crotchets, and would feign pose as "an authority," even though in so doing they prove that "that which is true is not new, and that which is new is not true;" who have evidently forgotten, if they have ever read the injunction of Hazlitt, the great English reviewer, that it is as much the duty of the true critic to point out the merits as the defects of a production; know-alls, representatives of the individual who felt satisfied that Gen. Wolseley would have no difficulty in getting over the third cataract, because he had an uncle who had four cataracts, and successfully got over them all. An apropos anecdote in this connection is told of a young fledgeling from college, home on his first vacation, who, when sitting down to dinner to a pair of ducks, remarked: "Ma, I can *demonstrate* mathematically that there are *three* ducks on the table." "Proceed, my son," responded the kindly parent. "Well," pointing, "there is *one* duck, and there are *two* ducks; now one and two make *three*, do they not?" "Very well done," said the father, who had been a careful listener. "Now I want you to demonstrate that *your* mathematics are correct. Give your mother the first duck, your father the second, and take all the *third* duck to yourself."

But enough in this strain. Let us make a practical application of our argument. Reader, we want *you* to bear part of the burden; to aid us in bringing THE INLAND PRINTER up to the required standard, and in order to do so we ask your coöperation. No matter, if you have yet to make your maiden effort. The diffident suggestion is frequently more worthy of attention than the arrogant assumption. Large oaks from little acorns grow. The vegetation on the Polynesian atolls is supposed to have had its origin in a seed wafted from a passing vessel, or dropped from a bird of passage. So a simple idea, presented to the world even by the humblest agency, may become the nucleus of a system that may revolutionize the world. If you cannot develop it, somebody else may. But break the ice. He must be a poor apology, indeed, who never has anything of interest to communicate. Friends, manufacturers, employers and employés, contribute your quotas of practical suggestions and experience. Do your *duty* in the premises, and we will give you in return the model trade journal of the country, which will be an invaluable guide to the rising generation, and a source of profit and instruction to the printer who is never too old to learn.

THE PRINTER'S DEVIL.

VARIOUS explanations have been given from time to time of the origin of the term, and as all of them contain a certain amount of plausibility and appear equally authentic, our readers can choose for themselves which they prefer. One version is to the effect that the printer of early times was supposed by superstitious persons to produce copies from manuscript with marvelous rapidity by the aid of the "black art," whence the devil was deemed his natural assistant, and this term was, in consequence, applied to printers' apprentices. Another story, and one quite as likely to be true, is that the term originated with Aldus Manutius, who, when he commenced the printing business in Venice, had in his employ a young negro, who became known as the "little black devil," the rumor being circulated, and accepted as true, that Aldus was invoking the aid of the black art, and that the negro was the representative or embodiment of his satanic majesty. To correct this superstition, which was giving him much annoyance, Aldus publicly exhibited his charge, making at the same time this characteristic speech: "Be it known to Venice that I, Aldus Manutius, printer to the Holy Church and Doge, have this day made public exposure of the *printer's devil.* All those who think he is not flesh and blood may come and pinch him."

The following, although not so generally accepted as those already given, is yet claimed as the correct origin of the phrase. In the year 1561 a book was published, entitled "The Anatomy of the Mass." Though it only contained one hundred and seventy-two pages, so very inaccurate were the works of printers at that date that its author, a pious monk, was obliged to add fifteen more pages to correct the blunders contained therein, and these mistakes he attributed to the special instigation of the devil to defeat the work. In so doing, he no doubt repeated the expression, "Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do."

But the simplest explanation, and probably the most

rational furnished, is the following: The first errand boy employed by William Caxton, the first printer in England, was the son of a gentleman of French descent named De Ville or Deville, and the word devil, as applied to printers' apprentices, in the English language, had this innocent origin. If this is correct the devil himself has very little interest in the matter, and the medium used to bring reproach on the craft is not half as "ville" as the name would imply. Be this as it may, no one class has ever done more honor to a word of such insignificance, because if they have been devils by name, they have not been devils by nature, for many of the brightest ornaments of the pulpit, the bench and the bar can point with pride to the time when they were recognized as printers' devils, and date their success in life to the training and instruction received within the walls of a printing-office. From this it will be seen that the printer's devil and the devil's devil are entirely different persons.

A PROTEST.

A RECENT telegraph dispatch informs us that Boston Typographical Union has sent the Massachusetts Prison Commissioners a protest against the project to instruct the inmates of the Concord reformatory in the art of printing. If the Massachusetts Prison Commissioners will furnish THE INLAND PRINTER one rational, justifiable reason *why* the inmates of the Concord reformatory, or any other reformatory, should be instructed in the *art of printing*, it will do for them what they have been unable to do for themselves—*immortalize their names*. The fact that some of these "gemmen" may have neglected to pay their subscription or printer's bills, and been rapped over the knuckles for such failure, is no reason why they should vent their spleen on a class of men who *do not* furnish the criminal class. The proposition develops such a moral turpitude in those from whom we have a right to expect better things, such an utter incapacity to grapple with existing evils, and lack of practical common sense, that we do not know which to pity most—the governor who appointed such commissioners, or the commissioners who advocate such a project.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

WITH the advent of spring the indications for a revival of business are of the most encouraging character. It takes a wise man, however, to foretell whether such prosperity will *ultimately* redound to the benefit or injury of the craft at large. If it should beget—as it has too often begotten in the past, under similar circumstances—unwarranted extravagance, recklessness and speculation, based on the principle "let us eat, drink and be merry for tomorrow we die;" and if business men are carried away with a bastard enthusiasm, with a desire to make up for "lost time," forgetful of the many bitter lessons of the past, make no discrimination in their transactions between the *butterfly* and the *ant*, between a normal and abnormal growth, between the man or firm who at all times does business on business principles, and the reckless adventurer, who proceeds on the happy-go-lucky, venture-nothing-make-nothing programme the result is a foregone conclusion. Let us hope for the best.

THE last annual report of the London Society of Compositors shows a total membership of 6,175, and $72,500 in the hands of its financial officers. One of the largest London employers wrote to the secretary of the society regarding the apprentice question as follows: "I can assure you apprentices are, in too many cases, an exceedingly troublesome class to deal with. Master printers may think themselves fortunate if three out of four turn out fairly well; the remainder are an unmitigated curse." To which Secretary Drummond adds in his annual report: "We are very glad to find that the employer in this case has arrived at such a conclusion, even at the eleventh hour, and the sooner a few others who profess to believe in an excessive amount of boy labor follow his example, the better for themselves and the trade at large."

LOGOTYPES.—The last issue of *Caslon's* (London) *Circular*, certainly no mean authority, in referring to the oft-repeated attempts and failures to make a success of the logotype system, says:

> There are three logotypes, and three *only*, in our opinion, which might be introduced advantageously into newspaper composition; the words *and* and *the*, and the termination *ing*, which occur more frequently than any other combination of three letters in the English language, and these would require no additional boxes in the printer's case, *and* being put into the "a" box, *the* into the "t" box, and *ing* into the "i" box. The eye would easily distinguish them from the original tenants, and they would by their presence remind the compositor to use them when an opportunity occurred. A little saving of time would, no doubt, be effected by the use of these logotypes, and if any of our customers would like to have them added to their fonts, we shall be glad to supply them.

There is certainly more truth than poetry in this statement, and whether the game is worth the name, even in the examples cited, is a debatable question. The adoption of many, if not all the systems of logotypes advocated, necessitates the enlargement of the cases to such an unwieldy extent as to render their general use virtually impracticable.

ANCIENT AND MODERN PAPER.

This is the opinion of a correspondent upon ancient and modern paper. He says: "I recently had occasion to examine some books printed as long ago as 1453, and was surprised with the excellent quality of the paper with which they were printed. I had imagined that there are papers made nowadays in every way superior to those made so long ago; but, after a particular inspection of the leaves of these books, I have been a good deal staggered in my opinion.

"I found the paper made about four hundred years ago in the most perfect condition, strong, flexible, of a pearly white color, and, on looking through it is seen a water-mark, beautiful for its clearness and delicacy. The paper is as white as can be desired, and has, as already stated, a pearly surface, such as is not seen now. The question is, will a modern hand-made paper stand the test of an age of four hundred years with equal results?

"I think not. Firstly, there always is used more or less chloride of lime for bleaching the fiber to a white color. It has been proved that the influence exercised by this agent exists after the pulp is made into paper, however thoroughly it may be supposed to have been washed out. The action of this chemical is to make the paper get harsh and brittle with age."—*Paper-Makers' Circular.*

ADAPTATION OF ELECTROTYPED ILLUSTRATIONS TO CYLINDERS.

One striking feature of the present day, says the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, is the persistent effort made to adapt "the art of illustration" to newspaper purposes. This art has been making rapid strides, side by side with the advance in the art of printing, ever since our Newcastle genius, Thomas Bewick, revived and perfected wood engraving; its great progress in recent years being mainly due to the invention of photography and the development of chemical processes connected therewith. The great illustrated papers—the *Illustrated London News* and the *Graphic*—adhere to Bewick's art, and, though bound down hitherto to the use of flat-bed printing machines, the process of electrotyping has enabled them to multiply copies of their wood blocks, and thus satisfy the requirements of increasing circulations by employing several printing machines, the typography of each number being in like manner multiplied by the stereotyping process. But constant efforts have been made to supersede wood engraving by the mechanical reproduction of drawings and photographs; and though the older art holds its position, and appears likely to do so for the sake of points of excellence peculiarly its own, newer forms of the art of illustration in considerable number have emerged successfully from experiments made by means of photographic and chemical processes applied to smooth metal surfaces. Printing blocks can thus be produced more rapidly and more cheaply than those of the wood engraver, and such blocks are largely used by the smaller illustrated journals and by some newspapers. In these cases, however, publishers have also been confined to the use of the flat-bed machine or press for printing purposes, and it has been thought impossible to print illustrations which go beyond outline and embrace pictorial detail by means of the swiftly driven rotary machines on which daily newspapers are printed from the web of paper.

This problem has now been solved by a process just patented by Mr. T. P. Ritzema, of the *North-Eastern Daily Gazette*, the illustrations given in this issue being printed by this novel invention. Electrotypes of wood cuts or other engravings can now be produced by this new process, on the rapid rotary machines, quite as successfully as on the flat-bed machines hitherto used.

For several years after the introduction of web-printing machines, illustrations in newspapers were produced by means of a matrix, as in ordinary stereotype printing, with very indifferent results, the impressions so produced lacking the clearness and distinctness of the engraving from which the impression is directly taken. For about three years a process has been in operation on this journal which is a great improvement on the old system. By this process a recess is made in the stereotyped plate, the electrotype being afterward curved and soldered on to the plate, and the illustration printed direct from the electrotype. A well known firm has patented machinery, costing about £200, for preparing the recess in the plates, but in the process alluded to we dispense with the machinery, the recess or bed being formed in the following manner: When the illustration is supplied by the engraver it is type high, the metal engraving, about an eighth of an inch in thickness, being mounted on wood. The engraving is separated from the wood, and the latter is inserted in the "form," in its required position, surrounded by type. A mold is taken from the "form" in the ordinary way, care being taken to beat the papier mâché well on to the wooden block from which the engraving has been separated, and which is, consequently, lower than type high. By this means a bed is formed for the reception of the electrotype, which has been previously bent, and must now be carefully soldered on to the plate. The "first and true inventor" of this process has not thought it advisable to patent his invention.

In the process just patented by Mr. Ritzema the bed made in the invention previously described is dispensed with, and the time occupied in soldering the electrotype on to the stereotyped plate is also saved. A perfectly true surface—indispensable in good printing—is provided for the engraving. *No time is lost in casting the plates or in starting the machines.* This is of the utmost importance on daily newspapers, and will insure the general adoption of the new process. The electrotypes, after being used, can be detached and preserved for future use. This will enable newspapers in different parts of the country to exchange electrotypes, and thus produce high-class illustrations for a very small outlay.—*From the North-Eastern Daily Gazette.*

THE PAPER TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

The value of the importations of paper and pasteboard into British India may be approximated at forty lacs of rupees, and as a lac of rupees is for our purposes valued at $50,000, it will be seen that the Hindostanees consume $2,000,000 worth of imported paper. It is only a question of time, and that too in the very near future, when this trade will cease. Paper-making on an extensive scale has been inaugurated in that country. There are two mills in the neighborhood of Calcutta, one in Lucknow, one in Gwalior and one in Bombay, all worked by machinery and natives, except the overseers, who are Europeans. Much of the requirements of the government is obtained of local manufacturers, and last August the *Englishman*, a local morning daily of four large pages, was printed on paper made at Barrackpore on the banks of the Ganges. The paper was equal to the imported, if not superior, and the cost considerably lower. The raw material and Bengalee labor at $3 per mensum are considerable items, in questions of economy, when competing with the foreign manufacturers.

In a recent report, J. E. O'Conor, of the department of commerce, thus criticises this subject: "It is a curious thing that the Indian paper mills should confine themselves to making paper of the coarsest kinds, using old gunny bags for their material, and seeking everywhere for fibrous materials fit for their purpose, while the country sends rags and other materials fit for good paper to England and the United States. Last year the value of the exports of this stuff was Rs. 3.54.014. A considerable quantity of paper could be made out of 97,208 cwt. of rags and other paper-making materials, sufficient, at least, to make a very good beginning for a useful industry, the development of which in this country is so much desired. The quantity exported, is no doubt, only a small fraction of that which is available in the country."

Like the census collectors of the Punjab, the idiosyncrasies of some politicians of the United States have just contributed to this desirable aim of the Indian secretary for finance and commerce. In consequence of the ravages of cholera in Europe last year, an edict has gone forth in the United States that all rags from India must undergo disinfection. The treasury department has long slumbered on this question, and it was only when the German Dr. Koch, and others unknown to international fame, came to the surface that action was taken at Washington. It may be interesting to the gentlemen concerned to know that cholera is never absent from India, and never will it disappear. The number of deaths in Calcutta alone from this source during nineteen years is subjoined:

Year.	Number deaths.	Year.	Number deaths.	Year.	Number deaths.
1865	5,078	1871	796	1877	1,418
1866	6,826	1872	1,102	1878	1,338
1867	2,270	1873	1,105	1879	1,186
1868	4,186	1874	1,245	1880	805
1869	3,582	1875	1,674	1881	1,693
1870	1,558	1876	1,851	1882	2,240

During 1883, the deaths from cholera were 2,037, and yet it is a well known fact that cholera has not been spread through the exportation of rags from Calcutta, or even from Bombay or Madras. We must look somewhere else for a solution of this problem, and the sooner the authorities at Washington remove the prohibition, the sooner they will show some intelligence. Latterly, they have made a mistake, which, though it is on the safe side, is nevertheless at variance with twenty-one years' practical experience.—*Paper Trade Journal.*

THE following is used for the transferring of engravings on wood: Take a saturated alcoholic solution of potash, pour the solution on the engraving, and immediately remove all the superfluous liquid by means of blotting paper. Lay the engraving, while damp, upon the wood, or other material, to which it is to be transferred, and place it in a press (a copper plate press is the best). The transfer will be obtained immediately. The engraving must be immersed in clear, cold water after removal from the potash bath, and before putting it into the press.

A NOTEWORTHY EXAMPLE.

The following receipt has been sent to THE INLAND PRINTER by Mr. Hageman, of Hartford, Conn., who informs us that it has had a large sale at $2.00 per copy. It is the result of considerable time and experimenting on his part, and we doubt not that our readers, especially those in remote parts, will appreciate it. It is certainly worth a trial:

FLEXIBLE PADDING COMPOUND.—By *weight* use one part sugar, one part linseed oil, four parts glycerine, eight parts glue, a little aniline dye to give color. Cover the glue and gelatine with water and soak for one-half hour to soften. Pour off *all* the water and dissolve by heating in a pail or basin placed in *another* kettle containing boiling water (a common glue kettle). After melted put in the sugar and glycerine, remembering to stir well; add the dye and then stir in the oil thoroughly. Green and carmine are good colors, and when both are used a handsome purple will be the result.

HOW TO APPLY.—Place a common card, blank, straw or tag board at the bottom of every 100 sheets (if you desire 100 in a pad) and then jog the sheets carefully to the right hand side and top. (This gives a chance to tear off the sheets from the lower left hand corner when the pad is dry and completed.) Place a weight of four or five lbs. on top of the pile to hold the sheets even. Apply *very hot* with a paint brush which has been allowed to heat in the mixture. Paint slowly and evenly over *only* the top and right hand side. Allow the work to dry for an hour and then separate the pads by running a thin table knife *below* each pad. Should the mixture by continued heating become too thick, thin it by adding *very small* quantities of water. Too much water will impair the elastic qualities of the composition.

In this connection we desire to say that the kindly sentiments which have prompted Mr. Hageman to send his receipt for publication are the very ones we want to infuse into all our readers, namely: The benefit of our craft as a whole. There are undoubtedly locked up in the knowledge-box of many of our readers wrinkles of this character, the divulgence of which would do no harm and might possibly confer incalculable benefit to some of the fraternity. While sincerely thanking Mr. Hageman for his good example we would say to our friends "go thou and do likewise." We would mention parenthetically that Golding & Co., of Boston, make a tableting press, an excellent device for holding the sheets while in the process of gluing.

PAPER MEN-OF-WAR.

A correspondent gives us the following interesting item: Already there are actually in existence paper men-of-war of enormous tonnage. A few years ago I was on board the British man-of-war, the Raleigh, which was cruising in East Indian waters. Pointing to the substantial-looking wooden walls of the vessel, a midshipman asked me one day if I knew what those were made of. I answered that probably they were made of teak or oak, and was considerably surprised when he laughed and told me I was all at sea in more senses than one. "The hull of the Raleigh," he said, "is really paper, hydraulically pressed. Paper walls in place of the famous wooden walls of England, that the poets sing about, were adopted by the Admiralty a few years ago as an experiment on a few men-of-war. This is one of them that you are now sailing in through the Indian ocean."

The paper hull idea as applied to men-of-war is a good one, at least in theory. In the old wooden and iron ships the men were more exposed to danger from splinters than direct missiles. Now, paper hulls would at least do away with splintering. A shot might hit a vessel and pass right through its side, but the hole would be a clean one, and there would be no splinters until the missile encountered some of the internal machinery and compartments. I do not know whether the English government has built many of these singular paper boats, but it had one of them, at least, in the shape of the Raleigh.—*American Queen.*

BOSTON postoffice authorities have had in operation, experimentally, a machine for canceling and postmarking letters. In a recent trial letters were put through the machine at the rate of 150 per minute.

GERARD LEEU, THE PRINTER, 1477.

Of this character, Conway speaks as follows in his "Wood Cutters of the Netherlands": He was, in many respects, the most important. Not only does he use more wood cuts and employ more wood cutters than any other, but he himself is the most typical printer of all his contemporaries, presenting visibly in the productions of his press the various signs of progress or decay which marked the art of the printer or the wood cutter. He seems to stand out as a real man from the ghostly assemblage of his contemporaries who are to us names and little more. But Leeu is a reality. He is a man with whom we can to some extent sympathize, because he makes himself visible to us, working in a quite understandable fashion, learning first from one brother printer, then from another, borrowing cuts from one man, lending them to another, selling off his old types to a successful office, moving about, like many of his contemporaries, to find the best scene of operation, evidently preserving relations with more than one foreign printer—visibly an energetic, hard working man above most, a passionate man withal, as we may chance to find out—a man, at any rate, worth turning our glasses on in this distant assembly.

EARLY PUNCTUATION.

Caxton, the first English printer, had three points, the comma, the colon and the period, but, says Mr. Blades, an excellent authority in relation to Caxton and everything concerning him, it is doubtful if he had any idea of the principles of punctuation. The earliest known manuscripts are without any points, nor is there any division between the words. The confusion resulting led to the separating of words by a single dot. Then a space between the words superseded the dot, which was made to perform another service, namely: To show the division of a sentence. The Greek grammarians were the first to recognize the limbs of a sentence. A clause they called a comma, a member of a sentence a colon, and a complete sentence a period. Little attention, however, was paid to these divisions for a long time. Aelius Donatus, who flourished in the fifth century and wrote a grammar which served all Europe until after the invention of printing, was the first to distinguish these divisions by placing a dot at the bottom of the line, where our full-point now is, to designate the comma; in the middle of the line, where our hyphen is, for the colon; and at the top of the line, where our apostrophe is, for the full-point.

In the ninth and tenth centuries, the oblique (*virgule*) for a comma and double dot for a colon came into use by careful writers; but little attention was given by others to punctuation. Often the dot was placed at the top as a colon, and no other point used. The first printers were not learned as grammarians; and even Aldus Manutius and Henry Stephens were unequal to the task of systematic punctuation, as their books show. Caxton was utterly ignorant of any system of punctuation, and so were his workmen.

Some of Caxton's books are entirely without points. In others, one of the three points is used to the exclusion of the others. Of the comma he used two sorts, a short and a long, but with no variation in meaning. The semicolon had no existence for him, though something like it appeared once, and only, in his great heading type. He used the hyphen constantly, and, where the line was close spaced, made the colon, which was much thinner, do duty for it. The paragraph mark (¶) as showing the commencement of a new sentence, took the place of a period, the colored initial serving the purpose.

It was not until well into the sixteenth century that printers began definitely adopting an acknowledged system of graduated points.

A NEW aspirant to the honor of discovering the art of printing has been unearthed. In Italy will shortly be published a collection of interesting documents, recently discovered, which relate to the life of Panfilo Custaldi, for whom the honor of the invention of printing has been claimed by patriotic Italians. It is not stated that these documents give any support to this claim, but it appears that Custaldi, who was a physician in Capo d'Istria, was already practising the art of printing with movable types as early as 1461, in partnership with two other residents in the same town.

"STANDARD MEASUREMENT."

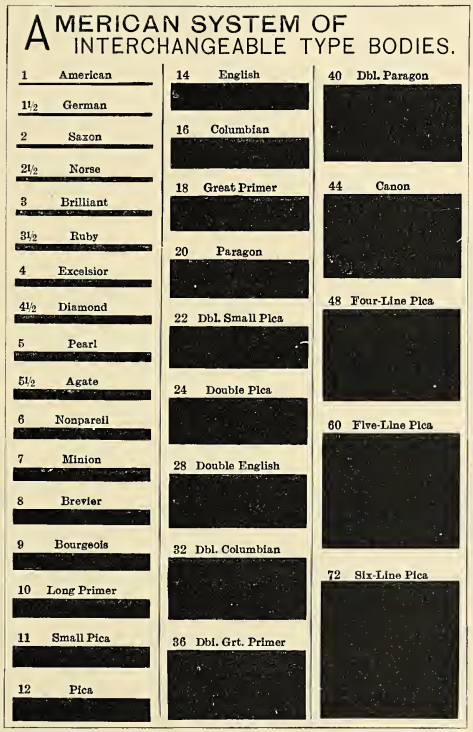
THE articles which have recently appeared in THE INLAND PRINTER under the above title have awakened a new interest in a subject near to the heart of every practical, progressive printer, who realizes the truth of the old maxims, that "Time is money," and that "Whatever saves time, lengthens life."

We desire to call particular attention to what has already been accomplished in this line by wide-awake, energetic type-founders, who know what printers need, and endeavor to promptly provide for their wants. The present situation is admirably stated in the following article from the last *Printers' Specimen Sheet*, published at Baltimore, Md., by John G. Mengel & Co., type-founders.

"THE SYSTEM OF JUSTIFIABLE TYPE-BODIES.

It is to the Interest of every Practical Printer to buy his Type cast on the System of Bodies that are Justifiable to Pica.

Ever since the introduction of the "American System of Interchangeable Type-Bodies," inaugurated by the enterprising firm of Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ill., over ten years ago, printers have come to understand and appreciate this beautiful system more and more, until at this time there has been such a demand upon the old foundries that all the leading ones have found it necessary to work toward the ultimate adoption of the same as fast as it is possible to do so. There are now eight foundries casting all their type on this system throughout, and all the foundries in the country are casting their larger type, borders, ornaments, etc., on this system.



The system, in brief, is, that beginning with a unit called "American," the twelfth of a pica in thickness, it advances by this unit until pica is reached, when the unit of advance becomes a sixth of a pica, because of the bodies being twice the thickness of those between nonpareil and pica. The nonpareil, brevier and pica are unchanged, and match those bodies as cast in the Johnson Type-Foundry; but the so-called bastard bodies—minion, bourgeois, and small pica—are now made as useful as any others, because they are parts of a common-sense system. The bourgeois is the 9-point body, or three-line excelsior of the Johnson Type-Foundry; the great primer becomes three-line nonpareil; the two-line great primer, three-line pica, or 36-point. Each body has the number of its "points" cast in the side—nonpareil 6, minion 7, brevier, 8, etc.—and the bodies will work together in the same manner as their numbers will arithmetically: 8 and 6 added equal '14, or English; 14 and 8 added equal 22, or two-line small pica.

The beauty of the system is apparent to any printer who will give it a few moments' thought, because he can see how certain he is to find a body which will justify with two others, and how easily he can find a lead or rule to justify a line of small caps of one body with a cap letter of a larger body. All of our leads, rules, etc., are made up to the same system throughout, and a job that with the old bastard bodies would be almost impossible, is now rendered comparatively easy to execute. Printers who have not already availed themselves of this system will find that it will pay them to become acquainted with and understand the simplicity of the same, and they will use no type but such as are cast on this system."

As the beauty of this scheme becomes apparent on the most casual investigation, the question naturally arises, "Why was not this adopted before?" The expense and difficulty attending a change so radical, have for many years deterred type-founders from carrying the same into effect, who otherwise would gladly have been pioneers in this reform. The Chicago fire, which seemed at first a heavy calamity to Marder, Luse & Co., has really proved to them a blessing in disguise. By reason of the destruction of their molds and matrices in the fire of '71, a new start was rendered necessary, thus enabling them to make this important change with less trouble and expense than it would incur upon other founders, and also decreasing the liability of mixing the old with the new bodies.

It is hardly possible in this day of new designs for fancy and display letter, for any one firm to meet the requirements of the live job printer from type, ornaments, etc., of their own manufacture. But this need not hinder anyone from adopting and easily carrying into effect the "American system of Interchangeable Type-Bodies," while at the same time giving room to the latest novelties in the Art Preservative. By using a little care in the selection of sizes, a printer who has selected his outfit in accordance with the admirable system invented by Marder, Luse & Co., can now add such fancy faces from other foundries as he may desire, and still preserve the harmony unbroken.

MARDER, LUSE & CO.

MARDER, LUSE & CO. AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES. THE ONLY TRUE STANDARD. TYPE FOUNDERS.

PROGRAM.

PATENTED APRIL 11 1882.

32A,64a NONPAREIL PROGRAM. $3.50

LOOKING * AT * THIS * USEFUL * LETTER, * PROCLAIM

TO MILLIONS UNBORN,

The Pen is Mightier than the Sword; its bright scintillations of wit, humor, geniality, sympathy, pathos

1234567890

24A,48a $3.85 BREVIER PROGRAM. 18A $1.00

THE FROST IN ITS BEAUTY LIES OVER

THE * MEADOWS * GREEN

Like Down newly shaken from Winter's Young Wings; The Sun is Ascending, and

24A,48a $4.75 LONG PRIMER PROGRAM. 18A $1.20

UNSOPHISTICATED CUBS TRANSFORMED INTO MODELS

GENTILITY * IN * APPAREL * AND * SWAGGER

Awkward Rehearsals of Slang and Dubious Witticisms till Pupils become Adepts to

1234567390 1234567890

18A,36a $4.00 PICA PROGRAM. 12A $1.15

WASHINGTON PLUMS STUNG IN THE LEGISLATIVE

SWEET GARDEN AND BITTER FLOWERS

Respectfully Dedicated to Elegant Triflers and Daintiful Donothings, are

1234567890 1234567860

12A,24a $4.55 COLUMBIAN PROGRAM. 8A $1.15

UNBOUNDED CAPACITY EVER FILLING

WONDERFUL BRAIN BASKET

Written some Sixteen Thousand Years Ago 23456784567890

8A,16a $4.50 GREAT PRIMER PROGRAM. 6A $1.30

WHORTER * VANDERHUYDEN

BANKER AND BROKER

Mount * Washington * Square, * Springfield, * Illinois.

386 Co. 942

6A, 12a $4.60 DOUBLE PICA PROGRAM. 4A $1.30

TRUSTFULLY * CLINGING

TO * THE * GREAT * HOPE

Of all Kindred Blessings in the Twilight

93 Co. 27

THE MFG. PATENT TYPE

8A, 16a. Double Small Pica Acadian, No. 3. $3.70

ARCADIAN HAPPINESS

The Peaceful Cultivation of Floral Beauties

1234567890

6A, 12a. Double English Acadian, No. 3. $4.50

THE QUIET READER

Never Mixes in the Street Brawls

1234567890

4A, 8a. Double Great Primer Acadian, No. 3. $5.05

TRANQUILITY

The Peace of Contentment

123,456.00

SPECIMEN BOOKS OF NEW DESIGNS FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Cleveland Type Foundry,

Cleveland, Ohio.



THE MFG. Patent Pending. TYPE

Interline Flourishes.

$2.50 Per Font.



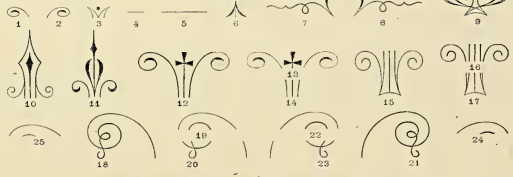
ARTISTIC

INTERLINES

CUNNINGLY

ARRANGED.

CHARACTERS.



SPECIMEN BOOKS OF NEW DESIGNS FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

F. M. POWELL, President. JAS. M. CONNER, Secretary. DAVID W. BRUCE, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS TYPE FOUNDING Co.

WESTERN AGENTS:

Geo. Bruce's Son & Co.
Jas. Conner's Sons.

NEW YORK.

Type of the above manufacturers delivered in Chicago free of transportation.

· Printers' Supplies ·

SPECIALTIES IN BRASS RULE

Send for Specimen Sheet.

Newspaper Dresses
Job Office Outfits

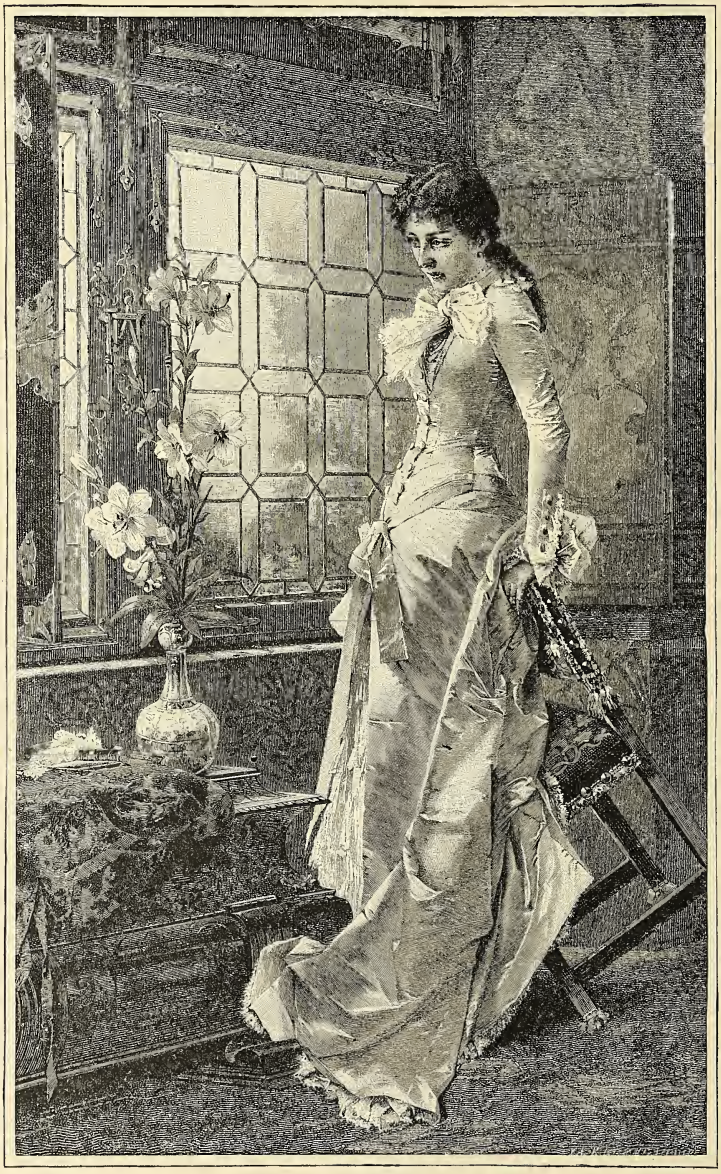
OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

Bargains in Second-Hand Machinery and Printing Material.

ALL KINDS PRESSES

200 to 204 Clark St CHICAGO


ENGRAVING for all PURPOSES
John Hastings Pres't
A. R. Hart, Manager
Photo Engraving Co.
67 to 71 PARK PLACE
New York.



Engraved by Photo-Engraving Co., New York.

WOOD CUT REPRODUCTION.

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM C. POTTER, JR.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, March 20, 1885.

During the thirty years I have been making and selling printing-presses I have scrupulously avoided advertising my competitors by any reference to them whatever, but I feel compelled to say that if, in your description in the March number of a certain down-east press works, there is no more truth in the description of the works and the presses built in them, and of their unexampled prosperity, than there is in their reference to me, the whole must be a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. C. POTTER, JR.

Of C. Potter, Jr. & Co.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor: MANHATTAN, Kas., March 23, 1885.

All authorities which I have consulted say that the character lb stands for either *pound* or *pounds*. If it were used altogether without the *s*, which is often attached, much time would be saved to the compositor. But the suggestion which I wish to offer is, that type-founders cast the period, which marks the abbreviation, on the same body with the other letters. This would certainly be a convenience.

In the March number of the INLAND PRINTER, you speak of our *Astonisher and Paralyzer*. Let me send you a few more similar names. Kansas sees the world, and goes several better in the matter of names for newspapers: *Astonisher and Paralyzer, Eye-Opener, Bundle of Sticks, Kansas Lyre, Prairie-Dog, Cow-Boy, Grit, Lance, Eye, Telescope, Reveille, Chronoscope* and *Cyclone* are a few samples of our versatile and exuberant fancy.—*Iola Register.*

Better, or rather worse yet, a paper has just been started at Colby, Thomas county, which is known to fame as the *Thomas Cat.*

Respectfully, GEO. F. THOMPSON.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

FROM TENNESSEE.

To the Editor: KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 22, 1885.

The new Republican paper, the *Journal*, made its appearance a few days ago, and is a creditable looking sheet, although considerable "pulling" is necessary to make a good string. Eight regulars are employed.

The papers in Knoxville all use stereotype plates. The *Chronicle* Company has added an electric light plant, but it has not yet got in running order.

D. L. Million was elected corresponding secretary at the last meeting of the Knoxville Union, *vice* H. C. Collins, who resigned. Mr. Collins has been an active and useful officer of the union for a good share of its existence, and we propose to get him behind a desk again before long.

Among the arrivals are G. S. McAfee, from New Mexico; Whitehead, from Missouri; B. H. Button, from Sacramento; Lancaster Lacy, Wilson, Salmon, Barnett and others from Atlanta, Savannah, etc.

The *Chronicle* Company is publishing a special edition of 15,000 copies to go to the big show at New Orleans. Work has been pretty good in Knoxville, but tourists are coming in pretty rapidly. The piece rate is 30 cents; weekly scale, $14. SLUG 8.

FROM NORTHERN INDIANA.

To the Editor: KENDALLVILLE, March 23, 1885.

Trade in this part of the state cannot be said to be extremely dull, but, on the contrary, is surprisingly good, considering the general depression in almost every business. Reports from seven different cities and towns, South Bend, Elkhart, Goshen, La Porte, Ligonier, Angola and Kendallville, are indicative of a busy season. Prices on all classes of work have undergone a close-shaving process, so that job printers find considerable trouble in figuring out their profits at the end of the month. Many small establishments, whose proprietors are not over scrupulous about cutting prices for the sake of work, regardless of profit, have been the chief promoters in this "reform movement." We are in hopes, however, that they will soon see the error of their way when the bread and butter bill confronts them, and return to a legitimate business.

We know of but one change that has occurred in the newspaper offices recently in this part of the state. The firm of Graves & Barron, publishers of the Kendallville *Times*, was dissolved, Graves retiring. Barron continues the publication, but changes its name to the *Commercial Advertiser*, and announces that it is for gratuitous distribution. Mr. Barron was, before removing to his present location, employed on the Toledo *Blade*, and is considered a practical printer.

Hank J. Long, former proprietor of the *Standard*, at Kendallville, is at present employed in a joboffice in Grand Rapids, where he says he is doing well.

The rumor that Hon. J. B. Stoll, of the South Bend *Times*, had been appointed government printer resulted in many warm congratulations from his brother publishers. It is said, should the rumor prove true, that several of his old employés in Elkhart and Ligonier will be remembered with good positions at his disposal. We believe Mr. Stoll would be as competent a man as his predecessor.

The office of the Bristol *Banner* was recently destroyed by fire.

X.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor: TORONTO, March 2, 1885.

The bottom has been knocked out of the printing business in this city. It is now worse than it has been for years.

Three of the joboffices have, within the last few weeks, supplied themselves with new Potter presses. The offices are, the *Monetary Times*, a two-revolution two-roller; Copp, Clark & Co. and Moore & Co., Equity Chambers, each a four-roller two-revolution press.

Toronto Pressmen's Union are in favor of an international pressmen's union, if it could be run without much expense, as the subjects which generally take up the time of our I. T. U. do not concern or interest pressmen.

The *Police Record*, a spicy little sheet, was started a few weeks ago, and the Society for the Suppression of Vice is about to suppress it. Apted Bros., a couple of energetic young men, have started a new office. Fine printing is their specialty. One of the oldest printers of the city, and until recently a member of our union, died on the 14th February, aged 75 years. He had been a member of Toronto Union for about 50 years.

A circular which emanated from Ottawa Union was read at the last meeting of the Toronto Union, setting forth the advantages of a national union for Canada, instead of being a part of the present International. The promoters of the circular are under the impression that in Canada, where there are but a few unions in the larger cities, they would spring up in every town in the different provinces, and thus strengthen unionism. Of course, there would require to be a reciprocity of cards between the two unions. The election of officers of Toronto Union No. 91 will take place at the April meeting. There are quite a number of candidates in the field for the principal offices, and an active canvass is now going on. There are also several candidates out for delegate to the I. T. U. to New York, the principal ones being Mr. Jas. Reed and Mr. J. C. McMillan. 91.

A WORD TO TYPE-FOUNDERS.

To the Editor: FREDONIA, Kan., March 15, 1885.

Has it not occurred to you that the type-founders of America, with all their egotism concerning enterprise, progression, and what not, are, after all, a very slow-going, conservative lot of money getters? "Faces" of type there are till one "can't rest," but bodies! Well, there is probably as little chance for rest there. Why, in the little country office in which I bear the empty title of foreman, there are four sizes of great primer, two of small pica, two of long primer, two of brevier, and two of nonpareil. "From different foundries," says some type-founder. Yes, and no, I answer. In brevier body-type, all from one foundry (name, no matter), the em quads are too small, mak-

ing it almost impossible to lift a moderate handful. In nonpareil, from the same foundry, bought at different times, but carefully ordered from same numbers, and by the additional precaution of sending sample letters, there are two thicknesses of periods and commas, and a variation in the body that makes a beautiful mess when a table is set, using the old figures and the new letters. And in metal furniture we have another annoyance. Having fifty pounds, and needing more, we ordered another font from the same foundry from which the first was obtained. Of course they matched! No, they varied as much as a six-to-pica lead on fifty ems. As to height to paper, founders, as a rule, seem to have not the slightest perception of what it means, but vary all the way from a sheet of tissue to a sheet of bristol board in the underlays required. I am not speaking now of the difference between types of different makers, but of variations in different fonts from one foundry. In the office I mention we have a series of old style italics, all new. The pica is so high that it must be "cut out" in almost any form, while the brevier is so low that it must always be underlaid. And when will some enterprising founder mitigate that old nuisance, the lower case "f"? Set "Sheriff's sale," for instance. Is it not bad enough that the apostrophe throws the s so far from the rest of the word, without having to make it still worse by putting in a thin space to keep the point and the top of the f from inaugurating a war of extermination on each other? Go to almost any italic case and set the word "*Why*" without a thin space between the first two letters, and see how nicely they "join heads." O, yes, these are "little things," but a printery is chiefly composed of little things, and the trifles are what make or mar perfection, and please or pester the printer. Good type-founders, halt **in** your mad pursuit for "new faces" in imitation of the old; quit scaring us with "bold conceptions;" cease distorting the alphabet so that a printer has to learn a new set of a, b, c's every time a specimen sheet is received. Don't make so many faces, but make better a few of the thousands already existing. Probably it would be too much to ask that founders adopt a uniform body, or even a uniform height, for type. This is like the movement to have the railroads adopt some new car coupling in place of the old man-killer, the link and pin. It would cost too much. And so the brakesmen continue to take sudden trips to the blue beyond, and the army of printers cut and scissor card board in justifying, and cut, scissor and paste in making ready, and the cerulean-tinted maledictions that daily drop from their numerous lips are all put on the debit side of the enterprising founders in the counting-house "over there."

WM. D. C.

THE DIGNITY OF THE PRINTER: THE TWO FOLD CHARACTER OF HIS CALLING.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, April 2, 1885.

"But whoever were the Inventors of this Art, or (as some authors will have it) Science, nay, Science of Sciences (say they), certain it is, that in all its Branches, it can be deemed little less than a Science. * * * For my part, I weighed it well in my thoughts, and I find—that a Typographer ought to be a man of Science. By a Typographer I do not mean a Printer. I mean such a one, who, by his own Judgment, from solid reasoning with himself, can either perform, or direct others to perform, from the beginning to the end, all the Handy Works, and all the Physical Operations relating to Typographie.—*Joseph Moxon*, 1683.

At this day the commonly accepted estimate of the printer's calling is manifestly a very low one. To some extent this unjust judgment obtains among printers themselves. Without giving any reason why the craft should fail in appreciation of the merits of their chosen occupation, it is nevertheless clear to the thinking and intelligent man that our art is by non-printers classed among the very lowest of the trades, and its followers numbered with the uneducated and unskilled workers of society.

The analysis by old Joseph Moxon, given above, presents a striking contrast between the right and the wrong view of the subject. Calling to our aid THE INLAND PRINTER, which has shown a degree of earnestness, deserving the thanks of every one interested, in its endeavors to raise the standard and the character of our honorable calling, this paper has for its object the presentation of a view of the true worth, the honor, the dignity of the printer's calling.

Little is hazarded in saying that the learned professions, so called, are entitled to no more credit for the benefits they offer to society than that which is claimed for the science of typography. They cannot present a dual quality; they do not possess the double principle which is the foundation of our profession. The printer is a man of science. Often is he called upon to arrange facts; from these facts to deduce knowledge; and from his store of knowledge apply his acts for the benefit of others. The knowledge which he possesses has no commercial value, that is to say, it is above value, if measured by the ordinary rules of commerce. He cannot exchange it, or barter it away for an equivalent.

In numberless cases he has to furnish brains for his customers. A man comes to the printer with some work to be executed. He has not the remotest idea of what he wants, nor how it should be arranged or treated to produce the effect desired. He relies solely on the knowledge of the printer to aid him in his enterprise; he leans upon him, and trusts to his aid to lift him from the mire of ignorance, and put him on the paved road which leads to successful ventures. This is by no means an uncommon experience with every printer. He takes it as a part of his every-day life—this application of knowledge possessed for the benefit of his fellow man.

A man possessing these qualifications is, consequently, enabled to apply the principles of his complete knowledge in facilitating the performance of certain acts. In other words, having this true knowledge he is fitted to be a true artist—a good printer. It is in this regard—in his ability to perform—that his acts and his works assume a commercial value. The medical man holds to a fiction that his advice or his attendance are not to be measured by mercenary standard. The fee he receives from the patient he designates as *honorarium*—not an equivalent for services performed. Not so with the printer. While, as stated above, his scientific knowledge cannot be gauged by ordinary methods, yet the product of his art ought to command the highest returns; should be rated at their prime value, and be worth to his patron or employer all that is demanded for it.

The fact remains, however, and should be seriously considered, that many of the craft deserve great blame for the poor estimation in which their art is commonly held. Their little knowledge, inferior capacity, and the miserable truckling in ways of dishonest competition to which they stoop, added to a want of understanding and failure to maintain their dignity and the true worth of their calling—all aid in the formation of the unjust appreciation of the Art of Arts which so widely prevails.

It is pleasant to think that notwithstanding this ground of complaint exists, there remain so many in the ranks of the craft, employers and employed, who do not forget the maintenance of the honor of their calling. Honestly fighting their way and conducting their business by proper methods; or, in the case of the journeyman, laboring for wages by which to live—each has for incentive to honor themselves and the handicraft which is sprung from true scientific knowledge. Possessing that

> "Good sense which only is the gift of heaven,
> And though no science, fairly worth the seven,"

they put to shame the slanderer and do well to themselves and their neighbor.

It is worth the effort on the part of every one to use every influence at his command to crowd out the undeserving, while facilitating the cultivation of that respect which is the right of all who take on them the name and calling of a printer. THE INLAND PRINTER has taken a leading place in helping forward this work. Its profound knowledge, presented by faultless and artistic methods, gives to all a pattern to follow, by which to maintain dignity and exhibit true work. T. D. P.

HOW TO ABSORB THE OVER-SUPPLY.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, March 22, 1885.

I observe in the last issue of your excellent publication a letter from a Milwaukee correspondent, intended, no doubt, as its introductory sentences indicate, to throw cold water on my suggestion to absorb the idle labor of America by shortening the length of a day's work by two hours. "W. H. D.," the writer referred to, is evidently one of the sort of men who seem the necessary appendages to every movement for the advancement of the interests of the workingmen. "You cannot do it!" "You are sure to fail!" "This is not the time to take so bold a step!" are the inevitable accompaniments of every agitation for our welfare.

No point was ever gained, no victory was ever won by the champions of labor, that was not accomplished amid a chorus of discouraging ejaculations from those who lacked the courage to take off their coats and help their more enterprising brothers.

"W. H. D." is evidently a weak brother. He is either full of bile, seeing everything through a dark glass, or he is singularly deficient in grit and courage. He apparently has no faith whatever in the ability of workingmen to stand by one another, for the purpose of bettering their condition by harmonious action. In fact, he says so: "It is impossible to get men, even bound to one another by solemn obligation, to act in harmony for the purpose of accomplishing beneficial results." And this in the face of the many victories won by labor in the past. This in the face of a progressive organization which exacts a recognition from the highest authorities, which not many years ago was never dreamed of. Evidently "W. H. D." has been asleep, and wants some one to arouse him to a realization of the fact that while the world has moved, labor and its champions have not stood still.

I have said that the introductory sentences of my critic's effusion were to the effect that my suggestions were unwise and impracticable. And only the introduction, for after that he piles up one good argument after another, to show the grand results which a universal determination to make eight hours a day's work would bring with it. It would, he concedes, do all I claimed. The large contingent of unemployed labor would be pressed into service, and thus, instead of being used as a club with which to beat their ambitious brother workingmen into submission, would be equally earnest in aiding the latter in the effort to secure fair compensation. If I have not stated the desirability, the urgent necessity of the eight hour reform sufficiently clear, surely my timid brother has supplemented my deficiencies. He shows as clearly as one can desire that a successful movement to make eight hours the standard for a day's work, will strengthen labor by absorbing the overflow which now menaces the success of every movement for the advancement of our interests. He also points out that the same result, the absorption of those who now from necessity may be compelled to work at any price, will deprive the employers of labor of the use of this most effectual weapon in the conflict. So, on the whole, I consider "W. H. D.'s" communication as rather an emphatic second of my assertion that the adoption of the eight hour system would for quite a while settle the question of living wages in our favor.

My friend's remarks as to the unwisdom of asking ten hours' pay for eight hours' work hardly requires an answer. These matters regulate themselves. With the whole army of workers enrolled in active service, there is no reserve for the employers to make shift with in case of disagreement, and hence we can always expect compliance with reasonable demands. If it is best to start on the new era with reduced wages—that is, with the wages now paid per hour—well and good. We have a year in which to prepare, and we must husband our resources and enter on the campaign, the success of which promises results so grand, with ammunition enough to carry on the good fight for a little while at least.

One thing is certain beyond dispute: At present all the advantages of labor-saving machinery accrue to capital, while the reverse goes to labor's share. The less demand for labor, the less is the reward of toil, and if we do not act soon, the matter may pass altogether beyond our control. Let us resolve to act, brothers, while yet there is light ahead, for surely the dark shadows are getting about us on every hand.

AUGUST DONATH.

MR. FRANK VISETTELY, who represented the *Illustrated London News* in the rebellion for some time, both in the North and South, and who is well remembered, was reported to have been among those killed in the Soudan, has suddenly turned up alive and well. He is serving in the Mahdi's army as a surgeon.

WHITE PAPER of any kind may be rendered temporarily transparent by moistening it with benzine, in which condition it may be used as a tracing paper. After a time the benzine will evaporate, and the original opacity of the paper will be restored to it. In this way a design can be transferred to any part of the sheet of paper without the necessity of employing regular tracing paper for the purpose.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Q., Detroit.—Hempel & Dingens, of Buffalo, are the manufacturers of the Hempel quoin.

Answer to E. J. L., Norwalk, Ohio.—Will reply to your inquiry of April 3 in May issue. A reference, however, to page 76 of THE INLAND PRINTER, November, 1884, will throw light on the question asked.

F. R. N., Nashville.—Our pages contain the addresses of several firms who can supply you. It is no part of our mission to recommend any particular firm, or to discriminate for or against any make of goods. Our advertisers are all of first-class repute.

A CORRESPONDENT in Cincinnati, under date of March 28, writes: Will you be good enough to enlighten those of us, who don't know, why, in script faces, the hyphen is cast thus =, being the same character as that used to denote the sign of equality?

Answer.—It is wrong. It is a whim of the type-founder to cater to what he thinks good looks, sacrificing propriety to expediency. He has no authority for such a departure.

P. S. A. writes from Norwalk, Ohio: A brother printer and myself have disputed as to which is the more common in the lay of the case, whether l. c. "w" should be first, or the comma. Which way is used most? Was not the comma placed before the "w" in "ye olden time," and is not the "w" placed before the comma more in the present day?

Answer.—The common practice in laying the case is to place the comma next the en quad box.

Answer to E. C. A., Cullman, Ala.—1. The jobs sent are very creditable specimens of typography, especially the letter heading. 2. That depends on circumstances. If a member of a union, and working where a union exists, you would, of course, receive union wages, and these vary from $10 to $25, according to location. 3. A compositor, who can distribute, set and correct 8,000 ems in ten hours, working in a bookoffice in this city, would make in round figures $18 per week. 4. Write to The Shniedewend & Lee Co., of this city, whose advertisement appears in THE INLAND PRINTER, who are agents for the book you want.

A ST. LOUIS correspondent writes: I am serving the last year of my apprenticeship, and will soon become a member of the union (I am a conditional member now). Before doing so I would like to purchase a book of designs. Will you please recommend me a good one to buy, and confer a favor on one whose ambition is to be a good printer? I have been a subscriber of your valuable paper since last October, and think, with the majority of the craft of my acquaintance, that it has no superior.

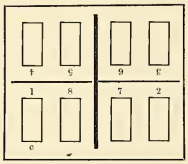
Answer.—We send you one of the best books of designs we know of. Mr. A. V. Haight, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., also issues just such a work as you desire. Take a pointer, however: An hour spent each evening with a pencil, exercising your own fertility in this direction, will, in the long run, be productive of better results to yourself than copying after any designer.

G. F. Mc., of Chicago, writes: Will you please inform me through your journal the process of transferring to a block an impression of a form for which a tint block is to be used, in order to get an accurate register when it is cut?

Answer.—Take a clean, full-colored (or inked) impression of the form or cut on heavy supersized and callendered paper, and while the impression thus taken is still green (or fresh) place it inverted, printed side, on the face of the block, fastening the paper to the block on the corners or other unimportant places, with a little paste or beeswax, and subject it to a strong impression on the press. Raise the corner of paper from the block to see that the impression is clear and full. If it is weak or indistinct in places, rub the back of the paper over the indistinct parts with an ivory folder, and you will obtain a clear transfer in reverse on the face of the block. Do not pumice or whiten block. The transfer should be made on the same press on which the impression is made. A flat bed press like the Washington is the best. Now engrave the tint or color block, leaving it full, so the lines will lap a little.

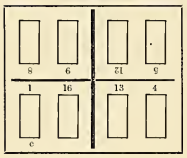
IMPOSITION.

HALF A SHEET OF COMMON OCTAVO.

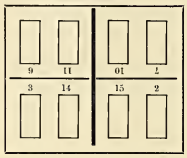


A SHEET OF COMMON OCTAVO.

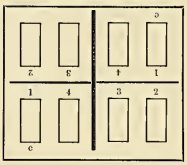
Outer Form.



Inner Form.

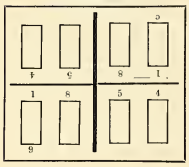


TWO QUARTERS OF A SHEET OF OCTAVO WORKED TOGETHER.

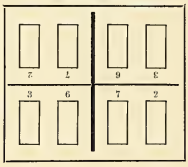


TWO HALF-SHEETS OF COMMON OCTAVO WORKED TOGETHER.

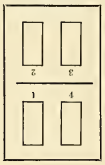
Outer Form.



Inner Form.

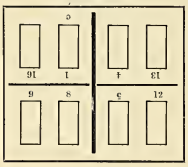


HALF A SHEET OF COMMON QUARTO.

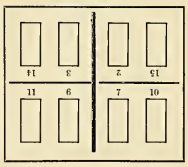


A SHEET OF OCTAVO IMPOSED FROM THE CENTER.

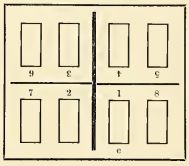
Outer Form.



Inner Form.

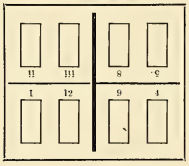


A HALF-SHEET OF OCTAVO, IMPOSED FROM THE CENTER.

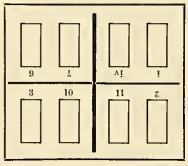


A SHEET OF OCTAVO, 12 OF THE WORK AND 4 OF OTHER MATTER.

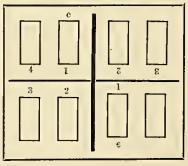
Outer Form.



Inner Form.

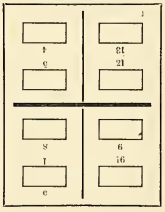


TWO QUARTERS SHEET OF OCTAVO IMPOSED FROM THE CENTER.

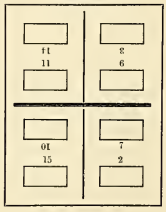


A SHEET OF OCTAVO, THE BROAD WAY.

Outer Form.

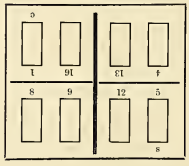


Inner Form.

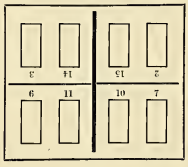


A SHEET OF OCTAVO, OF HEBREW WORK.

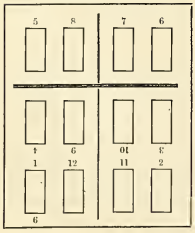
Outer Form.



Inner Form.

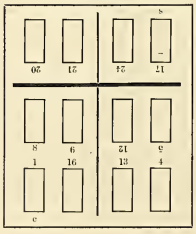


HALF-SHEET OF TWELVES, WITHOUT CUTTING.

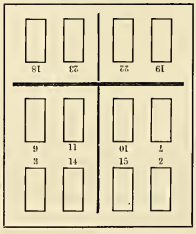


A SHEET OF TWELVES, WITH TWO SIGNATURES.

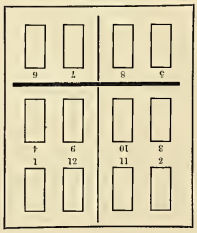
Outer Form.



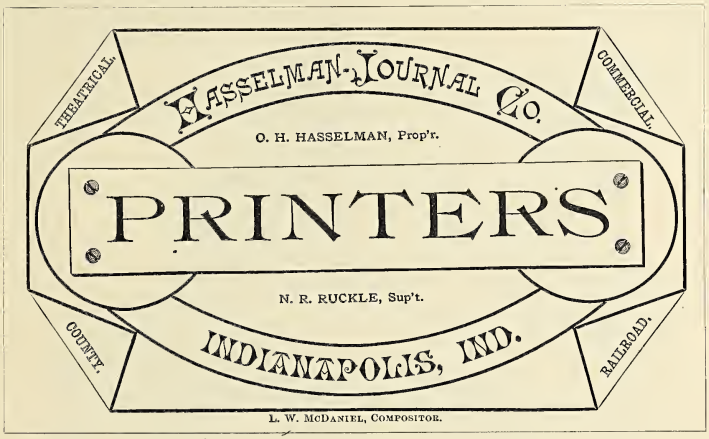
Inner Form.



A COMMON HALF-SHEET OF TWELVES.



SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.





THE TRAMP.

On a morn in dreary winter,
Came a worn and weary printer,
With his bundle on a splinter
O'er his back;
Travel-stained he was, and needy,
And his appetite was greedy
For a "snack."

For the printing-office steering
Till within the door appearing,
Where he bowed as one revering,
When he spoke,
Saying, in a voice as solemn
As a gratis Buchu-column:
"I am broke!

In your city I'm a stranger,
Dusty, seedy as a Granger—
For I slumbered in the manger
Of a barn;
Now I need a small donation
And some easy transportation
For my CORN.

Boat? I tried to work my passage,
Moving freight and rough expressage—
Living on bologna sausage,
Dry and poor—
But, they found I was a printer,
And they hustled me instanter
To the shore.

Then I sadly recollected
Days when printers were respected
For their skill. Now I'm ejected
Fore and aft,
Just because SOME have, by drinking,
Set the steamboat men to sinking
ALL the craft.

Thus do sober workmen suffer
By the vices of the loafer,
Till, indeed whene'er I go for
Work, I shrink,
Lest another's imposition
Throws on me a foul suspicion
That I drink.

Deeply does it wound and grieve me
When a man will not believe me;
But, dear sir, if you will give me
Fifty cents,
I will, by its judicious using,
Show you I'm above abusing
Confidence."

By his doleful conversation
Roused he our commiseration,
And we made the "small donation,"
Which he sunk;
For, while going to our dinner,
We observed that hardened sinner
Beastly drunk!

Thus do sober workmen suffer
By the vices of the loafer—
Basest coin will often go for
Purest stamp;
Kindest ones who most have trusted
Are most thoroughly disgusted
With the tramp.

—*Pacific Printer.*

NEWSPAPERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

From "The Newspaper Press Directory" for 1885, just published, we extract the following on the present position of the newspaper press: "There are now published in the United Kingdom 2,052 newspapers, distributed as follows:—England—London, 405; provinces, 1,202 1,607; Wales, 79; Scotland, 184; Ireland, 161; Isles, 21. Of these there are 132 daily papers published in England; 5 in Wales; 20 in Scotland; 15 in Ireland; 1 in British Isles. On reference to the first edition of this useful directory for the year 1846 we find the following interesting facts, namely, that in that year there were published in the United Kingdom 551 journals; of these 14 were issued daily, namely, 12 in England, and 2 in Ireland; but in 1885 there are now established and circulated 2,052 papers, of which no less than 173 are issued daily, showing that the press of the country has nearly quadrupled during the last thirty-nine years. The increase in daily papers has been still more remarkable, the daily issues standing 173, against 14 in 1846. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 1,298, of which 335 are of a decidedly religious character, representing the Church of England, Wesleyans, Methodists, Baptists, Independents, Roman Catholics, and other Christian communities."

FIREPROOF WRITING-PAPER.

A writing-paper intended to preserve the legibility of written or printed matter, even when the paper is exposed to an extreme heat, is made of an asbestus body covered on one or both sides with a thin writing-paper coated or impregnated with a salt which, under the action of extreme heat, will fuse and form a thin glaze which will combine with the asbestus body when heated. The thin coat of salt may be applied either by means of a brush or a bath, and the coated paper is combined with the asbestus body by means of a cement composed of or containing a silicate of soda, the cement having preferably added to it a small portion of carbonate of lime to set the mixture. The body and one or more thin sheets may be applied or pressed together between rollers.

The ink employed for writing or printing upon the thin paper which forms the smooth face of the asbestus body may be an ordinary ink containing nitrate of silver; but, instead, other solutions of metal may be employed.

When this paper is subjected to a high heat, the thin paper which forms the surface is consumed or destroyed, leaving the metal or incombustible part of the ink which has penetrated or touched the thin paper plainly legible on the asbestus body.

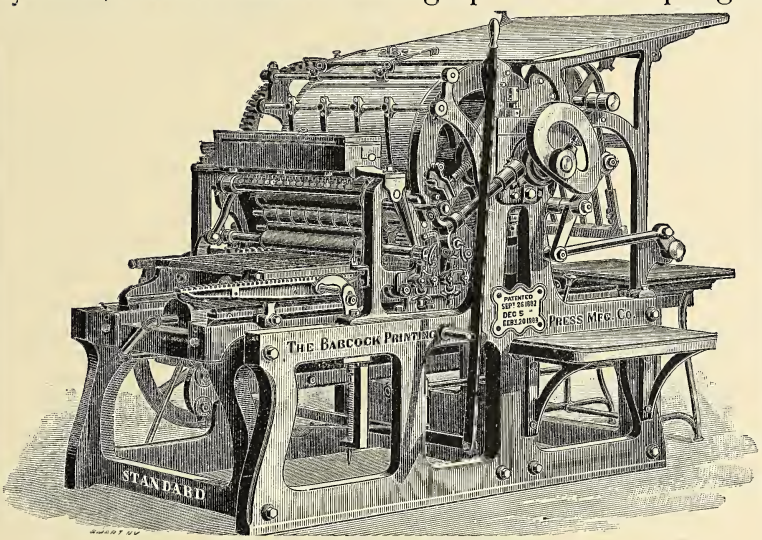
THE following new and original suggestions from Mr. E. J. Ring, government printer at New Orleans, will be a benefit to job printers and pressmen generally: If paper is to be cut into three or five parts, the old method of figuring after measuring, compassing, and guess-work, folding, etc., can be done away with by simply rolling the paper into a scroll until the ends meet twice, which, marked with the finger-nail or pencil, gives one-third. If one-fifth is desired, roll the paper till the ends meet four times. In jobwork, when an impression is taken on the tympan, and the pressman wishes a sheet to be printed in the center, he has only to place the right edge of his paper at the right end of the printed line on the tympan, and mark on the sheet at the left end of the same line, and fold the remainder into one-half, marking the tympan at the left edge of the sheet to be printed. This also does away with mistakes and guess-work.—*Printers' Circular.*

THE oldest bank-note probably in existence in Europe is one preserved in the Asiatic Museum, at St. Petersburg. It dates from the year 1399 B.C., and was issued by the Chinese government. It can be proved from Chinese chroniclers that, as early as 2697 B.C., bank-notes were current in China under the name of "flying money." The bank-note preserved at St. Petersburg bears the name of the imperial bank, date and number of issue, signature of a mandarin, and contains even a list of the punishments inflicted for forgery of notes. This relic of four thousand years old is probably written, for printing from wooden tablets is said to have been introduced in China only in the year 160 A. D.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO'S

Drum Cylinder, Two-Revolution AND Lithographic Pat. Air-Spring Presses.

New Style Elevated Fountain, allowing easier access to forms and furnishing better distribution than the old style.



Tapeless Sheet Delivery, Perfect Register, Rapid, Strong, Durable, Handsome, and Guaranteed in all respects.

BABCOCK "STANDARD" PRESSES.

These Presses are built from new designs combining strength and durability with increased capacity for speed, and embody several new and very important improvements, among them the following:

NOISELESS GRIPPER MOTION, with PERFECT REGISTER. AIR VALVE, for removing the spring when desired, and invariably restoring it when the press is started. THE SHIELD, which effectually protects the Piston and Cylinder from paper, tapes, etc., that might fall upon them and produce injury. THE PISTON can be adjusted to the size of the Air-Cylinder, so that the wear of either can be easily compensated. This easy, positive and perfect adjustment prevents leaks and vacuums and secures evenness of wear in the Air-Spring. THE ROLLER-BEARING has the following advantages: Any single roller may be removed without disturbing the others. All of the rollers may be removed and replaced without altering their "set." When desired, the form rollers may be released from contact with the distributor and type without removing the rollers from their bearings or changing their "set." THE INK FOUNTAIN is set very high, allowing easy access to the forms, and furnishes much better distribution than the old style. These presses have PATENT POSITIVE SLIDE MOTION and PATENT BACK-UP MECHANISM, and are equal to any first-class presses in the market.

SIZES AND PRICES OF "STANDARD" PRESSES.

No. 1,	Size bed	19 x 24	$1,150.00	No. 5,	Size bed	29 x 42	$2,000.00
2,	"	22 x 26	1,400.00	6,	"	32 x 46	2,200.00
3,	"	25 x 31	1,600.00	7,	"	33 x 51	2,350.00
4,	"	27 x 38	1,800.00	8,	"	36 x 53	2,700.00

No. 9, Size bed 38 x 56 $3,200.00

THE BABCOCK NEW TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

DELIVERS THE SHEETS IN FRONT PRINTED SIDE UP.

In bringing out a series of Two-Revolution Presses, the BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MANUFACTURING CO. has sought to not only combine the best features known in other machines of this class, but also to add a number of valuable improvements which greatly increase the durability, usefulness and convenience of these Presses. In addition to the general features of the Babcock Drum Cylinders enumerated above, the Two-Revolution Presses *deliver the sheet in front printed side up*, without the use of either fly or swinging arms. They also have the new *backing-up motion*, enabling the pressman to back up his press while the belt is on the loose pulley and without the aid of either gears or friction—a most valuable improvement. The mechanism for raising the cylinder is remarkably simple—an important fact when the tendency to wear and lost motion in the joints is considered, and also requiring less power to run. These Presses are made very heavy for speed, and in every respect thoroughly constructed.

THE BABCOCK PATENT AIR-SPRING COUNTRY PRESS.

The best Newspaper and Job Cylinder Press for the price in the market. Size of bed 32 x 46 inches, will work a 6-column Quarto Newspaper without "cramping." It is simple, strong, and in every way splendidly constructed. It combines all the latest improvements for fast and good work, together with beauty in design and solidity in all its parts. With its other qualifications it is capable of a high rate of speed; has perfect register, fine distribution, runs easily and almost noiselessly. It is adapted to all kinds of work, having Air-Springs and Vibrators on Form Rollers. Price, $1,100. Steam Fixtures, $50 extra.

THE BABCOCK LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.

This machine has no superior. It is very heavy, and has many improvements, making it a very easy press to handle. In Register, Speed, Distribution of Color and Water, Facility in making Changes, Stillness in Operation, it is ahead of all competitors.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,
GEN'L WESTERN AGENTS
115 & 117 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

CAMPBELL & CO.
ELECTROTYPING,
Engraving and Printers' Supplies,
59 and 61 Longworth Street,
CINCINNATI, O.

OSTRANDER & HUKE,
(Successors to Huke & Spencer)
Manufacturers of Type Machinery, Perforating Machines, Lithographic Hand Presses, Gumming Machines, Electrotype Machinery, Stereotype Machinery, Varnishing Machines, Printers' Chases, Pulleys, Shafting, etc.
PRINTING PRESS MACHINISTS.
81 & 83 Jackson St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

MARDER, LUSE & CO.
TYPE FOUNDERS
—AND—
ELECTROTYPERS,
CHICAGO.

J. B. WIGGINS,
Engraver.
WEDDING CARDS,
SEALS,
MONOGRAMS,
48 Madison St., CHICAGO.

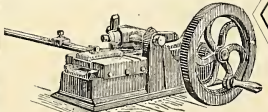
SHELDON COLLINS'
SON & CO.,
PRINTING INKS,
32 & 34 Frankfort St.,
NEW YORK.

INDEXED MAPS AND GUIDES
—OF—
All Countries in the World!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
RAND, McNALLY & Co., Publishers,
Nos. 148–152 Monroe Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

DOUGLASS, THOMPSON & CO.
Merchants in all Requisites pertaining to the
Art-Science of Photography,
PHOTOGRAPHERS' BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, PUBLISHERS AND NEWSDEALERS,
Nos. 229 & 231 State Street,
CHICAGO.
GAYTON A. DOUGLASS.
HENRY G. THOMPSON.
Send for Catalogue.

CAMERON, AMBERG & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Amberg's Cabinet Letter Files.
71 & 73 Lake Street,
SEND FOR CATALOGUE. CHICAGO.

WM. H. RANNEY,
MANUACTURER OF
Printers' Rollers and Roller Composition,
10 AND 12 SEITZ BLOCK,
Entrance, 33 Congress St. West. DETROIT, MICH.

WALKER & BRESNAN,
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
201-5 Williams St., NEW YORK CITY.
—SOLE AGENTS FOR—
MITCHELL MITERING MACHINES.


THE
WORLDS
INDUSTRIAL AND
COTTON
EXPOSITION
NEW ORLEANS.
Opening Dec. 1, 1884.
Closing May 31, 1885.
W. H. H. JUDSON,
Chief of Department
—OF—
Printing and Publishing.

Type Founders!
INSERT YOUR
New Specimen Pages
IN THE
INLAND PRINTER.

O'NEILL & GRISWOLD,
EDITION BOOK BINDERS.
Especial attention given to Country Orders for Case Making, Stamped Titles, Stamped Backs, etc.
SEND FOR ESTIMATES.
Nos. 180 & 182 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

ELLACOTT & LYMAN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTERS' SUPPLIES,
Brass Rule, Metal Borders, Leads, Slugs, Etc.
No. 16 Calhoun Place. . CHICAGO, ILL.
REAR OF 119 CLARK ST. SEND FOR PRICES.

AULT & WIBORG
MANUFACTURERS
PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS
AND VARNISHES,
CINCINNATI, OHIO

RULING, NUMBERING,
PERFORATING AND BOOKBINDING,
DONE FOR THE TRADE.
J. S. McDONALD & CO., 140-146 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

Manhattan Printers' Warehouse.
HENLEY & GOLDEN,
PRESSES, TYPE & PRINTING MATERIAL,
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
92 ANN AND 59 GOLD STS., NEW YORK.

"Knowledge is of two kinds; we know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information upon it."—DR. JOHNSON.
THE LIBRARY CATALOGUE AND INDEX.
No Library numbering One Hundred Volumes should be without one.
IT is handsomely bound in one volume, half morocco, quarto (6¾ x 8½ inches), made of the best paper, and will be mailed postpaid to any address on receipt of $2.50 by the publishers. Send for descriptive circular.
SHEPARD & JOHNSTON,
140-146 Monroe St., Chicago.

J. Kuvaman, Proprietor. *J. P. Trenter, Manager.*
The Chicago Brass Rule Works,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Brass Printing Material,
Such as
Brass Rule, Ellipses, Circles, Labor Saving Rule, etc.
85 and 87 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

E. BROWN & CO.
PHOTO-ENGRAVERS,
155 & 157 Washington St., Room 34,
CHICAGO.
Send or call on us before placing your orders.

THE
British AND Colonial Printer AND Stationer
—AND—
Booksellers' Circular.
Consists of 16 pages. Illustrated. Every Thursday. Three Dollars per Year.
W. J. STONHILL,
Ludgate Circus, - - - LONDON, ENG.

THE
INLAND PRINTER
—HAS BEEN—
ENLARGED TO FIFTY-TWO PAGES
AND COVER.
$1.50 PER YEAR. —— 75c. SIX MONTHS.

GEO. E. LLOYD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FOLDING MACHINES,

ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY,

AND

GENERAL PRINTERS' MACHINISTS,

68 WEST MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. McALLASTER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF AND JOBBERS IN

ADVERTISING CARDS,

FOLDERS, BEVEL EDGE CARDS,

NOVELTIES, SCRAP PICTURES, FRINGED GOODS, &C.

196 & 198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

Illustrated Catalogue sent free to any Address.
Liberal discount to Printers.

THIS SPACE FOR SALE.
WRITE SECRETARY FOR PRICE.

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION

NEWSPAPER

PRINTING, FOLDING & MAILING

Done upon Short Notice, and at Reasonable Prices.

NEWSPAPER WORK OF ALL KINDS A SPECIALTY.
Give us a Call.

271 & 273 FRANKLIN STREET.

THIS SPACE FOR SALE.
WRITE SECRETARY FOR PRICE.

In its Thirtieth Volume.

ROUNDS' "PRINTERS' CABINET,"
Published by
S. P. ROUNDS, JR., & CO.,
191 SO. CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

The oldest Typographical Journal published.

Subscription Price, $2.00.

COFFIN, DEVOE & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

B-R-O-N-Z-E-S

GOLD, SILVER AND FANCY COLORS.

Price, from $1.00 to $6.00 per Pound.

176 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

ASK YOUR JOBBER FOR

EVANS & DARLING'S

FINE LINE OF

Wedding Stationery and Cabinets,

FOLDERS AND PROGRAMMES,
PLAIN,
GOLD BEVEL-EDGED
AND
SOCIETY VISITING CARDS,
MENUS, PARTY INVITATIONS. ETC.

THIS SPACE FOR SALE.
WRITE SECRETARY FOR PRICE.



THIS SPACE FOR SALE.
WRITE SECRETARY FOR PRICE.

W. B. CONKEY,

BOOKBINDER.

PAMPHLETS MY SPECIALTY.

163 AND 165 DEARBORN STREET,

CHICAGO.

SNIDER & HOOLE,

BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS,

152 MONROE STREET,
CHICAGO.

101 & 103 WALNUT STREET,
CINCINNATI, O.

SIOUX CITY

NEWSPAPER UNION.

The most Complete Establishment of the kind west of the Mississippi River.

Ready-Prints of the best class of Western Newspapers.

A complete stock of all kinds of Printing Papers, Card Board, Envelopes, &c., constantly on hand.

216 and 218 Douglas Street,

SIOUX CITY, - - - IOWA.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL'S
(Established 1844).

PATENT ROLLER COMPOSITION

IS SUPERIOR IN EVERY RESPECT.

Give it a trial, and you will never want any other. Rollers always ready for use; do not Harden, Shrink nor Crack, and seldom require washing.

OUR PATENT COPYABLE PRINTING INK,

all colors, in pound and half-pound cans. No Ink made that is equal to it. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

CYRUS H. LOUTREL. 45 Maiden Lane,
C. FRANK LOUTREL, NEW YORK.

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON,

PRINTERS OF FINE JOB WORK,

FOR THE TRADE.

BOOKWORK, CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES.

SPECIAL FORMS SET UP AND ELECTROTYPED

FOR THE COUNTRY TRADE.

140–146 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

The typography of this journal is a sample of our work.

FRENCH LINEN.

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CREAM LAID LINEN FLAT PAPER

500 Sheets to Ream.

Made of Pure Linens. Suitable for Finest Office Stationery.

We carry in Stock the following Sizes and Weights:

12 lb. Folio, . . .	$3.00 per Ream.	12 lb. Demy, . . .	$3.00 per Ream.
16 " " . . .	4.00 " "	16 " " . . .	4.00 " "
16 " Royal, . . .	4.00 " "	20 " Double Cap, .	5.00 " "
20 " " . . .	5.00 " "	24 " " " .	6.00 " "

Above prices are net.

CHICAGO PAPER COMPANY,

181 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

✲

NEW ENGLAND

TYPE FOUNDRY CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

243 Washington Street.

✲

NEW DESIGNS

BEING CONSTANTLY ISSUED BY US.

Prouty Presses. Central Type Foundry. } SPECIAL AGENTS { *Holly Wood Type. Boston Type Foundry.*

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Type and Brass Rule,

PRESSES AND PRINTERS' SUPPLIES.

54 and 56 Franklin Street,

TELEPHONE 1040. ——CHICAGO.

A complete stock of Boston and Central Type Foundries' Beautiful Faces constantly on hand.

ESTABLISHED IN 1861.

A. ZEESE & CO.

ELECTROTYPERS,

Relief Plate and Photo-Engravers,

155 & 157 DEARBORN STREET,

CHICAGO.

Every description of work in our line executed promptly, in the best manner, at moderate prices.

For specimens of our work, we refer to THE ELECTROTYPE JOURNAL published by us, showing the

LATEST and CHOICEST DESIGNS of CUTS, ORNAMENTS, BORDERS, Etc.,

WHICH HAVE A MARKET IN BOTH HEMISPHERES.

Estimates and information on work in our line cheerfully furnished.

MESSRS. GEO. MATHER'S SONS, Sixty John Street, New York, manufacture fine Printing Ink of all colors, and many of the best printers give their goods preference over all others.

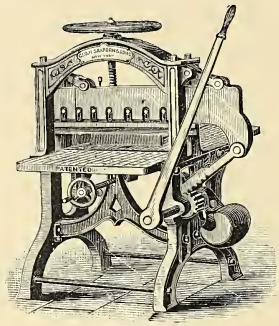
For sale by all first-class dealers in Printing Material everywhere.

SANBORN'S

PAPER CUTTING
BOOKBINDERS'
PRINTERS' AND
PAPER BOX MAKERS'

MACHINES

COMPLETE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.



PRINTERS' CUTTER.

SANBORN MACHINES CAN BE SEEN AT
132 Monroe St., Chicago.

GEO. H. SANBORN & SONS,

69 Beekman St., NEW YORK.

Manufactory: Standard Machinery Co., Mystic River, Ct.

J. W. BUTLER PAPER COMPANY,

173 & 175 ADAMS STREET,

CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PAPERS

USED BY PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS & STATIONERS.

We respectfully solicit attention to the following popular brands of goods which we carry in stock:

FLORENCE MILLS,
WAWASA MILLS,
LAKE SHORE MILLS,
BUTLER MILLS,
ST. CHARLES MILLS,
LEDGER MILLS,

FLAT and RULED PAPERS.

L. L. BROWN'S LEDGER PAPERS.

We also have a full line of

Holiday Cards, Ball Programs, Wedding Goods

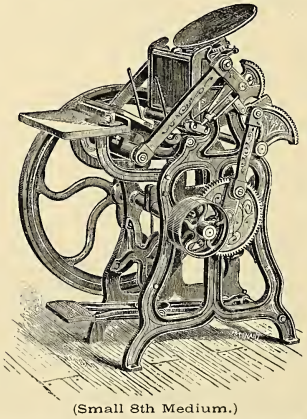
OF THE LATEST STYLES.

SPECIAL RULING done and SPECIAL SIZES OF PAPER made to order on short notice.

THE "PROUTY"

Job Printing Presses.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS IN MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.



UNEQUALED FOR SPEED, DURABILITY, EASE OF MAKING READY AND OPERATING.

(Small 8th Medium.)

Strength and Power without excessive bulk and weight. Simplicity of construction, perfect register, and beauty of design and finish.

For Illustrated Pamphlet and Specimens of Printing, address

THE PROUTY PRESS CO.

52 Federal Street, BOSTON, MASS.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE Cushing Printing Company has been incorporated, at Chicago, with a capital of $25,000.

WM. ALDEN, a well known Chicago compositor, is in the last stages of consumption, and his death is daily expected.

THE Mendel Lithographing Company, of Chicago, has recently been incorporated with a capital of $10,000.

THE Dennison Manufacturing Co. have removed from 155 Dearborn street, to the more commodious premises, 144 and 146 Wabash avenue.

WE acknowledge the receipt of *The Inland Architect and Builder*, a journal representing the profession indicated by the title. A more beautiful specimen of journalistic typography we have yet to see.

H. MCALLISTER & Co., 196 and 198 Clark street, are now offering some beautiful novelties in advertising cards, fringed goods, scrap pictures, folders, etc. Illustrated catalogues sent free to any address on application.

WE have been shown the advance sheets of specimens of brass rule about to be issued by the Chicago Brass Rule Works, 85 and 87 Fifth avenue. Our country friends will do well to write them for a copy.

THE E. P. DONNELL MF'G Co. report business brisk and prospects, encouraging. They have leased the whole building, 158 and 160 South Clark street, for five years, and are about to open a branch house in New York city.

THE Landworker Publication Co. has been incorporated in Chicago, with a capital stock of $10,000. Frank M. Sherman, W. P. Phelon, and M. Phelon are the incorporators. Object—to publish a weekly agricultural paper.

VANDERCOOK & Co., 70 Madison street, wood and photo-engravers, have just issued a four-page circular of samples, which fully maintain the high reputation heretofore achieved by this firm in their line of business. Send for one.

THE firm of Brown, Pettibone & Kelly, printers and stationers, has been dissolved by mutual consent, Jas. P. Kelly retiring, Thos. H. Brown and P. F. Pettibone continuing the business at the old stand, 194 and 196 Dearborn street.

MARDER, LUSE & Co. have just filled an order from Bismarck, Dakota, for two car loads of presses and printing material. The order was filled and shipped within five days from the date of its receipt. This is what we call Chicago business enterprise.

A. ZEESE & Co. have just issued a specimen sheet of 44 pages, containing an excellent assortment of stock cuts, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, etc., of all sizes, adapted either for jobbing or newspaper use. The publication will be sent on application.

THE CHICAGO METAL FELLOE CO., corner Fifty-third and Arnold streets, are now turning out the best delivery hand-wagons for printers' and electrotypers' use to be found in the country. We speak from practical experience when we state they are among the strongest and most durable ever offered to the trade.

A CHINESE laundryman astonished the compositors of a Chicago printing-office the other day by picking up the stick of an absent comp, and setting up two stickfuls in good shape and in average time. He stated that he held cases for two years in San Francisco, but found there was more money in the "washee" trade in Chicago.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. F. M. Powell & Co. have removed their printers' supply furnishing depot from 119 to 200 and 202 S. Clark street, where they propose to continue their old business in connection with that of the Illinois Type-Founding Company. They have now in hand, and will shortly throw on the market, a new style cylinder press of their own make for country printers, which has been thoroughly and satisfactorily tested.

THE spring issue of *The Type-Founder*, published by Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 115–117 Fifth avenue, Chicago, has been received, and like its predecessors, reflects credit on the firm which issues it. In addition to several articles of interest to the craft, in one of which it takes issue with THE INLAND PRINTER, in its advocacy of a standard measurement, it contains several pages of new faces, the product of this well known establishment.

THE *Borvenir Chicago Mexicano*, which has recently made its appearance, contains a deal of valuable information regarding the Mexican trade. It is edited by M. W. O'Dwyer, formerly of the New York *Tribune*, and more recently editor of the leading American daily newspaper in the city of Mexico. Prominent Spanish-Americans are also connected with the enterprise, which, from present indications, will prove an undoubted success.

WE direct the special attention of printers, to whom *space* is an object, to the Patent Window Cabinet, with projecting fronts, presented in the present issue. Its advantages can be seen at a glance, and are arranged so that they can be used by any of the hands without interfering in any manner with the man or men at work. It supplies at once the place of a double stand and an old style Eagle cabinet. Manufactured by R. Hoe & Co., 199 and 201 Van Buren street.

THE ROTHUGGAREN, a Swedish and English temperance anti-monopoly labor journal, has been received at this office. It is "dedicated to the abolition of poverty, ignorance, wickedness, unchastity, drunkenness, injustice, perversion of law, oppression and all evil." Go ahead! brother Winstrand. Your mission is a noble one, but it strikes us you have a pretty good contract on your hand. Provided you try to carry out your principles in good faith, you may put us down as a subscriber.

THE ANNUAL REUNION.—It was our privilege to meet several of the "old time boys" at the annual election of officers of the Chicago Typographical Union. It was a privilege which we appreciated, to greet true men whom we have known for a number of years, and enjoy a genuine hand-shaking; none of your Quaker, namby-pamby tips, but a good, old-fashioned, from the heart to the heart shake, that made us feel the better for it. We have a weakness, and we confess it, to grasp the hands of the old stagers who met in No. 1 engine-house, though their numbers are decreasing year by year.

MR. SAM. L. LEFFINGWELL, of Indianapolis, who attempted to establish the *Organette*, as the organ of the printers of the country, and was finally compelled, through a lack of support, to turn over his subscription list to the *Craftsman*, of Washington, has made another newspaper venture in the publication of the *Crisis* at Indianapolis. It is a neat and tasteful sheet, and the editor expects the Trades Unionists and Knights of Labor of Indiana, in whose interests it is published, to maintain it. We sincerely hope Mr. Leffingwell will be successful, there being no question as to his ability to represent his constituents creditably, or of his honesty or zeal in the cause of labor.

WE received a call from Mr. Goldey, manager of the Celluloid Type Co., 82 Fulton street, New York. He says the Celluloid type and stereotype is becoming so popular as to keep their forces working overtime in the endeavor to catch up orders ahead. He showed us a Celluloid type letter which had been run through a press, fed with a gunny bag instead of a sheet of paper, and while the wooden base was twisted and battered into fantastic shape, the Celluloid face remained perfectly unbroken. He reports that their stereotype process is an unqualified success, and truly the specimens he carries verify his assertion.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—The National Printing Company, the well known theatrical printing concern of C. H. McConnell, and Bradner Smith's wholesale paper establishment, were completely destroyed by fire early on Tuesday morning, March 30. They occupied the handsome four-story building, 117 and 119 Monroe street, opposite the Columbia Theater. The origin of the fire is unknown, and it burned so fiercely, owing to the inflammable contents, that the firemen had hard work to save the adjoining buildings. Mr. McConnell estimates his loss at $175,000, with an insurance of $112,500. Bradner Smith loses $200,000; insurance $120,000. Bauman & Cooper, printers, lose $1,800; insured. J H. Haverly loses theatrical engravings and cuts, which he values at $40,000. This is the second time this building has been destroyed by fire within eighteen months.

THE election on March 25 for officers of Chicago Typographical Union resulted in the selection of the following gentlemen for the ensuing fiscal year, beginning May 1: President, Andrew H. McLaughlin; Vice-President, Peter Price; Secretary-Treasurer, Samuel Rastall; Recording Secretary, J. R. Jessup; Board of Trustees, James C. Hutchins, H. G. Boughman, Samuel E. Pinta; Delegates to International Convention to be held in New York City in June, 1885, D. C. Kelley, James B. Fullerton, Isaac Walker, M. B. McAbee; Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. Hollister. Seven hundred and ninety-seven votes were cast, a decrease of forty-three from the election of 1884.

WE acknowledge from Messrs. A. Zeese & Co., the receipt of the second issue of their *Specimen Book* of electrotypes, cuts, borders, ornaments, etc., published by this firm. It is, without exception, the most perfect, beautiful and complete exposition of art in their line of business ever issued. The designs are simply beautiful, and no printer, desirous of keeping pace with the times, can afford to ignore them. The list embraces everything requisite from a modernized flourish to the most exquisite border that art has devised. The list of cuts is exhaustless, and nothing of an old fogy or antiquated character can be found within its pages. It is really a credit to Chicago and the well known firm it represents.

THE E. P. DONNELL MF'G CO., 158 and 160 South Clark street, have just furnished to Wm. G. Johnston & Co., of Pittsburgh, a stock of binders' machinery, including one of their forty-four-inch "Chicago" paper cutters. They have also recently put up one of the same in the J. W. Jones Printing and Stationery Company, of this city, to whom it is giving the utmost satisfaction. As an evidence of the popular favor with which this machine has been received, we may state that this firm is now building fourteen of them, all of which have been already sold. It has also brought out a new beveling machine, which works on the principle of a table shears, and will bind any thickness of binders' boards from No. 50 to one inch in thickness, and its operation can be conducted by a boy.

IMPROVED WOOD PLANER.— Mr. A. Blake, western representative of Cottrell & Sons, has just shipped from their factory, 198 South Clark street, an improved wood planer for electrotype and stereotype use to Messrs. Allison & Smith, Franklin Type-Foundry, Cincinnati, which reflects credit on our Chicago mechanics, and deserves more than a passing notice. In this machine brass boxes have been substituted for the babbit boxes heretofore used, thus enabling it to be run at a higher rate of speed, without injury to the work turned out. It has also an adjustable head which secures an even parallel cut, the disc being screwed instead of shrunk on, by which the liability of bursting is reduced to a minimum, and a perfectly even surface secured, thus dispensing with the building up process, invariably required under the old time machine.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—As announced elsewhere, the business of the Illinois Type-Founding Company, 200 and 202 South Clark street, will in future be under the control and personal supervision of Mr. F. M. Powell, of this city—a gentleman whose long experience with the trade and acquaintance with the especial demands of western customers peculiarly fits him for the position. The manufacturing department will be immediately enlarged, improved facilities added, and business pushed with vigor. The *Inter Ocean* and *Herald*, two of the handsomest journals in the country, are now using dresses turned out by this establishment. Mr. P. is special agent for the well known houses of Geo. Bruce's Son & Co., and James Conner's Sons, of New York, known throughout the length and breadth of the land, and all supplies are furnished at eastern prices, free of cost of transportation or any other drawback. THE INLAND PRINTER wishes him success in his new field of labor, believing that he is emphatically the right man in the right place.

A PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—Among the inmates of the Langham Hotel, one of the many firetraps with which Chicago is honeycombed, destroyed by fire on the evening of Saturday, March 21, were Mr. Hoole (of the firm of Snider & Hoole) and wife, both of whom would, in all probability, have fallen victims to the devouring element but for the heroic assistance of Mr. Martindale, cashier of the firm, who fortunately happened to be in their room at the time the alarm was given. Mrs. Hoole is an invalid, and Mr. Hoole is suffering from inflammatory rheumatism, which obliges him to use crutches when moving. But we prefer to have Mr. Hoole tell his own story in his own way. He says: "Mr. Martindale, a gentleman connected with my house, came to the hotel to see me about half-past six o'clock or a little earlier. He had not been in our rooms more than five minutes, I think, when there came a tremendous rap on the door. Mrs. Hoole said 'Come,' but instead of anybody entering, as we expected, a voice on the outside shouted 'Fire!' At the same moment I saw smoke floating past our window as it puffed from the windows below. Martindale stepped quickly to the door and opened it. The instant he did so a cloud of smoke rolled into the room, and then we saw that the corridor was filled with smoke and dark as pitch. We did not stop to try and save anything, but took our departure as quickly as the condition of my game leg would permit. The gas was out, and we couldn't see a foot before our faces in the corridor, but as we groped along we saw the elevator standing open on that floor, and a light burning inside. I hailed this as a fortunate circumstance, and called on the others to get in. We all tumbled into the elevator, and Martindale started it down. Before we had descended more than six feet a voice yelled hoarsely from below: 'For God's sake don't let that elevator down!' We saw a glare of light beneath, and comprehended that our own safety depended upon implicit obedience to the command. We stopped the elevator, and ran it back to the third floor again. The wire door had been closed when we started down, and we couldn't find the spring latch to open it, but Mr. Martindale threw himself against the door and it yielded. In scrambling out I had my first tumble, caused by the elevator being several inches above the floor. My companions thought I had gone under the elevator, but I soon convinced them that I was safe, and together we groped through the darkness to the head of the stairs. Then I took my second tumble, pitching headlong down the stairs, but fortunately stopped before reaching the bottom, and was glad to find myself uninjured. On the floor below we had light enough to guide us down the second flight to the restaurant. By the time we arrived there the part of the building we had just left was so full of smoke that nobody could have lived in it. I think our narrowest escape was in the elevator, as we were descending directly toward the fire when we were warned to go back."

STATE OF TRADE.

A VISIT to the several business establishments, connected directly or indirectly with the printing trade, develops the fact that while business has been steadily improving, the improvement has not been of that marked character anticipated in our last issue. Still there is a feeling of confidence in future developments, and a prevailing belief that the results for 1885 will justify the encouragement entertained.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO. report trade not as brisk as anticipated.

CHICAGO BRASS RULE WORKS.— Trade creeping up. Outlook favorable.

GARDEN CITY TYPE FOUNDRY.— No material change. Prospects encouraging.

BLOMGREN BROS.— Trade good; business increasing and satisfied with business outlook.

OSTRANDER & HUKE report business good, with prospects favorable for a fair spring trade.

SNIDER & HOOLE.— No material change. Orders coming in all the time. Prospects very fair.

F. P. ELLIOTT & CO.— No material change from last month, but indications are certainly favorable.

GEO. H. TAYLOR & CO.—Expect to do a fair spring trade. Are now filling up with a good line of print paper.

CHICAGO PAPER CO.—Trade improving slowly. The situation may be expressed by the words "waiting and hoping."

R. HOE & CO., report business "picking up," and filling orders all the time. Nothing however of special interest to report.

H. HARTT & CO.— Business improving though not as good as hoped for, but have received their full share of orders.

THE CAMPBELL PRESS CO.— No material change from last month's report. Several fresh orders have been filled however.

MARDER, LUSE & CO.— Business has materially improved since last month, and the outlook for the season is very encouraging.

E. A. BLAKE of C. B. Cottrell & Sons reports business without material change since last month. Prospects all that could be desired.

THE UNION TYPE-FOUNDRY.—Business fair to middling. Hope for a good spring trade, as printers have been buying rather sparingly for the past twelve months.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO. are now doubling their capacity by putting in extra machinery, especially for the manufacture of the Challenge press. They have lately filled orders from San Francisco and New England. Report trade slowly improving.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER report a better inquiry. Country printers speak favorably of the state of trade and outlook. This firm has recently filled several orders, and have others on hand, but do not look for a brisk season until the fall.

S. BINGHAM'S SON, roller manufacturer, 200 Clark street, reports business holding its own in city with increased orders from the country. The outlook for the future is all that could be desired. The Durable brand of composition is in great demand, it being a great favorite with printers.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE San Antonio Union numbers thirty-five members.

A NEW weekly labor journal called *Justice* made its appearance in Hamilton, Ont., March 28.

THE compositors employed on the Pottsville, Pa., *Daily Republican* recently struck against an ironclad agreement.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS, editor of the New York *Sun* has been elected an honorary member of the Brooklyn Typographical Union.

COMPOSITION has been reduced in Lockport, N. Y., from 28 to 26 cents per 1,000, and the wages of job printers from $13 to $12 per week.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 8, of St. Louis, has assessed itself 25 cents a man, to aid the striking knitting girls to establish a coöperative factory.

THE editors, bookkeepers, typesetters, collectors and agents of the *Freeman*, the organ of the colored race, published in New York, are all colored men.

IN the New York Supreme Court, Fon Tip, a Chinese shopkeeper, has obtained a verdict of $1,000 damages for libel against Wong Chin Foo, editor of the local Chinese newspaper.

THE Brooklyn *Union* has just put into its office a new Hoe double perfecting press, which prints directly from the turtles, and is the only one of the kind now in the country.

MR. WESLEY J. GATES, of the *Sentinel*, and Mr. Charles H. Soules, of A. R. Baker's, have been elected to represent Indianapolis Union No. 1, at the meeting of the International Union.

BURLINGTON Typographical Union has started a morning paper called *Justice*. The *Hawkeye's* reduction of ten per cent in the wages of its employés opened the field for its publication.

THE Nebraska legislature has voted to allow each member ten daily papers, ten one-cent wrappers and ten two-cent stamps for every day of the session. It is expected that they will send the papers to their constituents.

THE printers of New York are preparing to give a royal reception to the delegates of the International Typographical Union. New York never does things by halves. We are not selfish, but we envy the lucky fellows on their daylight, moonlight or starlight steamboat excursion. We have been there.

AT a meeting of Toronto Union, held on Saturday, April 4, the following officers were elected: President, John Scott; Vice-President, C. H. Darling; Financial Secretary, W. H. Parr; Recording Secretary, J. Gilmour; Sergeant-at-arms, James Coulter; Delegates to International Union, Jas. Reid and W. H. Parr.

PHILADELPHIA has three millionaire newspaper men: G. W. Childs, whose income is $300,000 a year; Singerly, of the *Record*, with $3,000,000, and Frank McLaughlin, of the *Times*, with an income of $80,000.

THE *United States Democrat*, Brick Pomeroy's new paper, published in Washington, D. C., made its appearance Saturday, March 14. It is an eight-page weekly, and will reduce the number of heretofore idle printers.

THE Columbus (Ohio) *Morning Times*, which the Typographical Union of that city has been fighting for some time, finding the employment of non-union printers unprofitable in more ways than one, has again become a union office.

THE sales of waste from the government printing-offices in a year amount to nearly $200,000. The paper bought costs nearly $400,000. The public printing costs over $1,000,000; lithographing and engraving, $150,000; binding, $600,000.

THE International Typographical Union meets in New York City, Monday, June 1, 1885. Martin R. H. Witter, President, Lock Box 449, St. Louis, Mo.; R. F. Sullivan, First Vice-President, Chicago, Ill.; P. T. McDermott, Second Vice-President, New Orleans, La.; Wm. Briggs, Secretary-Treasurer, 638 G street, Southeast, Washington, D. C.; Wm. A. Wilkinson, Corresponding Secretary, Box 87, Galveston, Texas; Mark L. Crawford, Chief Organizer, Box 249, Chicago, Ill.

THE Brunswick (Me.) *Telegraph* gives, as a result of careful canvassing and estimating, the following statistics of the condition of the printing business in that state at present. There are 701 men, 386 women, and 100 apprentices; 100 power presses of fifteen different makes, 52 hand presses, seventy paper cutters, 37 steam engines, 3 hot air engines and water powers, 28 mailers, and 14 folding machines of different makes.

FAST TYPESETTING.—On the afternoon of March 17, Mr. Joseph McCann, of New York, in the presence of a number of practical representatives of the craft, set 4,100 ems of solid minion in two hours. His first stick of matter, which contained twenty-one lines, twenty-four ems wide, was finished in just fifteen minutes, making five hundred and four ems. His fastest time, setting the same number of ems, was fourteen minutes and twenty seconds. The trial came off in the composing rooms of the *Irish-American* office, 12 Warren street.

THE following item is going the rounds of the press. Of course it is rubbish, although its authorship is credited to one of the smart Alecks of the New York press: The "automatic compositor" is about to be put to practical use in six of the largest newspaper offices in the country, and machines are now being constructed for that purpose. It is not a type-setting machine, but it takes the place of typesetters and type-founders, casting a solid line at a time, and delivering it rapidly ready to print from. The machine costs $500, is very simple, can be operated by an intelligent woman at $3 a day, and will do the work of six compositors at $4 a day each. I have seen it work, and it looks to me like a solution of the problem of cheap printing. It is not well adapted to anything but straight work, though.

FOREIGN.

THERE are but sixty-three daily papers published in the Russian Empire.

THE London *Standard* has granted a life pension to the mother of Cameron, its war correspondent, killed in Egypt.

THE first number of the *Highland Magazine*, a high-class periodical of Celtic and general literature, made its appearance on March 2.

THE *Taubstummen Courier* (Courier of the Deaf and Dumb) is a weekly published at Vienna since the beginning of this year.

A PRINTING-OFFICE heretofore carried on in one of the prisons of Leipsic has been discontinued, it having been found unremunerative.

THE London newspapers are reported to have a curious etiquette, forbidding one to either quote or comment upon anything that appears in the columns of another.

A FIRM in Grahamstown, South Africa, have lately imported a large font of music type, intending to produce on the spot the songs and other works of an eminent colonial musician.

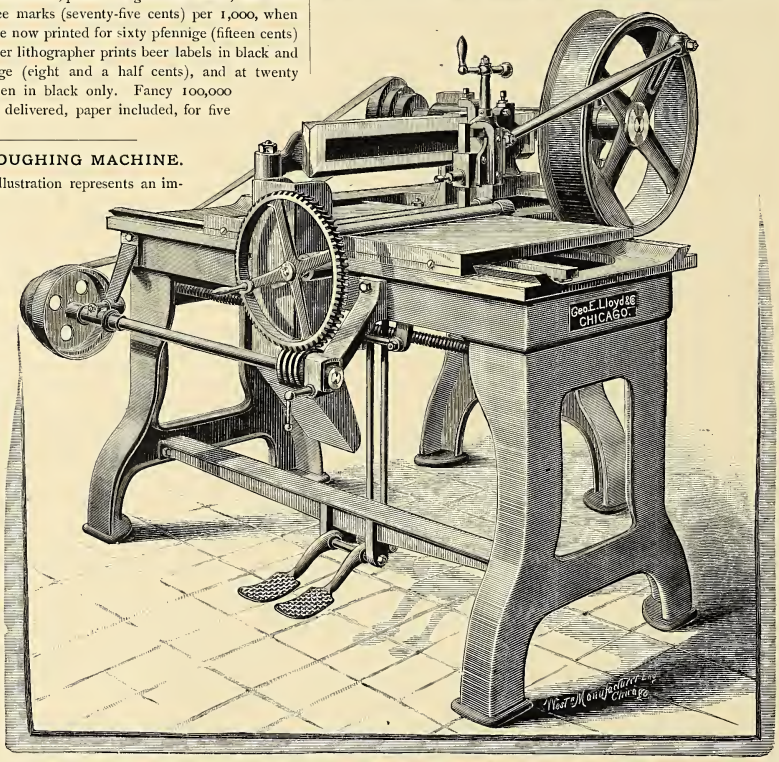
MR. GANO, director of the Japanese *Hotchishimboun*, says that since 1875 the number of newspaper and periodical publications in Japan has increased from one hundred and fifty-six to two thousand. There are five important journals.

THE number of paper mills in operation throughout Germany is 620, employing 826 machines. In addition to the above there are 100 smaller factories of hand-made paper. In the whole of Austria and Hungary there are only 193 paper factories, with 273 machines. These figures show that while in Germany there is one paper-making machine to every 69,000 of population, the proportion in Austria is one machine to every 130,000 of the population.

THE *Lithographische Rundschau*, of Hamburg, publishes some striking examples of the competition between German lithographers. Oval-shaped labels for beer bottles, printed in gold and black, that were formerly paid for at three marks (seventy-five cents) per 1,000, when ordered by the 50,000, are now printed for sixty pfennige (fifteen cents) the single 1,000. Another lithographer prints beer labels in black and red at thirty-five pfennige (eight and a half cents), and at twenty pfennige (five cents) when in black only. Fancy 100,000 labels printed, cut, and delivered, paper included, for five dollars.

NEW STYLE ROUGHING MACHINE.

The accompanying illustration represents an improved Roughing Machine, for Electrotypers, invented and manufactured by the well known house of Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68 and 70 West Monroe street, Chicago. This machine, owing to its construction, takes much less room, can be run at a greater speed, and do more perfect work than the old style machine. They can be seen running in any of the following offices: The A. N. Kellogg N. P. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Pioneer-Press Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Russell, Morgan & Co., and Frey Printing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Evangelical Association, Cleveland, Ohio, all of which have been placed within the past year.



Claims for superiority for which patents are now pending will be noticeable at once by the average electrotyper. For further information, address the manufacturers, who make a specialty of fine machinery for electrotypers and stereotypers. They also manufacture Folding Machines.

THE friction of a belt upon a pulley depends upon the pressure or tightness and upon the number of degrees of contact. It is independent of the pulley diameter or of the pulley width. Generally, belts running from the large to the small pulley slip on the large and not on the small one. Tightening pulleys are placed on the slack side of the belt near the small pulley. They increase the friction of driving. They should always be as large in diameter and as free as possible. The best tightener is the weight of the belt on the slack side. Loose belts last longer than tight ones. Horizontal and inclined belts are better than vertical and short ones, as requiring less tightening.

PERSONAL.

WE acknowledge a pleasant visit from Mr. Thos. F. Cohen, salesman for the well known firm of Ault and Wiborg, Cincinnati.

W. O. TYLER, of the J. W. Butler Paper Company, who has been confined to his house for some time with a severe cold, is convalescent.

M. J. W. CUNNINGHAM, publisher of the St. Paul *Printer and Stationer*, while in our city, honored THE INLAND PRINTER with a call.

SAMUEL RUST, western traveling agent for the Hampshire Paper Company, and for many years foreman of the finishing department, has resigned his position, and will remove to California soon.

MR. G. H. SANBORN, JR., of Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, New York, paid us a complimentary visit, April 6. His high appreciation of THE INLAND PRINTER was expressed with his customary politeness.

COL. JOS. SPRAGUE, western representative of Geo. Mathers' Sons, the well known ink manufacturers, has just returned from a trip to Old Mexico. He looks well, as he always does, but is not yet quite prepared to change either his allegiance or residence.

T. P. RITZEMA, of the *North Eastern Daily Gazette*, of Middlesbro', England, has just patented a new process by which electrotypes of wood cuts can be incorporated with curved stereo-plates used on rotary news machines, and thereby a much better typographic result obtained than if the cut were simply stereotyped. It differs from another process already in use, in that there is no soldering of the electro to a recess in the plate, a method good enough, but time-consuming. Mr. Ritzema claims that by his invention there is no delay whatever in starting, and that the electrotypes, after being used, can be detached and preserved.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A NUREMBERG chemist says that paste made of starch, glycerine and gypsum, will retain its plasticity and adhesiveness longer than any other cement.

ARRANGEMENTS have been perfected between C. Potter, Jr. & Co. and R. Hoe & Co., so that the former can manufacture and sell the Scott-Webb Perfecting Press.

J. L. COX, of La Fayette, Ind., has invented a new printing-machine, which he claims has double the capacity of the ordinary cylinder-press, taking an impression with the backward as well as with the forward motion of the press.

A CURIOUS development of that protestation that takes the form of a strike, has broken out among the Vienna newspapers, which have resolved to print no report of the proceedings of the Reichsrath until certain grievances of which they complain have been removed.

WALTER SCOTT & CO., 101 to 211 South Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., give on their January price-list a new roll-feed book perfecting Machine to print from stereo or electro-plates. Speed from 5,000 to 6,000 per hour. Also nine sizes paper folding machines to work in combination with printing machines.

A FEW weeks ago the *Illustrated London News* contained four pictures, illustrative of the Spanish earthquake, which had been produced by one of the best of the photo-zincographic modes of engraving. It is claimed that all the illustrations which have heretofore appeared in the columns of this journal, have been taken from engravings on wood.

BARON MUELLER, from experiments made in his laboratory at Melbourne, turned out excellent papers from eleven species of *Eucalyptus* bark, without any addition of rags. This substance, which can be obtained in immense quantities, bleaches easily. Besides the wood, the barks of many trees have been and can be profitably employed in paper-making.

AN ingenious apparatus has been invented by Herr Hagemann, an engineer of Berlin, by the use of which matrices for stereotyping maybe obtained by punching the letters into prepared pasteboard, and thus dispensing with the setting up of type. Every arrangement is said to be made in the new procedure for spacing out and change of type, and even correcting and overrunning.

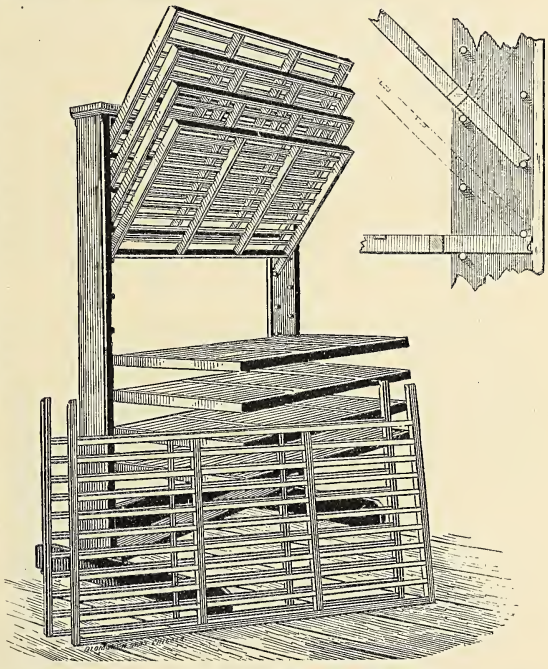
A GERMAN school for bookbinders has been started in Gotha. The prospectus promises the encouragement of solid and tasteful handwork, and its protection against the many imperfections and dangers of wholesale machine production. A practical binder has undertaken the instruction in the technicalities of the art, and other competent teachers will give lessons in drawing, style, and ornamentation.

THE question how to print red upon black paper has been answered by the Berlin Tyographicpal Society. It is recommended to print first with varnish and then twice with red, if the latter color is to be of an intense hue. With natural colored paper the preliminary printing with varnish may be dispensed with, but the red must be printed twice. On paper having a smooth surface (well glazed), the colors may be dusted on.

THE printing trade of the country just now may be said to be at a very low ebb, and is as dull as it has been for a long time past. Several important failures have lately taken place in London; while, on the other hand, a long list of new ventures in the publishing world are announced, and several old-established journals are in the market for sale. Such are the conflicting phases of business life in the present age of severe competition in the printing and newspaper trades.—*London Press News.*

PRINTING INK appears, when on white paper, blacker and colder than on tinted paper; while on yellow or tinted paper it appears pale and without density. For taking printing ink most perfectly, a paper should be chosen that is free from wood in its composition, and, at the same time, one that is not too strongly glazed. Wood paper is said to injure the ink through the nature of its composition. Its materials are very absorbent of light and air, and its ingredients go badly with color. Pale glazed or enameled paper, on the other hand, brings out color brilliantly.

EXPERIMENTS recently made at the Museum of Technology, at Vienna, in the testing of paper, by means of a mixture of three-fourths nitric acid, and one-fourth sulphuric acid, showed the following results: White paper, entirely free from wood pulp, is barely colored by the acid, the part wetted taking on a slight grey tint after drying. Wood pulp paper assumes a dark brown color immediately on the application of the acid. With a very little experience the amount of wood in the paper under test, may be approximated from the rapidity of the discoloration, the shade of the stain, and the dimensions of the gray-violet ring around the spot produced by the acid. In colored papers the changes worked by the acid vary; blue wood pulp paper gives a green stain, red paper a yellowish-brown, green paper a reddish-brown.



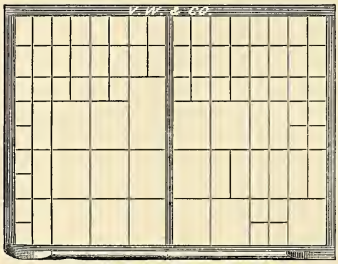
CHICAGO DRYING RACK.

The above cut represents the Chicago Drying Rack, manufactured by the Garden City Type-Foundry, 180 and 182 Monroe street, Chicago, which is well worthy the attention of the printing public. It is offered with the full assurance that it is the best and cheapest rack in the market. It combines the qualities of strength, compactness and beauty, and is easily moved to any given point on casters. It is constructed of ash, polished and oiled, and makes an ornamental piece of furniture. The shelves are independent of each other, are easily taken from the frame, and when not in use can be put up out of the way, as shown in the cut, occupying only the room required for the foot of the frame.

Prices: To hold 12 shelves, 2 feet wide by 2 feet long, $14; to hold 10 shelves, 2 feet wide by 3 feet long, $18; to hold 10 shelves, 2½ feet wide by 4 feet long, $23.

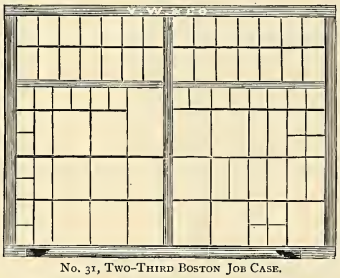
TYPE CASES.

The two-third cases shown herewith are all 16⅜ by 21⅜ by 1 3-16 inches. They are especially adapted to small fonts of caps, lower case and figures. Their commendable features are their economy of space and the familiar location of the several characters, points, spaces and quads.



No. 30, Two-third Yankee Job Case.

In No. 30, "Yankee Job," the rows for capitals contain thirty-two boxes, being four more boxes than are devoted to capitals in a full size cap case, giving room for some odd characters.



No. 31, Two-Third Boston Job Case.

Number 31, the "Boston Job," has a cross-bar dividing the caps from the lower case. Some printers prefer this case to number 30, as they can lay the capital letters to match the location of the same letters in a full case, whereby A, G, H, O, P, W and X may be found in their old places on the flanks. The case has only twenty-eight boxes for capitals. Manufactured by Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton St., N. Y.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the stationery and printing interests, granted by the United States Patent Office during the month of March, 1885, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Issue of March 3, 1885.

313,224.—Printing-bars, Machine for Producing. O. Mergenthaler, assignor to National Typographical Company of West Virginia.

313,205.—Printing-press Buffer-spring. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.

Issue of March 10, 1885.

313,475.—Printing-machine Sheet-delivery Apparatus. L. C. Crowell, Brooklyn N. Y., assignor to R. Hoe & Co., New York, N. Y.

Issue of March 17, 1885.

314,166.—Printing-press. C. B. Cottrell, Stonington, Conn.

314,203.—Printing-press Card Feeding Attachment. S. A. Spencer, St. Louis, Mo.

313,973.—Type-writing Machine. G. W. N. Yost, New York, N. Y., assignor to American Writing Machine Co., of New York.

Issue of March 24, 1885.

314,495.—Printers' Form. F. K. Tracy, Chicago, Ill.

314,384.—Printers' Leads, Slugs, etc., Machine for Shaving. W. F. Klose, Chicago, Ill.

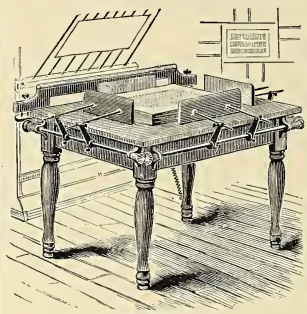
Issue of March 31, 1885.

314,827.—Casting-mold Type. R. Gnichwitz, Philadelphia, Pa.

314,556.—Printing-machine. E. Anthony, Jersey City, N. J., assignor to R. Hoe & Co., New York, N. Y.

314,555.—Printing-machine Delivery Apparatus. E. Anthony, Jersey City, N. J., assignor to R. Hoe & Co., New York, N. Y.

PAPER PILER FOR PRINTING-PRESSES.

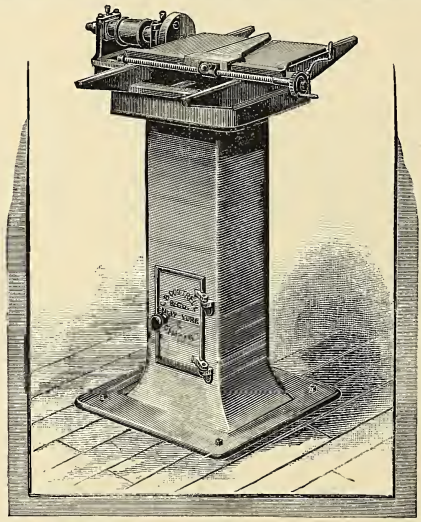


PATENT PENDING.

The above cut fully illustrates the most simple, positive and durable automatic machine yet invented for piling and straightening paper as it comes from the press. It is readily attached to any style or make of press without delay or expense. Will take any size sheet, from the smallest to full size of machine, and can be used equally well when paper does not require straightening, taking the place of ordinary table. They are a substantial, well made machine, and warranted to give satisfaction. Prices: (F. O. B. at Poughkeepsie.) Size for 22 by 28 sheet and less, $25.00; 29 by 42 sheet and less, $30.00; 40 by 60 sheet and less, $35.00. Manufactured by the Sedgwick Manufacturing Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ELECTROTYPERS' SMALL TRIMMER.

The illustration on this page represents an improved small size trimmer for electrotypers' use. The improvement is the device of Mr. E. A. Blake, western manager of the house of C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 198 South Clark street, Chicago. This machine is a decided departure from the ordinary trimmers now in use. The spindle is made of the finest tool steel, ground perfectly true, the boxes being made of the finest brass in the market, and scraped to a perfect bearing, thus enabling it to be run at a higher rate of speed than is possible with turned and filed bearings. The head being of machine steel, reduces the liability of accident from bursting, which is so common with cast iron heads. In addition to the foregoing, we desire to call the attention of electrotypers to Cottrell & Sons' patent adjustable gauge. This improvement is a screw of very fine pitch, which runs the full length of the table, the gauge being attached to the same by a split nut hinged and so arranged that it may be instantly unlocked, leaving the gauge free to be moved to any part of the table without connection with the



screw. In combination with the split-nut and screw is a graduated worm for fine adjustment, which permits the gauge to be moved the 1,000th part of an inch. The machine is solidly mounted on an iron base, and the track being cast on the frame, it is impossible for it to get out of true.

ILLUSTRATED STEREO-PLATES.

The A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company, 79 Jackson street, have recently added a new feature to their business, namely, that of furnishing *illustrated* stereo-plates. Although but recently introduced, they have already become immensely popular, and the demand for them is daily increasing. Biographical notices, current events, historical incidents, home sketches, etc., can thus be invested with a special interest, and the patrons of the country newspaper need no longer be dependent on the city journal for all such illustrations.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Akron.—State of trade, fair; prospects good; composition on (Sunday) morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $16. Akron has all the printers she needs.

Austin.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 42½ cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $24. There is only one union office in the city out of six, so "comps" had better stay away.

Buffalo.—State of trade, very fair; prospects on the improve; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Printers enough here to supply the demand.

Cambridgeport.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; bookwork, 40 and 42 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $20. The only difficulty is that there are too many girls learning the business.

Chicago.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, slightly improved; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; job printers, per week, $18. We can offer no inducement to seekers of employment to visit the Garden City at present.

Cincinnati.—Still dull; prospects, job work, improving slightly; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. There is a strike in the *Christian* (?) *Standard* and *Old Path Guide* offices against a reduction in wages.

Cleveland.—State of trade still dull; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $12 and $15. Consolidation of *Plain Dealer* and *Herald* left a number of printers out in the cold, consequently daily papers are overrun with subs.

Columbus.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 33⅓ and 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14. We have won the fight with the *Times*—an unconditional surrender.

Dayton.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 to 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Our members have about all found employment.

Denver.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. Plenty of printers here at present.

Des Moines.—State of trade, very poor; prospects, not at all good; composition on morning papers, nominally 33 cents; evening, 20 and 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. The *State Leader* is on the outside. There is an attempt being made to make work better in the *Register* office.

Detroit.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $14 and upward. Keep away from this city. Two subs for every case on the two evening papers. Do not control either of the A.M. papers. The *Times* recently suspended throwing out about twenty-five men.

Erie.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $16. Supply equal to demand.

Evansville.—State of trade, dull; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12.60. Steer clear of Evansville.

Grand Rapids.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better than for the past six months; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $13. Spring work is coming to the front; job offices are giving out plenty of work, and, on the whole, business is good.

Hamilton, Ont.—State of trade, dull; prospect, somewhat better; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $10. About ten resident printers are out of employment.

Hartford.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $18. There are men enough here at present to do the work.

Indianapolis.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Stay away.

Joliet.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week $12 to $15 per week. No difficulty, but there are two "subs" to every regular.

Kansas City.—State of trade, fair; prospects, medium; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Only two newspaper offices in which union men can work.

Little Rock.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $16. There are no idle printers here at present.

Lockport.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 26 cents; job printers, per week, $12. A reduction from 28 cents to 25 cents, and from $13 to $11 was asked, and compromised as above.

Los Angeles.—State of trade, fair; prospects, gloomy; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20. The difficulty of which I spoke in my last, comes up at our next meeting, and will probably be settled at that time. We have all the printers necessary to do what there is to be done.

Louisville.—State of trade, dull; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. No assurance can be given to printers in quest of employment.

Milwaukee.—State of trade, discouraging; prospects, cannot be worse; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $18. Printers are leaving here and seeking work of any kind; several more will take the road as soon as the weather permits. The *Evening Wisconsin* is outside, but the *Wisconsin* jobroom is and has been all right.

Mobile.—State of trade, dull; prospects, very poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20. Supply of printers more than equal to the demand.

New Haven.—State of trade, fair, but not brisk; prospects, middling fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. The strike with the *Morning News* is still on. This is certainly no town for printers seeking employment.

Oshkosh.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12. While business is good, there are plenty of printers in the city to do the work. Job printing and advertising seems to have taken quite a boom.

Ottumwa.—State of trade, dull; prospects, ordinary; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, $10.50 per week; bookwork, $12 per week; job printers, per week, $12. Demand supplied at present.

Philadelphia.—State of trade, fair; prospects, middling; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 38 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Too many union men only from force, and not from choice.

Pittsburgh.—State of trade, fair; prospects, brightening; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. No difficulty, but overrun with printers.

Portland, Or.—State of trade, a little improvement in all lines; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. A number of hands left here last January, since which time work has been fair. There is no room at present for new comers.

Quincy.—State of trade, only fair; prospects, not brilliant; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $15. Don't come to Quincy.

St. Paul.—State of trade, fair; prospects, about the same; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Keep away from the Northwest.

St. Louis.—State of trade, moderately fair; prospects, a slight improvement looked for; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Don't waste your money on railroads, nor your shoes by walking, until the weather moderates, but stay at home.

San Antonio.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Keep away; there are eight or ten consumptives here for their health, from the North, and two in hospital, injured by railroad accident. Union all O. K.

Seattle.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, $21. Keep away, as this portion of the Northwest has a surplus of idle printers. The *Evening Star* and *Sunday Bulletin* have been ratted, and boycotting of the same sheets is now being successfully carried on.

Sedalia.—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 27½ cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. Printers bringing a union card can get plenty of work, such as it is. No card, no work. All union offices.

Sioux City.—State of trade, fair; prospects, doubtful; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Two or three more "subs" could find employment.

Syracuse.—State of trade, good; prospects, very good. The indications are there will be plenty of work here all the season, though there are plenty of printers here at present to meet all demands.

Terre Haute.—State of trade, tolerably fair for this place; prospects, not quite so good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, foremen, $14, weekly hands, $12. One of the evening papers, the *Gazette*, is paying under the scale.

Topeka.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $15. There is no scarcity of printers here.

Washington.—State of trade, middling; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents. Our advice to printers is, keep clear of Washington for the summer.

Wheeling.—State of trade, not very brisk; prospects, fair. Go elsewhere.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, good; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $15. Printers with cards can get work. No cards, no work. For two or three weeks back there have only been two "subs" in the city, and the regulars on the two morning dailies are almost worked to death.

Wilmington, Del.—State of trade, a little better; prospects, same; composition on Sunday morning paper, 35 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 20 to 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12. There is no change in the difficulty with the *Morning News*, and we have but little hope of reclaiming the office except below the scale. We have men on the street now.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER. A sober, industrious, good workman, willing to start at small salary, can get a position. DUNLAP & COHEN, Printers and Engravers, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE.—JOB OFFICE, ESTABLISHED 8 YEARS, AND doing good business. Price, $500. Address CHAS. GARRELS, 104 South Adams street, Peoria, Ill.

FOR SALE—A fine job printing-office in a city of 22,000 inhabitants. Office well equipped, steam power, cylinder and job presses, good assortment of type, all nearly new. Must be sold soon. A good bargain. For particulars, address J. W. Frank, Racine, Wis.

ABBREVIATED LONGHAND. By Wallace Ritchie. A complete system of note-taking without ambiguous signs. Every ambitious printer should own the book, and qualify himself for reporting in a few hours. Mailed for 25 cents Agent wanted in each large office. J. B. HULING, Chicago, Ill.

SUGGESTIONS IN PUNCTUATION AND CAPITALIZATION. This little work is by a practical printer and writer, and is the only comprehensive treatise published. Every printer will find its contents of great value. Mailed for 25 cents. Agent wanted in each large office. J. B. HULING, Chicago, Ill.

THE
Cincinnati Type Foundry,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TYPE, PRESSES,
AND PRINTERS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.
ALL GOODS FIRST-CLASS, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Send for Specimens and Special Prices. CHAS. WELLS, Treas.
201 VINE ST., CINCINNATI, O.

SUPERIOR
PRINTING INKS,
MADE BY
THE ULLMANN & PHILPOTT MFG. CO.
Nos. 56 and 58 Merwin, Corner of West Street
CLEVELAND, O.

FOR SALE BY
GUSTAV HINSTORFF, 48 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY, Third and Vine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.
KANSAS CITY PAPER CO., 420 West Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.
ROBERT ROWELL, Third Ave. and Market St., Louisville, Ky.
H. B. PARKER, Cass and Congress Sts., Detroit, Mich.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 128 St. Clair St., Cleveland, O.

THOMAS FOX, *Pres't & Treas.* GEO. N. FRIEND, *Vice-Pres't.*
GEO. B. FOX, *Secretary.*
Friend & Fox Paper Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN FINE
BOOK, COVER, NEWS, WRAPPING,
ROOFING AND CARPET FELT.
LOCKLAND, OHIO, AND CHICAGO.
153 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.
Lockland Mills, Crescent Mills, Rialto Mills.

VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO.
TYPE AND BORDERS,
Presses and Materials,
WOOD TYPE, CABINETS, STANDS, ETC.
TURKEY BOXWOOD AND OTHER ENGRAVERS' MATERIALS AND WOODS.
PRINTERS' "STRONG SLAT" CASES.
(TRADE MARK.)
110 Fulton and 16 & 18 Dutch Streets,
NEW YORK.
FACTORY: PATERSON, N. J. N.B.—MACHINISTS' PATTERN LETTERS.

SMITH & SEAL,
DEALERS IN
PRINTERS' AND BINDERS'
Machinery & Materials
No. 124 EXCHANGE PLACE,
Philadelphia, Pa.
ESTIMATES FOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND OUTFITS FURNISHED.

BRADNER SMITH & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

BOOK, NEWS, **PAPER** WRITING, WRAPPING,

FOR

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND PUBLISHERS.

New Lines Just Received:

"COMMERCE" BLOTTING,
B. S. & CO. "I" TAGS,
ACME PAPER FASTENERS.

Send for Samples and Discounts.

BRADNER SMITH & CO.,

PAPER MAKERS, CHICAGO, ILL.

Send for our 1885 Catalogue.



FULL LINES OF BLACK AND COLORED

Printing & Lithographic

INKS

AND

PASTE COLORS.

The largest and most complete assortment in the country.

Bronze Powders for Printing

A SPECIALTY.

GERMAN PRINTING INKS IN TUBES IF DESIRED.

KEEPS THE INK FREE FROM SKIN AND DUST UNTIL USED UP.

Price List and Specimens sent on application.

Sigmund Ullman

51 MAIDEN LANE,

NEW YORK.

SIGMUND ULLMAN.
R. H. WIMPFHEIMER.

WALTER SCOTT & CO.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ROLL-FEED PERFECTING MACHINE,

LITHOGRAPHIC, STOP-CYLINDER, TWO-REVOLUTION, THREE-REVOLUTION AND SINGLE LARGE CYLINDER

PRINTING MACHINES.

Also PAPER FOLDERS, combined with Printing Machines or separately, PAPER DAMPENING MACHINES, STEREOTYPE MACHINERY, ETC.

Our Machines will embody many new and useful improvements, will be constructed of the best materials, in a superior manner, with a view to greater simplicity, efficiency and durability; in all respects we are determined to reach the highest standards of qualities and the minimum in prices.

NOTE.—Plainfield is 40 minutes ride from New York, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Depot foot of Liberty St., New York.


KLOMGREN
BROS & CO.
162 & 164 CLARK ST.
CHICAGO
PHOTO-
ENGRAVING
ELECTROTYPING
WAX-ENGRAVING
STEREOTYPING

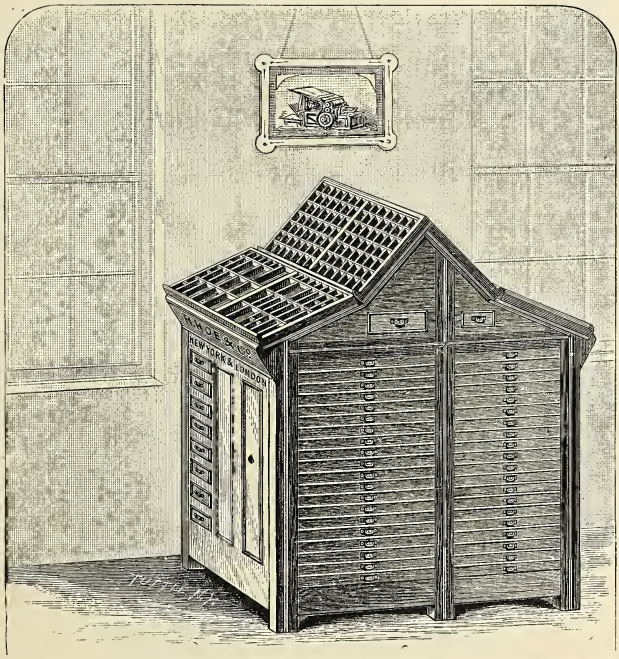
R. HOE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Printing-Presses, Electrotypers' Machinery

Cabinets, Type Cases and Wood Furniture.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR PRESS REPAIRS.



PATENT WINDOW CABINET, WITH PROJECTING FRONTS, A AND B STYLES, DOUBLE.

This cabinet is made to stand on the side of a room, near the windows, and has the advantage of economy of space and of giving compositors the best light possible for their work. The type cases are arranged so that they can be used by any of the hands in the office without interfering with the man at work. Heretofore, in cabinets where job fonts have been stored, this was not possible, the compositors being often delayed and annoyed by others coming to the cabinet for different lines of type.

It supplies the place at once of a double stand and an old-style Eagle cabinet.

R. HOE & CO., 504 Grand Street, N. Y.

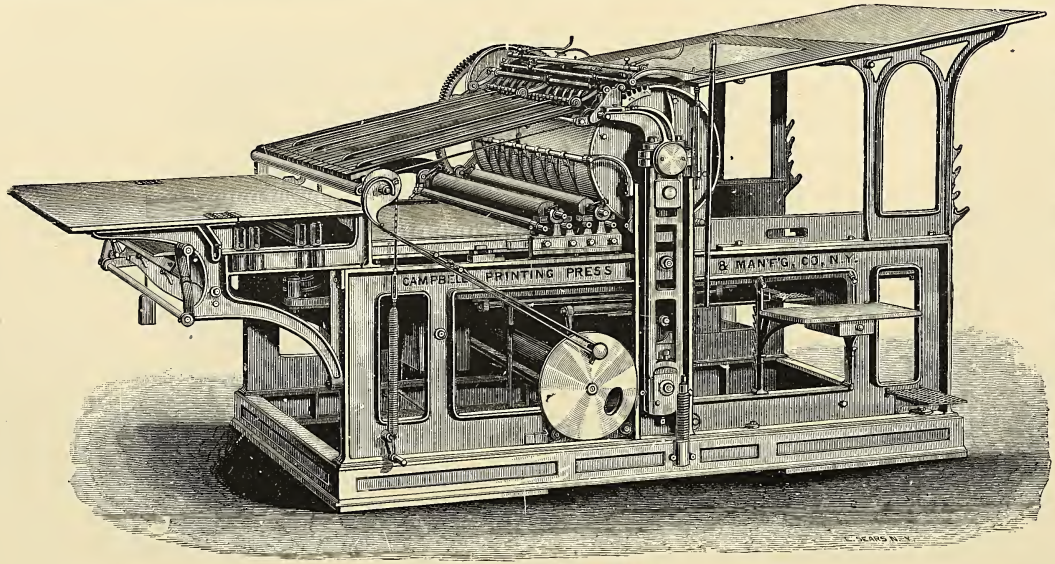
199-201 VAN BUREN STREET, CHICAGO, *TUDOR ST., LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND.*

THE CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

Is the First, the Best and the Acknowledged Leading Two Revolution Machine.

NEVER SMUTS, AS SHEET IS DELIVERED CLEAN SIDE TO FLY.

NO TAPES.



CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

FEEDER CAN TRIP THE IMPRESSION AT WILL.

NO FLY OR DELIVERY CYLINDER BEHIND TO MAKE BED INCONVENIENT TO GET AT.

☞No Cast Iron Bed Rack as on all other Two-Revolution Presses.☜

EVERY TOOTH ON CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS BED RACK IS A SEPARATE STEEL PIN.

PERFECT REGISTER. UNYIELDING IMPRESSION. HIGHEST SPEED. UNEQUALED DISTRIBUTION.

THE INLAND PRINTER

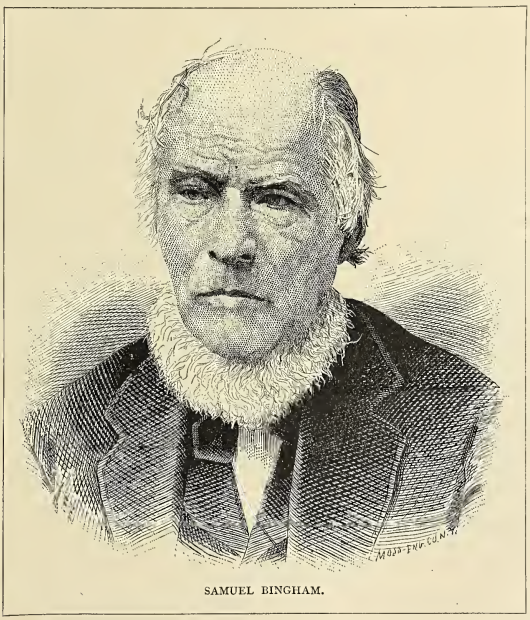
A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. II.—No. 8. CHICAGO, MAY, 1885. TERMS: $1.50 per year in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS.

HISTORY OF A FAMILY OF ROLLER MAKERS.

ONE of the most important adjuncts of the printing-press is the simple elastic cylinder which applies the ink to the surface of the type. In a recent number of the *Journalist* of St. Louis an article on printing inks appeared, which was received with great favor by the press throughout the United States, and was copied in Europe. So little was known as to that safeguard of the histories of nations, that when the subject was put before the thoughtful reader it startled him to think that so important a study had remained untouched. So it is with so simple a thing as the printer's roller; yet it is the connecting link between the genius of the inventor and the thought of the historian, and, strange as it may appear, was the last invention given to the "art of all arts" in its civilizing march from 1440 to 1804. It is, therefore, of this that we wish to speak, and we feel sure that all good journalists will be pleased to read the history of the elastic compound which passes their work into the annals of the time, and has been the humble means of placing many of their names high upon the scroll of fame.



SAMUEL BINGHAM.

There was no such thing as a printer's roller known previous to the opening of the nineteenth century, at least there was not one in practical use. Balls made of kid, sheepskin, buckskin, and chamois leather and filled with horse-hair, had been handed down from the original inventors of printing, and none of the manufacturers of these balls had cared to improve or replace them by a better contrivance. It is barely possible that the printers of to-day would be working with buckskin balls still but for a lucky accident, the story of which may as well be related here. A pressman in the office of Bentley & Sons, London, in 1804, during the mid-day meal hour, had washed the leather balls, with which he inked his form, in the usual way, by means of diluted ammonia, to give them a proper "tack" or suction for his afternoon work. He set them up sideways on his "bank" to dry, and then, after washing his hands, opened his humble parcel of bread, and, taking his bottle of treacle (molasses), proceeded to fill the inner man. He sprang upon the "bank" or the paper table, and in doing so his bottle of treacle was capsized against one of the newly-cleaned ink balls, a fact which he did not notice for some time, when it was too late to go through the process of cleaning again. He, however, beat the ball upon paper, and feeling his "tack" returning, as he thought, went to work, and during the afternoon found that upon whatever side of the form the inking ball, which had got anointed with the treacle, was used, his work looked cleaner and better. Next day he anointed both of his inking balls with treacle, not saying anything

to his partner, and the result was, that the foreman (a man named Hewit, or Howlett), of the pressroom, began to speak of the excellent quality of the work produced by Adam Spears and his side partner, Matthews. Spears kept his discovery to himself, until 1806, when a cousin of his, visiting London, from the Staffordshire Potteries, told him of a compound, used by the pottery men to put designs on earthenware, made of glue and treacle. Spears tried the experiment, and in 1808 succeeded in making an inking ball of glue and molasses, but he did not have ingenuity or tact enough to make any money out of his secret. He sought no patent, but, on the promise of a good situation as the tender of a machine, which two engineers in London were building for the Cambridge University printing-office —Bacon & Donkin were the engineers—he imparted to them the secret which he had locked up in his bosom for years. This was in 1814. He died in 1815. The Bacon & Donkin machine was not set up in the Cambridge office until 1816, and so the discoverer of the glue and molasses roller never saw his invention put into practical use.

Bacon & Donkin thought so little of the invention that they never patented it. Their printing-machine was a failure; they lost an enormous amount experimenting to make it a success. Had they abandoned the press and patented the roller and its composition, they would have died rich and left to their heirs a legacy of enormous value.

Composition rollers were introduced in France in 1820; in Germany in 1823; in the United States in 1826.

Daniel Fanshaw, of New York city, printer for the American Tract and American Bible Societies, was the first to use a composition roller in America.

A Presbyterian missionary from England imparted to him the information that the "Printers to his Majesty" in London were using an inking roller made of glue and treacle, which gave very satisfactory printing and did not injure the type so much as beating in the ink with balls. Fanshaw had the largest printing-office in the United States at that time, and, being a very ingenious man, he began a series of experiments, and during the fall of 1826 he took his foreman, Samuel Pike, into his confidence and asked him to select one of his most trustworthy pressmen, to whom he could impart the system which he intended introducing. Samuel Bingham, whose portrait we publish, was the man. The United Pressmen rebelled at the innovation, and Mr. Fanshaw had to be guarded to and from his home by special patrolmen, the exasperated workmen having threatened his life on the ground that the new roller would throw men out of work. So soon, however, as they were assured that the partnership system would not be disturbed, they began to look favorably on the new rôller, and Samuel Bingham was allowed to begin his new task. The simplicity of the compound soon leaked out, for we find in 1828 the Harper Brothers and other printers of that time beginning to make composition rollers. In 1829 the secret passed to Philadelphia and Boston; in 1830 to Baltimore, Washington, Charleston, Savannah, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other cities in the United States, and to Canada in 1832. Its spread was rapid and effective, but the greatest benefit derived by its introduction was its applicability to machine inventions for printing. Fast machinery for daily newspapers would never have been possible without the use of the roller, nor could the delicate lines of the fine engravings of the present day be produced without its use.

Samuel Bingham was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1789, a year that witnessed the outbreak of the first French revolution. While but a child his mother was left a widow, who, to support the family, kept a boarding house for the students of Dartmouth College. Among the many who boarded there was the afterward celebrated Daniel Webster. Being left an orphan soon afterward, and without a relative in the world, he was in the year 1800 bound apprentice by the Orphans' Court to learn the printing business. After mastering his trade he went to Albany, New York, where he was contemporary with the celebrated Joel Munsell, whose book margins made him famous. From Albany Bingham went to Philadelphia, where he did his first work as a journeyman. While there he married an amiable young woman who proved herself his guiding star. From Philadelphia he went to New York and secured employment with Daniel Fanshaw, the greatest printer of his day, with whom he remained many years. He went to the Harper Brothers in 1840, and after many changes embarked in the roller-making business in 1848. His first place of business was in William street, from which he moved in 1850 to No. 5 Spruce street, under the shadow of the old *Tribune* building. In 1857 he removed to 27 Beekman street, occupied by Conner's type-foundry, which was totally destroyed by a disastrous conflagration in 1862. Nothing daunted he commenced again near the old stand, at 13 Spruce street. Here he remained until old age compelled his retirement. He died at the ripe old age of eighty-nine in 1876, leaving a large family of sons and daughters.

After his retirement his sons, Leander K. and W. H. H., removed the business in 1871 to No. 31 Rose street, and by their enterprise revolutionized and expanded the business beyond their most sanguine expectations. Two years ago they again changed to the first floor, Nos. 49 and 51, Rose street, in the fireproof building of George Monroe, where it is at present located.

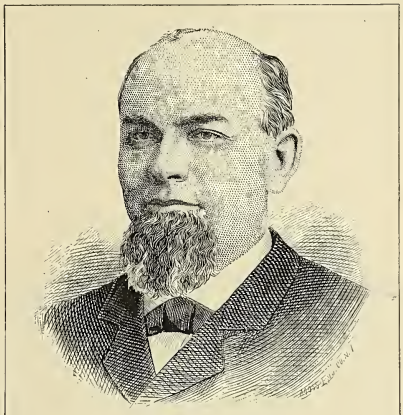
It may be said with truth that roller and roller-composition manufacturing became a distinct industry when Samuel Bingham began business in 1848; as he was the first to make a roller in the United States, so it would seem, he was destined to lay the foundation of a business that has its ramifications throughout the country, and, notwithstanding the active competition of rivals, the house he founded still remains the largest in the country, of its kind, if not in the world.

Of his sons, none have secured so wide an acquaintance or more fully deserved it than

LEANDER K. BINGHAM,

who succeeded his father when that old veteran retired. To him, probably more than to any one else, is due the manifold improvements and inventions which are today the indispensable parts of a roller-making establishment. His first invention was a machine to take the place of the muscles of a man, to force rollers from the mold; his

second a machine to stir the compound until ready for the molds. Again he aided by relieving the man who poured the composition into the molds of all strain upon his muscles or nerves, with pendant kettles, making the life of that *attache* much more pleasurable, and evoking from that



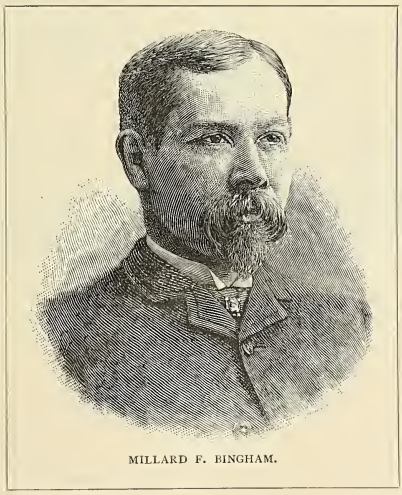
LEANDER K. BINGHAM.

hard-worked person nightly prayers in his behalf. His was the first attempt to pour composition from the bottom of the mold, so as to avoid air holes or bubbles in the roller. In truth, all the labor-saving attachments to the roller-making systems of the present day, and all the improvements of merit, in printers rollers, whereby the standard of printing has been elevated so far as it can be, by the use of the modern roller, were emanations from the brain of Leander K. Bingham. For some years Leander K. Bingham had, as his associate in his business, his brother William H., but the latter retired in 1878, and shortly afterward died. After his death a combination of nearly all the roller-makers of New York city was effected, and the firm became Bingham, Daly & O'Hara. The extent of the business done by this firm can be fairly gauged when we state that they have facilities for manufacturing TWO THOUSAND rollers every ten hours, and many tons of composition for consumption outside of the city.

Leander K. Bingham, the head of this great industrial concern, is a native of New York, and began business with his father in 1849. He is a man of marked ability, has great inventive genius, and is thoroughly devoted to his business, which he seeks in every way to improve. He is still in the prime of life, being 48 years of age, and is ever looking toward the improvement of the material which he has compounded as boy and man for thirty-five years.

MILLARD F. BINGHAM,

whose portrait is herewith given, is the youngest brother of the family, and was born in the city of New York in 1847, just at the time his father was commencing the business that has made the name so famous among the printers throughout the country. After completing his education, he entered his father's establishment, as his brothers had done before him, and after years of application acquired a practical knowledge of his business. In 1874 he married the daughter of one of New York's leading wholesale druggists, who has since been his helpmate in all his enterprises. The scope of the business not being sufficient to satisfy all the members of the family, he resolved to seek his fortunes in the West, and selected the city of Chicago as the field of his labors. That experience has justified the wisdom of his choice will be conceded when we state that he is now the manager of a prosperous establishment, whose business is likely to rival that of the parent house. About the same time the other brother, William H. H. Bingham, went to St. Louis, with the same object in view, but the terrible disease, cancer, cut short both his life and enterprise. Millard F. Bingham settled in the city of Chicago in 1877, and commenced business at Nos. 147 and 149 Fifth Avenue. Although a thousand miles from his old home, he found that his family name had preceded him, which in itself was an introduction of no mean value. The thirty years of persistent advertising, which had been done by the New York house, paved the way for his success, and gave him an advantage which he was not slow to take advantage of. His persistency and enterprise soon brought him to the front, and his business has increased until he now stands preëminent as the possessor of the largest and most complete establishment of the kind west of the Alleghanies. This result has been brought about by persistent "missionary" work among the printers of

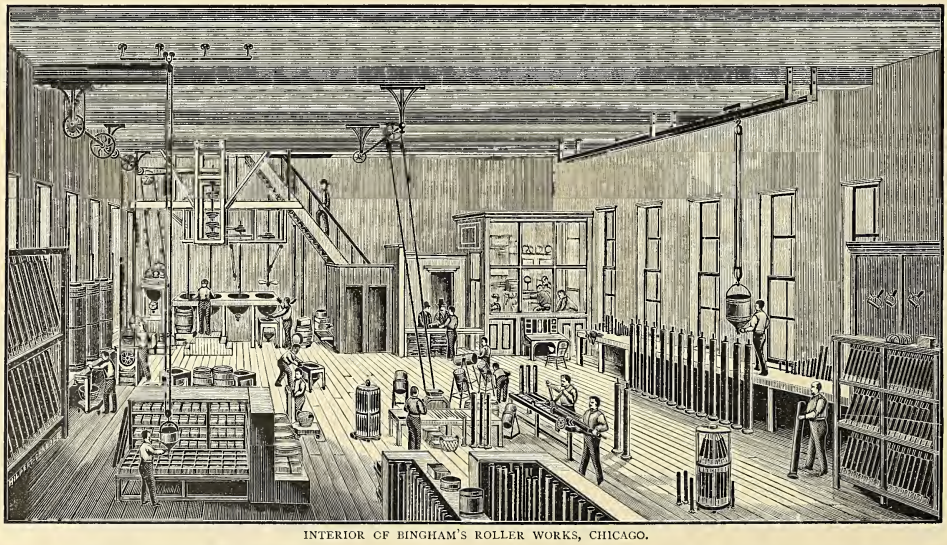


MILLARD F. BINGHAM.

this city who, however far advanced they were in the art of printing (which, second to no city in the world), were far behind their eastern brethren in the custom of roller casting, nearly all of them up to the date referred to making their own rollers. Gradually, and by hard work, they were "converted" to the new method, and weaned from the prejudice in favor of the old. They were con-

vinced by practical experience that those who make a specialty of a particular business or branch of business, on a large scale, and are enabled to avail themselves of all the modern labor-saving appliances demanded, can excel, in the quality and quantity of the work turned out, those who occasionally do a little dabbling. Coming from a field where this custom was the exception and not the rule, he was surprised but not dismayed at the reverse of this condition. He worked with a will and worked to triumph, and it is certainly to his credit that his efforts have been crowned with success, and that those who most stubbornly fought against the "innovation" are today its most cordial supporters. Rivals who thought the field would be overcrowded by the introduction of a new competitor have also been the recipients of the benefit of his coming, as he made room for himself and for others likewise.

In 1879, his business increasing, he removed from 149 to 151 and 153 Fifth Avenue, but, after remaining here for two years, he was again compelled to move for the same cause to the large and commodious quarters he now occupies at 200 and 202 South Clark street, an interior view of which is herewith presented. His establishment now occupies a large floor, lighted on four sides, embracing over 5,000 square feet of room, and unexcelled for business purposes by any floor in the city. Here in a row are four mammoth kettles used in melting and cooking composition, each operated with a steam paddle or stirrer, with a capacity of 4,000 pounds. At a convenient distance are located large tanks storing the syrup and glycerine used in the manufacture of the composition, of which during the past year Mr. Bingham used an immense quantity, amounting to over 60,000 pounds in glue alone. This establishment has in stock and use 1,000 roller molds of various sizes, from the one used in the small paging roller to that required for the fast web newspaper press. In every department the latest and most improved labor-saving machinery is employed, from stripping to cutting up, and from the several operations to the new and perfect roller. A specially ingenious device is the patent machine for casting rollers for Gordon and other job presses. The molds are in clusters of twenty each, inclosed in copper cases, mounted on movable trucks, and swung on trunnions. When placed in position for oiling they forcibly remind the observer of a row of Gatling guns. These cylinders are heated by steam, and all rollers are poured from the bottom of the cylinders, thereby securing freedom from pin holes. After the rollers are poured, the cylinders are filled with *cold* water, which enables the former to be drawn from the mold thirty minutes after they are cast. By the use of these clusters a hundred job rollers can be produced in an hour.



INTERIOR OF BINGHAM'S ROLLER WORKS, CHICAGO.

The larger molds are heated by means of being placed in closets, heated to a certain degree by steam pipes, preparatory to being filled, and the process of pouring is by means of large funnel-shaped kettles, holding four hundred pounds or more of composition, with a cock or valve in the bottom and suspended over the top of the molds. By this method it is poured from the bottom of the kettle and is free from froth, thus insuring better rollers, and adding immensely to the convenience of doing the business. In fact every operation is reduced to a system. Each roller, as it is received, has its owner's name stamped on it with steel letters, and by means of a wagon, rollers are collected and delivered over the entire city. The institution, in short, reflects honor alike on its proprietor and the fraternity which keeps it employed, and furnishes another evidence of the push and energy of our representative business men, and the success which attends their efforts.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING-PRESS.

(*Continued.*)

BY STEPHEN MC NAMARA.

OF all the complex machinery which has ever been devised for the use of man, none that we can recall rivals in intricacy of design or minuteness of detail the vertical cylinder press of Applegath, herewith presented. The Jacquard loom fabricates the most exquisite designs imaginable, and the eye is intoxicated with delight as the shuttle shoots from side to side, painting with silken colors the picture so beautiful as to fascinate all beholders. The geometric lathe produces forms so perfect as to baffle the skill of the expert to reproduce. But these implements are used in professions where delays are not destructive, and speed is not the object of their operation.

Ice exposed to the sun evaporates. Yesterday's publication is useless. News, like fruit, is valuable only when fresh, and the press is valuable in exact proportion to its ability to print at the instant and in quantity desired. To do this simplicity in construction is imperative so its operation may be positive. The flint-lock musket was serviceable in its day, but the metallic cartridge superseded it as a reliable weapon.

Having traced the press from the beginning up to the limit of speed attainable with the flat reciprocating bed, let us now examine the efforts made to increase the speed by the adoption of the rotary principle. As early as 1815, Donkin and Bacon, two eminent engineers of London, had made the experiment of affixing type to a revolving surface. Their plan was to place the type, firmly locked in a galley, upon the four sides of a revolving prism having a horizontal axis, against which rotated a duplicate having convex or elliptical surfaces to compensate for the difference or loss of radius occasioned by "squaring the circle." This press never passed beyond the experimental stage, but was noted as being the first press upon which the composition roller was used, and by which alone it was possible to operate it.

Patents were sought by parties whose specifications indicate that they fully comprehended the difficulty of the problem thus presented — centrifugal force to throw the type off the cylinder at a tangent, and gravity, when in the perpendicular plane. To reach a solution Applegath conceived the idea of placing his press on end. If the shortest distance between two points is a straight line, surely he chose a crooked path to reach his destination.

The athlete shows commendable agility who enters an inclosure by vaulting above the pickets, but the child of tender years reaches the same end by unlatching the gate. The acrobat whose evolutions in mid-air jeopardizes life and limb and fills the witness with terror at his temerity, depends upon his own reliant self for safety. A most striking similarity appears when we look at the mental gyrations of this mechanical Hercules. Had Applegath purposed giving the world an exhibition of his fecundity of invention, of the power with which he was gifted, no more marvelous feat could possibly be conceived than the creation of this most wonderful machine. To move a sheet of paper from its natural horizontal plane, downward to a vertical, and then instantaneously stop it, shoot it laterally in around the printing cylinder and again to a dead stop, and leave it suspended to be drawn down to its original position seems like a feat of the magicians wand and scarcely possible in the production of a daily paper, yet this was the method by which one of the leading papers of the world was printed from 1848 to 1868. To accomplish this feat of legerdemain, Applegath, with faith in his own ability, seemed oblivious to the difficulties encountered at every step.

This press may be described as having a main drum slightly over 66 inches in diameter and some 200 inches in circumference, the surface of which moved at between 60 and 70 feet per second. The drum was placed on end and was surrounded at irregular intervals by the eight printing cylinders and their respective rollers, of which there was three to each. An open space or passage was left to afford access to place the forms on the press. Diametrically opposite to each other were placed two fountains.

In the construction of this drum, the bed, or turtle, as it was subsequently termed by the Hoe Company, was formed into a polygon or angular surface, each one of the angles corresponding exactly to the width of a column, and the column rule was placed at the apex. Thus each column of type rested upon a vertical flat bed, while the interstices were filled by wedge-shaped column rules, the center one only being permanently fixed.

It thus becomes evident that if the blanket or impression cylinder was a true circle, the column rules only would print, hence each of the eight cylinders was built up to correspond to the depression planed off the bed. This was done by gluing on a narrow strip opposite the center of each column, then a wider one, until each one of the cylinders was made ready and formed a corrugated surface all around.

The ink fountains were provided with two blades hinged at the back, and kept constantly filled from a hopper or funnel on top; and while the supposition is obvious that such a plan would occasion a serious leakage and tend to smear the work, more particularly at the bottom, the reverse of this apparent defect seems to have prevailed in practice, for the claim was made that cleaner work resulted from this method as there was no tendency of the ink to sink into the type as compared with horizontal inking; and, in a recent letter from Mr. Arthur Powell, editor *Printers' Register*, of London, we are told that the press done really good work.

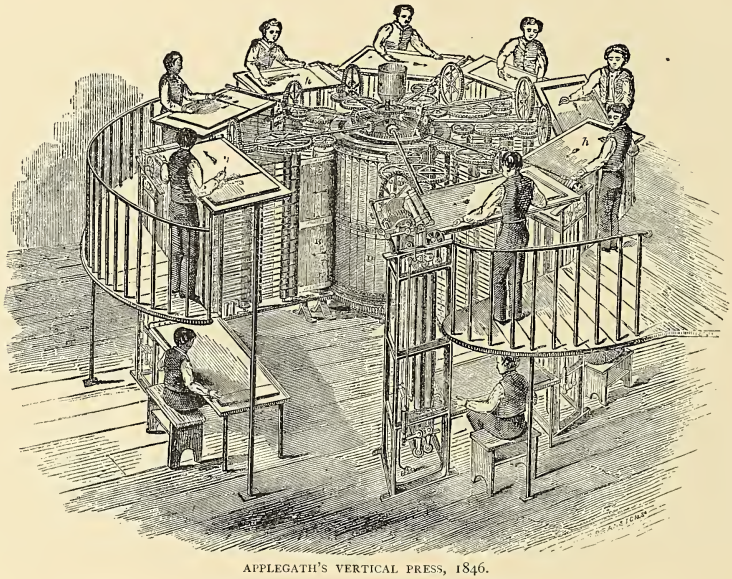
The feed-boards were placed some distance away from the main drum and at a tangent from its surface. Below the platform on which the feeders stood, the fly-boys sat and took off the sheets by hand. At the inner termination of the feed-board was placed a series of vertical tapes, the pulleys revolving on fixed centers, the corresponding set of the series swinging to and fro on a parallel frame, and uniform motion being maintained by a knuckle-joint shaft. Between these tapes were stops working in contradistinction to them, so that when they were closed like a vise, holding the sheet at rest, the tapes were open, and *vice versa*.

A drop roller drew the sheet into the down tapes, and

having reached the proper point it was brought to a rest by the stops, and, while standing on end, the horizontal tapes closed upon it and carried it into and around the printing cylinder. Now, it is evident at once that at the instant of release by the vise, the edge nearest the feeder would drop by its own gravity and wrinkle as it was being drawn in, but this was provided for by another stop at the top of the sheet clasping it at that interval of time and permitting it to be drawn in perfectly straight, and performing exactly the same office for the printed sheet as it came out, so the fly-boy could pull it down without difficulty. The calculation was so nice all these various movements were adjusted without the least trouble upon the cam shaft directly in front of each feeder. The distances were equalized with microscopic exactness, so that the white sheet coming to a rest in front, a printed sheet was immediately behind; as it was passing in, another was coming out, etc. In fact, everything resolved itself into figures. Thus, the surface speed of the type being, say, five feet per second, any lost motion in the various parts, or delay in feeding in proper time, equivalent to one-sixtieth of a second, it was shown to be just that portion of the five feet, namely, one inch out of register.

As will be seen by the small sectional view the arrows indicate the path of the sheet after leaving the feed-board. The stops having released it the three pairs of small wheels close upon the upper margin, when the cylinder tapes carry it around the cylinder until it reaches figure 4, where another set of tapes convey it to figure 5. At this point the delivery tapes, of which there were but one set at the top of the sheet, bring it opposite the fly-board, 7, and having reached the proper point the stops, 6, close and check its further progress. Figure 8 shows the rollers and adjustments, 9 the fountains and distributors, 2 and 3 idler rollers for tapes and *f* printing cylinders.

During the month of August, 1846, he had made such progress with this machine that he signed a contract to do not less than 6,000 per hour, but predicted fully 9,000, which in 1848 was verified, for 9,000 was not only reached but 12,000 was soon after produced. A second machine was ordered and then a nine-cylinder of 15,000 capacity, and two more constructed for the *Illustrated London News*. In 1851 one of these machines was exhibited in the Crystal Palace and inspected in operation by the queen, who, surprised at the labyrinthian maze of wheels and shafts, inquired of Applegath whether he had felt recompensed for the time and study devoted to such a prodigious task. He replied to her majesty by saying he felt amply rewarded since Mr. Walter had done him the honor to have him elected a member of one of the scientific societies of the realm! Great as he was as a mechanic this expression of gratitude shows him to have been humble as a child.



APPLEGATH'S VERTICAL PRESS, 1846.

FAST TYPE-SETTERS.

A recent issue of the Chicago *Herald* says: There are no type-setters at present in Chicago who have national reputations for speed. One of the fastest men now in town is Levy, or "Bangs," as he is sometimes called, from St. Paul. He works on the *Journal*, and can make a stick and rule hot in about ten minutes. Al Ulrich, now on the *Tribune*, was one of the fast men who were working on the Cincinnati *Enquirer* some years ago when that paper claimed to have ten compositors faster than ten from any other office in the United States. Kid De Jarnatt set, on the *Tribune*, 22,900 ems in 10 hours and 25 minutes. Joe Hudson, now on the *Evening Mail*, was in his day the lightning compositor of Chicago.

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."

FOR THE PRESSMAN

Van Bibber's Roller Composition,

Price 30 Cents per Pound.

IS THE BEST COMPOSITION MADE; IS THE MOST RELIABLE, AND DOES THE BEST WORK.

Van Bibber's "Rough and Ready"

Price 35 Cents per Pound.

Is the Cheapest Roller Material sold. By using it your winter Rollers will cost you about nineteen cents per pound, and the Rollers will be good ones. It is easy, quick and sure, and can be kept on hand for years.

Our goods are kept in stock by the following leading houses. Send your orders to them and SPECIFY VAN BIBBER'S:

FOR SALE IN THE EAST BY

FARMER, LITTLE & CO.....New York City.	J. & F. B. GARRETT.....Syracuse, N. Y.
VANDERBURG, WELLS & CO.....New York City.	H. L. PELOUZE & SON.....Washington, D. C.
COLLINS & McLEESTER.....Philadelphia, Pa.	H. L. PELOUZE & SON.....Richmond, Va.
BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY.....Boston, Mass.	CHAS. J. CARY & CO.....Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE IN THE WEST BY

MARDER, LUSE & CO.....Chicago, Ill.	JNO. T. RETON & SON.....Kansas City, Mo.
BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.....Chicago, Ill.	C. P. KINGSBURY.....St. Joseph, Mo.
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY.....St. Louis, Mo.	JONES BROS.....Dallas, Tex.
MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.	J. J. PASTORIZA.....Houston, Tex.
ROB'T ROWELL.....Louisville, Ky.	CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY.....Cincinnati, O.
H. H. THORP MANUF'G CO.....Cleveland, O.	LOUIS SNIDER'S SONS.....Cincinnati, O.
E. C. PALMER & CO.....New Orleans, La.	CHATFIELD & WOODS.....Cincinnati, O.
DUNLAP & COHEN.....Atlanta, Ga.	CHARLES STEWART PAPER CO.....Cincinnati, O.
C. F. BREWSTER.....Des Moines, Ia.	ALLAN C. KERR & CO.....Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders are also promptly filled by the following Advertising Agencies:

DAUCHY & CO.....New York.	LORD & THOMAS.....Chicago, Ill.
N. W. AYER & SON.....Philadelphia, Pa.	EDWIN ALDEN & BRO.....Cincinnati, O.

VAN BIBBER & CO.

50 LONGWORTH STREET,

Rollers Cast Promptly. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

ADJUSTABLE

STEEL GAUGE PINS.

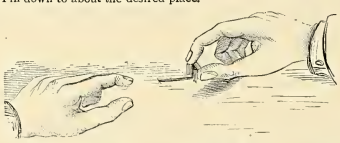
FOUR SIZES.

No. 1—Pica. No. 2—Medium. No. 3—Great Primer. No. 4—Pica, short-lip. Measuring over all.

Each Pin has the Size stamped upon it.



Do you believe it? Printers will persist in using this Gauge Pin even though they do not get all the good they might from them. It is an absolute fact, that some printers will stick in the prong without bringing the point up through the paper. Is there any wonder then that the teeth sometimes slip, even after they have been pressed into the paper. Look at the illustration below; this dandy has got it down fine. He puts his finger over the point and forces it up through at the time he pushes the Pin down to about the desired place.



Then he gets it in the exact position required by the sheet to be printed, and forces down the teeth, as shown below, remembering in the first place to put more than one or two sheets on the platen, or to use a cardboard for a hard packing.



This Steel Gauge Pin is still selling for **60 Cents per Dozen, any size.**
Address any Type-Founder or Dealer, or

E. L. MEGILL,

60 Duane Street, *NEW YORK,*

Who makes a variety of styles from the best to the cheapest.
Send for Catalogue of latest Styles and Prices.

HOLYOKE. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

W. H. PARSONS & CO.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS

News and Book Papers

A SPECIALTY.

Card Board, Envelopes, Flat Writing, Etc.

CHICAGO OFFICE: 148 LA SALLE STREET.

C. M. DAVIS, AGENT.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

GRAY'S FERRY

PRINTING INK

WORKS.

C. E. ROBINSON & BRO.

710 SANSOM ST. PHILADELPHIA.

27 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK.
66 SHARP ST., BALTIMORE.
198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

Printing-Presses and Material

F. M. POWELL & CO.,

BRASS RULE A SPECIALTY FOR THE TRADE.

Our Prices shall be as low as any for a First-Class Article.

200 SOUTH CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

1 Cottrell & Babcock. Cylinder, 30x54, 2,100
1 Campbell, Cylinder, 32x48, - - 1,500
1 Ruggles Rotary Press, 4½x7 inside chase, - - - - 55
1 16x21 Day Jobber or Nonpareil, - - 150
1 6x9 Columbian Rotary, No. 2, - - 75
1 Prouty 6x10 Rotary, - - - - - 100
1 8x12 Peerless [run one month], - - 200
1 13x19 Globe, with throw-off, - - - 225
1 New Style Gordon, 8x12, - - - 175
1 Golding Press, 10x15 inside chase, - 200
1 8x12 Empire, self-inker, - - - - 45
1 Model Press, hand-inker, 4x6, - - 7
1 Evans Rotary, 4x7 inside chase, self-inker, - - - - - 40
1 10x15 Peerless Press [with steam], 250
1 Nonpareil 9x12 inside chase, receding bed - - - - - - 200
1 7x11 Gordon Press, - - - - - 135
1 7x11 Gordon Press, old style, - - 145
1 8x12 Gordon Press, new style, - - 200
1 10x15 Gordon Press, old style, - - 200
1 6-column Hand Press, - - - - - 150
1 7-column Hand Press [Smith Pattern], 150
1 6-column Army press, - - - - - 55
1 7-column Army Press, - - - - - 65
1 5-column Hand Press, - - - - - 140
1 7-column Washington Hand Press, 175
1 8-column Washington Hand-Press, 210
1 9-column Washington Hand-Press, 215
1 Quarto Hand-Press, 6-column, - - 235
1 Keen Paper-Cutter, 30-inch lever, - 175
1 Plow-Knife Paper-Cutter, iron frame, 27
1 Plow-Knife Paper-Cutter, iron frame, 28-inch, - - - - - - 35
1 Minerva Paper-Cutter, 30-inch, - - 125
1 Improved Thorp Card Cutter, cost $47, 35
1 Ruggles Card Cutter, 31-inch, - - 15
1 McFatrich Mailing Machine, with 10 galleys, - - - - - - 35
1 Horizontal Mitering Machine, - - 12
1 Hand Stitching Machine, - - - - 25
1 Stereotype Outfit, cost new $150, used one month, will sell for $125 cash.
1 Large Job and Book office, cost new $18,000, will be sold at a bargain, in one lot or divided, to suit purchaser.
1 Job office, including 3 Job Presses and a Power Cutter at a bargain.
1 14½x20½ Star Press, - - - - 225
1 8x12 National Jobber, - - - - 100
1 6x10 Prouty, with Steam, - - - 110
1 8x12 Gordon, New Style, with Steam, 200

☞ All of the above second-hand machinery will be put in first-class working order before shipping.

BRASS RULE.

We are making a specialty in this line: Column, Head, Advertising, Editorial and Fancy Dashes, Labor-Saving, Circles, Ovals and all kinds of ornamental work. Makeup and Composing Rules. Send for latest Specimen Sheets. Special figures given on large orders.

We have a large lot of wrought-iron Newspaper and Job Chases, second-hand, in first-class condition.

We have in stock every size of Body Type—from Agate to Pica—for Newspaper and Job Work, but little worn, at prices to suit purchaser. Also an endless variety of good Job and Advertising Type, which we will sell cheaper than any dealer East or West.

Parties wishing new material of any kind, we will supply at manufacturers' prices, and in such quantities as the purchaser may desire.

Estimates furnished for both new and second-hand outfits. Every second-hand article guaranteed as represented.

We buy, sell and trade for all kinds of presses, type and printing material, in large or small quantities. Also, taken on consignment.

☞ If you do not see what you want in this list, let us know what you require, and we will send figures.

WALTER SCOTT & CO.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ROLL-FEED PERFECTING MACHINE,

LITHOGRAPHIC, STOP-CYLINDER, TWO-REVOLUTION, THREE-REVOLUTION AND SINGLE LARGE CYLINDER

PRINTING MACHINES.

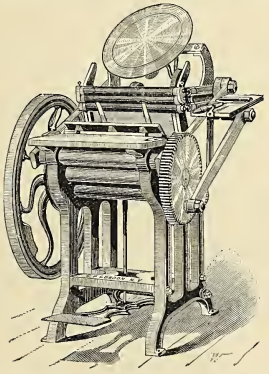
Also PAPER FOLDERS, combined with Printing Machines or separately, PAPER DAMPENING MACHINES, STEREOTYPE MACHINERY, ETC.

Our Machines will embody many new and useful improvements, will be constructed of the best materials, in a superior manner, with a view to greater simplicity, efficiency and durability; in all respects we are determined to reach the highest standards of qualities and the minimum in prices.

NOTE.—Plainfield is 40 minutes ride from New York, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Depot foot of Liberty St., New York.

THE

New Style Gordon Press.



Five Sizes Made: 13X19, 11X17, 10X15, 9X13 & 8X12, (INSIDE THE CHASE).

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

GORDON PRESS WORKS

99 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

C. JURGENS & BRO.

86 & 88 Dearborn Street,

CHICAGO,

Electrotypers

AND

Stereotypers,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEADS, SLUGS,

AND

LABOR-SAVING FURNITURE.

COUNTRY ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Paper.

PAPER

F. P. Elliott & Co.

208 & 210

Randolph Street,

Chicago.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Paper.

H. HARTT, Pres. *WM. T. HODGE, Secy.* *H. H. LATHAM, Treas.*

GARDEN CITY TYPE FOUNDRY,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS'

Machinery and Material,

Also

Chicago Stands and Drying Racks,
DeVos' Pat. Lead and Slug Rack,

Cabinets, Cases, Stands, Wood Furniture,
Reglet, Imposing Stones, Etc.

Dealers in SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Importers of

GERMAN INKS AND BRONZES.

FACTORY: Cor. 19th & Blackwell Sts.

OFFICE & SALESROOMS: 180 & 182 Monroe St.

CHICAGO.

F. M. POWELL, Pres. JAS. M. CONNER, Sec. DAVID W. BRUCE, Treas.

Illinois Type Founding Co.

200 & 202 Clark St., Chicago.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR

Geo. Bruce's Son & Co. and James Conner's Sons,

NEW YORK.

Type of the above manufacturers delivered in Chicago free of transportation.

NEWSPAPER DRESSES AND JOB OFFICE OUTFITS

Furnished of our own manufacture.

PRINTING-PRESSES

Type, Cases, Stands, Galleys and Chases, of all makes.

Bargains in Second-Hand Machinery and Printing Material.

1	32 x 46 Potter Cylinder, steam or hand	$900
1	10 x 15 Gordon, old style	200
1	9 x 13 Peerless	195
1	8 x 12 Peerless	175
1	6½ x 10 Prouty, steam and throw-off	110
1	Ruggles Card Cutter	15
1	32-in. Minerva Cutter	175
3	Plow-Knife Paper Cutters, 28 in	30
4	Plow-Knife Paper Cutters, 28 in. iron frame	35
1	Plow Paper Cutter, wooden frame	20
1	7 x 11 Gordon, old style	135
1	14 x 20 Star	225
1	13 x 19 Globe	225
1	8 x 12 National Jobber	100
1	7 Col. Hand Press	175
1	8 Col. Hand Press	200
1	6 Col. Hand Press	150
1	7 Col. Army Press	65
1	8 x 12 Columbian Lever	45
1	8 x 12 Gordon, with steam throw-off	200

A complete Bindery for sale at a bargain.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO TRADE?

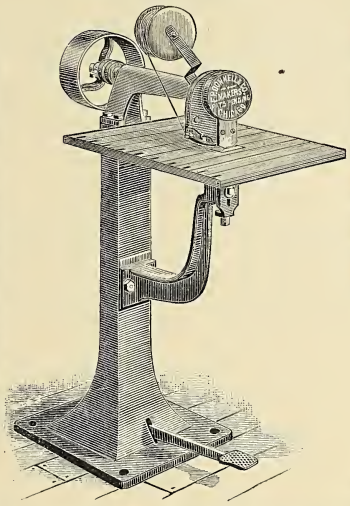
MESSRS. GEO. MATHER'S SONS, Sixty John Street, New York, manufacture fine Printing Ink of all colors, and many of the best printers give their goods preference over all others.

For sale by all first-class dealers in Printing Material everywhere.

Donnell's Power Wire Stitching Machine.

PATENTS PENDING.

The simplicity of this machine is WONDERFUL, and at the price will enable parties to have more than one for use. All iron and steel. Weight 200 pounds.



PRICE, STITCHER COMPLETE, $175.00

BEST ROUND WIRE, Per Pound, 25

IN offering this valuable and simple **Wire Stitching Machine** to the Trade we can safely say that it is the only simple **Wire Stitcher** that **does not require an expert machinist** to keep it in good working order. This machine **Forms, Drives and Clinches a Staple** from a CONTINUOUS ROUND WIRE wound on spools and will stitch a pamphlet from two sheets to one-quarter of an inch thick, either through the back or the centre or saddle.

The machine has but **seven single parts,** including the iron stand. There are **no parts to get out of order,** NO CLOGGING UP with the staples. The machine can be stopped instantly by taking the foot off the treadle. The speed is **120 revolutions per minute,** each revolution making and driving the staple. There is hardly ANY LIMIT to its production, as it depends on the expertness of the operator in handling the paper. The table is raised and lowered so as to adjust for the different thicknesses of the books. There are **no other adjusting parts.** This stitcher works finely on **Calendar work.** A sheet 36 inches long can be stitched in the center. The machine has all simple cam movements and will outwear any other machine of the kind. We have also put the price of the round wire, which is of the very best quality in the market, at such a low price that it is less than thread.

THE E. P. DONNELL MFG. CO.,

158 & 160 South Clark St., CHICAGO, ILL.

OFFICE OF "PRINTERS' CABINET." "PEERLESS" ROLLER COMPOSITION.

S. P. ROUNDS, Jr. & CO.,

PRINTERS'

Furnishing Warehouse,

ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING,

No. 191 South Clark Street, CHICAGO.

☞ *Roller Composition, either in Bulk or Rollers cast to suit press. Estimates cheerfully furnished.*

S. P. ROUNDS, JR. A. WAGENER.

THE ONLY

PRACTICAL STEREOTYPE OUTFIT

ADAPTED TO THE

WANTS OF THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

M. J. HUGHES, Inventor and Manufacturer,

10 Spruce Street, - NEW YORK.

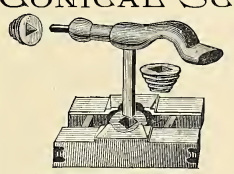
As time has proven, and hundreds testify, the HUGHES STEREOTYPE OUTFIT is the only practical patented method for the printing-office in general. With such, any printer can do an immense amount of work with but a small amount of type, by stereotyping various ways, viz.: Type-high and exact widths—all metal casts—cast and block at the same operation on wooden coves—thin flat plates with beveled sides for bookwork and patent blocks, etc. One can easily and quickly stereotype standing advertisements, multiply job forms with finest of results, make fonts of Job Display Type, Rules, Borders, Corners, Tints, Leads, Slugs, Furniture, Fancy Designs, etc. It facilitates presswork, saves type, composition, makes color work easy, opens a new field and secures a great variety of work, with good profit, that could not be done otherwise. It occupies but little space, does away with dangerous, complicated machinery, and only costs, according to size, from $75 to $150.

Send for descriptive circulars and testimonials from hundreds of good and reliable printers from all principal places.

M. J. HUGHES,

10 Spruce Street, NEW YORK.

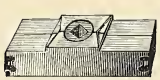
CONICAL SCREW QUOIN.



Combination Key—fits all sizes. Expanded Quoin.



Lever Press-Bed Key. Fits all sizes.



Closed Quoin.

The CONICAL SCREW QUOIN, in one substantial piece, is a combination of the three most effective principles known to mechanics, viz.: the SCREW, WEDGE and LEVER. It is perfectly simple, the most durable, the easiest handled with straight furniture or beveled sidesticks, and is indorsed by hundreds of practical printers and mechanical experts as the BEST AND ONLY CORRECT PRINCIPLE ever applied to a Quoin. It gives a wider bearing and expansion—a positive, direct pressure, with justification where needed; and is free from all sliding, wabbling motions known to the iron wedge. It is manufactured in four sizes, with Combination Key to fit all; also a Screw Press-Bed Key is furnished to lock and unlock forms next to the cylinder.

SIZES AND PRICES.

No. 1—Size	7/8	inch in width and	2½	in length, per doz.		$3 00
No. 2—Size	¾	" "	2⅛	" "		2 75
No. 3—Size	5/8	" "	1⅞	" "		2 50
No. 4—Size	½	" "	2	" "		2 25

Combination Key, 50 cents; Plated, 75 cents. Press-Bed Key, 50 cents.

FURNITURE.



Sidestick and Quoin Combination.

Upon the same principle of the Conical Screw Quoin, the above combination is manufactured in full lengths to suit the sizes and bottoms of popular sizes, such as circulars, book pages, also to suit the sides of chases of all small jobbers. Send for prices of what may be desired.

Send for Descriptive Circulars.

M. J. HUGHES, Manufacturer,

Stereotypers' Outfits and Conical Screw Quoins,

10 Spruce Street, NEW YORK.

BRADNER SMITH & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

BOOK, NEWS, **PAPER** WRITING, WRAPPING,

FOR

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND PUBLISHERS.

New Lines Just Received:

"COMMERCE" BLOTTING,
B. S. & CO. "I" TAGS,
ACME PAPER FASTENERS.

Send for Samples and Discounts.

BRADNER SMITH & CO.,

PAPER MAKERS, CHICAGO, ILL.

Send for our 1885 Catalogue.

JAMES L. LEE, President. PAUL SHNIEDEWEND, Sec. & Treas.

Shniedewend & Lee Co.,

Printers' Warehouse,

303-305 Dearborn St. and 46-48 Third Ave.,

CHICAGO.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan,

JOHNSON TYPE FOUNDRY,

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ We have now on hand a large and most complete stock of TYPE, BORDERS, CUTS, RULES, ETC., including all the latest productions of this celebrated Foundry, and hope to be favored by all the old patrons of MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN, and many new ones. Promptness a special feature.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.

Telephone 508. P. O. Box 422.

CARTER, RICE & CO.

CORPORATION.

WHOLESALE **PAPER** DEALERS,

252 Devonshire St., BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

WE CARRY A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

Book, News, Cover and Manilla Papers

FINE, SUPERFINE AND ENGINE-SIZED

FLATS, CARDS, CARD-BOARD, TAGS, TWINE, ETC.

In fact, every kind of Paper a Stationer or Printer has occasion to use.

SEND FOR SAMPLES

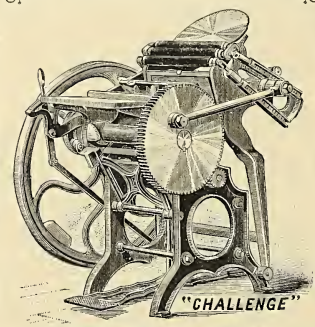
OF LATEST THING IN COVER PAPER,

Our "Imperial" and "Royal Antique."

CHALLENGE

Old Style Gordon Improved.

FIRST-CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS.



ACKNOWLEDGES NO SUPERIOR.

PRICES ON CARS IN CHICAGO:

Eighth Medium,	-	7x11 inside Chase,	-	$175 00
Eighth Medium,	-	8x12 " "	-	200 00
Quarto Medium,	-	10x15 " "	-	270 00
Half Medium,	-	13x19 " "	-	375 00
Half Medium,	-	14x20 " "	-	425 00

Boxing, $5, $6 and $8. Steam Fixtures. $15. Fountain, $25.

Send for circulars giving full particulars, and do not fail to give the "CHALLENGE" careful examination before making a purchase.

—MANUFACTURED BY—

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.,

303-305 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

2 TAYLOR BUILDING, MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - - JOS. PEAKE, SEC.-TREAS.

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR, ROOM 1, 191 S. CLARK ST.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One dollar and a half per annum in advance; for six months, Seventy-five Cents; single copies, Fifteen Cents.

To countries within the postal union, fifty cents per annum additional.

THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the tenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Secretary by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	ONE MONTH.	THREE MONTHS.	SIX MONTHS.	TWELVE MONTHS.
One inch	$ 4 00	$11 00	$ 21 00	$ 38 50
One-eighth page	8 00	22 75	38 50	75 00
One-quarter page	12 00	34 00	65 00	115 00
One-half page	20 00	56 00	105 00	190 00
One page	35 00	90 00	170 00	325 00

The following gentlemen have authority to receive and receipt for subscriptions to THE INLAND PRINTER:

BOSTON, MASS.: Silas L. Morse, 117 Franklin street.
BUFFALO, N. Y.: E. D. Eastabrook, 81 W. Genesee street.
CHICAGO: Edward Langston, with J. M. W. Jones Printing Co.
DAYTON, OHIO: W. R. Eckley, 822 Washington street.
DETROIT, MICH.: T. J. Dixon, 188 Orchard street.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.: M. A. True, 51 and 53 Lyon street.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: Fred. A. Lorenz, Carlon & Hollenbeck's Pressroom.
JOLIET, ILL.: H. D. Hodgdon, *Daily News.*
MEMPHIS, TENN.: H. P. Hanson, Sec'y Typographical Union No. 11.
MILWAUKEE: W. P. Harmon, at Burdick & Armitage, Broadway.
MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL, MINN.: T. S. Clinch, *Tribune* Jobroom.
MONTREAL: J. E. Tardiff, 11 St. Louis Hippolyte street.
NEW YORK: Franklin A. Baxter, *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, 17 Spruce street.
PHILADELPHIA: C. W. Miller, Rec.-Sec. Pressmen's Union, P. O. Box 269.
PORTLAND, OR.: J. S. Helmer, 68 Montgomery street.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.: J. L. Robinette, with Lewis & Johnston, 410 J street.
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.: C. C. Johnson, foreman *Daily Light.*
ST. LOUIS, MO.: W. R. Knox, 2701 Thomas street.
TOLEDO, OHIO: Frank H. Kinninger, 149 Superior street, Toledo, Ohio.
TORONTO, ONT.: James McDonald, with Rowsell & Hutchison.
WASHINGTON, D. C.: Henry Evans, Government Printing-Office.
WINNIPEG, MAN.: A. Fletcher, Sec'y Typographical Union No. 191.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail of the following well known newsdealers in Chicago:

WELLS B. SIZER, 152 Dearborn street.
GERALD PIERCE & CO., 122 Dearborn street.

Applications for agencies will be received from responsible working printers in every town and city in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO, MAY, 1885.

PRINTERS' INK AND INTELLIGENCE.

ONE of the surest tests by which the intelligence of, and freedom possessed by a nation may be judged is the influence wielded by the press. Newspapers are the indices of the people's aspirations, status and characteristics. They reveal, as has been truly stated, the condition of society, political parties and politics, of literature, of arts and sciences, of religion and morality. The human chattel was forbidden to read or write, because the perpetuation of slavery depended in a great measure on the *ignorance* of the victim; and realizing that the spread of intelligence would beget inquiry, inquiry rebellion, and rebellion freedom, every precaution was taken to exclude the entering wedge likely to lead to these results. Hog and hominy supplied the animal wants, and hoes and blue jeans were furnished in liberal profusion; but intellectual pabulum, the products of the printing-office,—the magazine, the pamphlet, or the newspaper, found no circulation in districts where even the possession of a school book was regarded as a crime. Men who could not read, and were forbidden to learn, had no more use for a paper printed in New York than for one printed in Yokohama. Yet while a simple edict of the pen opened up a new career to a long oppressed race, transformed the cowering slave into the American freeman, and removed the foulest stain from the national escutcheon, so far as the *law's sanction* was concerned, there exists even in our midst, though fortunately to a less extent than in less favored lands, another form of bondage, more baneful in its effects, because more subtle, more dangerous and far-reaching—*intellectual slavery*—which it is the mission of the press to combat and destroy.

A few days since we had the pleasure of meeting a friend who had just returned from a trip through Old Mexico, and desirous of combining pleasure with profit had during his stay endeavored to find a market for the productions of his firm, prominently identified with the printing trade. Inquiry regarding his success brought the reply: "Mexico is a poor field for any one connected with the printing business to operate in. Out of a population of eleven million, I do not think five hundred thousand readers can be found, and as a consequence the demand for printers' ink is very limited." That this is no exaggeration may be inferred when we state that the *daily* press of the City of Mexico is represented by *one* news reporter of the Spanish-speaking class, and that the newspapers go to press at 4 P.M., and are delivered the following morning. There are but six paper mills in the entire country. There is no ambition, no intelligence, no desire to excel; consequently the same primitive, unwieldy appliances which have been in vogue for the past two hundred years are still employed in mining and agricultural pursuits. Though printing on this side of the Atlantic was first done in Mexico in 1536, there was more increase last year in the number of publications in the United States than the former country can show for a century. *Ninety-two per cent of the population can neither read nor write.* Comment is unnecessary.

But let us pursue this subject a little further. The number of periodicals of all sorts published in the Russian empire, from the Baltic to the Pacific, from the Northern Sea to Turkey and Persia—scarcely equals the number published in New York alone, six hundred and twenty-seven, and is but little more than twice those issued in Philadelphia. For the fifty-two million of people in the United States there are over twelve thousand seven hundred publications, while for the hundred millions in the Czar's dominions there are six hundred and twenty-five, of which only sixty are dailies. The whole of Siberia, with its four million souls, has only two newspapers and a bi-monthly; and the city of Harkoff, with its one hundred

and twenty-six thousand inhabitants and a university, has only two dailies and two monthlies. While it takes only four thousand persons in America to support a periodical, more than forty times that number of his autocratic majesty's are required to keep alive a Russian publication. *Ninety per cent of her population, however, can neither read nor write!*

The combined annual publication products of Asia and Africa, two hundred and twenty million, in proportion to the population, is at the rate of one copy in ten years for each person, and in these only in districts under British or European control. There is not a newspaper to be found in Arabia, Afghanistan, Beloochistan or Turkestan. There are two billion eight hundred million daily, weekly and monthly journals published in America, against seven billion three hundred million copies issued in Europe. Illiteracy in India is ninety-two per cent, while in the United States it is but fourteen per cent.

In Turkey but nine daily papers and twelve other periodicals are published at Stambool, Galata and Pera. Of the four hundred works published since 1877, with the sole exception of a pamphlet on the navy translated from the English, all are the works of French authors. In striking contrast to these figures is the record of the American book production for 1884, which shows a total of four thousand and eighty-eight works, an increase of six hundred and seven over the books issued in 1883.

Great Britain boasts of two thousand and fifty-two newspapers, of which one hundred and seventy-three are dailies, and four hundred and five of which are published in London, while the Emperor of Morocco is the only subscriber to a paper in his dominions.

New Zealand, with an enterprising, intelligent population of only half a million, supports one hundred newspapers, thirty of which are daily. In Auckland, a place of thirty thousand inhabitants, the *Star* of that city has ten thousand circulation. On the other hand, in Italy, with a population of twenty-nine million, only one million subscribe to papers, and in the city of Canton, China, containing one million five hundred thousand inhabitants, there is not a newspaper of any kind or character. Japan, since her intercourse with America and Europe, has made marked improvements both in the number and character of her journals. In 1875 she possessed only fifty-three, today there are over two thousand, and three of her vernacular journals, two published at Tokio and one at Kiobe, have sent special correspondents to report the proceedings of the hostilities between France and China.

In conclusion, the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago, with an aggregate population of three million seven hundred and fifty thousand, boast of eighty-four daily papers, with an aggregate edition of one million six hundred and ninety-three thousand daily, being at the rate of one hundred and forty copies per annum for each person in those places. In St. Louis there is one daily copy to every four people; in New York one paper to less than two persons, and in Chicago one paper to every two inhabitants.

Figures like these tell their own tale, and cannot be misconstrued, and we believe amply corroborate our claim that the intelligence of a nation may safely be gauged by the circulation of the press, and the influence it wields.

A QUEER INFRINGEMENT.

THE opposition or indifference manifested to the adoption of an efficient apprenticeship system, even by those most deeply interested in its enforcement, is an incongruity for which it would be difficult to present a rational excuse. Even those who favor it seem impelled to qualify their advocacy by the unwarranted admission that such a system *seems* to conflict with the freedom of the citizen and the spirit of the age. To our mind it would be equally rational to employ the same argument in referring to the home training of a child, because, what judicious parental restraint seeks to accomplish in exacting obedience to constituted authority, with all that this implies, a well regulated apprenticeship system aims to accomplish for the youth *learning* his vocation. In fact this untenable reasoning, if reasoning it can be called, could with equal propriety, be urged against the regulations of our public schools, or those enforced at West Point or Annapolis. The idea seems to be completely lost sight of, that the pupil goes to be *instructed*, and that in order to become a *proficient*, a routine in training is requisite, and that an unconditional compliance with established rules must be observed.

We must discriminate between liberty and license. How is the freedom of the citizen infringed upon by the exercise of authority, which experience has proven to be absolutely indispensable in preparatory training schools, in mental or mechanical avocations. A position which the law itself recognizes and emphasizes by declaring null and void all contracts entered into by a minor, under the control of a parent or guardian, and who is ranked as an *infant*, until his majority is attained.

What would be thought of an architect erecting a superstructure without first securing a proper *foundation;* and how can we expect the rising generation to become thorough, qualified workmen, if at the most critical period of life, when character is forming, their training, intellectual or manual, is neglected, and they are allowed to set at defiance their instructors, study their own caprices or become a law unto themselves? And this is just what thousands upon thousands are now allowed to do, the result of which will be a crop of ne'er-do-wells, with a smattering of this and a smattering of that, jacks of all trades and masters of none. There is many a boy now doing "*just as he likes*," and losing his lifetime's opportunity, because his father affects not to believe in the old-fogy anti-American (?) idea of apprenticing his son, who will live to curse his parents for such action when he comes to manhood's prime, and realizes that a blasted life lies before him, with its bitter, bitter fruit. *Tempus fugit nunquam revertiter*, and as corroborative evidence of the truth of this adage, we have too many genteel adventurers, too many leeches, too many drones in society, too many who live by their wits, simply because the false idea was inculcated that there was no need for *them*, at least, to undergo the drudgery of an apprenticeship. This idiotic,

anti-republican, smarter idea, assiduously instilled, has been the means of blasting the lives of more young men than any other with which we are acquainted. An anecdote is told of the Prince of Wales, who, when a boy, one day refused to obey the behests of his teacher or learn his lessons, under the plea, that he was going to be king of England, and to emphasize his position and prove his contempt for authority, pushed his foot through a pane of glass. After remonstrance had failed his father was made acquainted with the circumstances. Taking the youth aside, he replied: "It is true, my son, that if God spares your life, you will some day be King of England, but at present you are only a child, under tutors and governors, and must do *exactly* as you are told the same as other children. You must not put your own will in opposition to those who *know* better, and when you are a man you will realize the truth of these remarks. To emphasize this fact, I am compelled to chastise you, after which you must apologize to your teacher, and promise in future to obey his commands." It is asserted that the lesson then taught has never been forgotten, and we know a good many American parents as well as boys who can profit by this example.

It is a duty which society owes to the rising generation, a duty, too, which cannot be shirked, to insist that the further manufacture of incompetents, which are a curse to themselves, a curse to employers, and a curse to the country, should be promptly stopped. Fathers, guardians, employers, give this subject an hour's serious consideration; look at the question from a practical, common sense standpoint; and if you have any *valid* objection to urge against a system which aims to make your son, protégé or office-boy a man instead of a mouse—a proficient workman instead of a botch, an honor to his craft instead of an eye-sore, you are cordially invited to give them to the world through the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

THE INLAND PRINTER sends its greeting to the International Typographical Union about to hold its sessions in the metropolis of the Empire State. From a personal acquaintance with many of the gentlemen elected to represent the various sections of the country, we believe its deliberations will be marked with a prudent conservatism and a sincere desire to legislate for the best interests of the craft. It is a mistaken idea, entertained by too many, that this and similar organizations are a standing menace to the welfare of the employer, and that his interests are ignored in all controversies or action taken. No body of intelligent men can afford to take such a position. Self-interest, if no nobler motive, would debar the adoption of such a suicidal line of policy. The interests of the employer and employé are indissolubly linked, and any short-sighted or aggressive plan of action, based on purely selfish motives, though accompanied with a temporary triumph, would be sure to ultimately redound to the injury of the party adopting it. That these truths are recognized we have every assurance, so that while protecting, as may rationally be expected, their own best interests, there is no reason to assume that such action is an infringement on the rights of others.

And yet the representatives of trades unions must take higher grounds in the future than they have taken in the past. They must leave the beaten ruts and grapple with, and aid in solving the great problem of the future—the adjustment of the relations of capital to labor—unless they are prepared to enter upon a semi-barbaric chronic state of strike. These relations are changing, and will continue to change, as wealth and population increase. The labor-saving inventions, crowding in fast succession, will not down at their bidding. They have come to stay, and trades unionists must adapt themselves to circumstances, and utilize these agencies as far as possible to their own advantage instead of fighting them. Revolutions never go backward. In this age of excessive competition, individual energy or the smiles of fortune may transfer many deserving and ambitious printers to other and wider fields of influence, but the prediction, "ye have the poor always with you," stands out in bold relief. We cannot all be either employers or commanders, and it is especially to the bread-winners, the rank and file in the grand army of labor, who make their living by the sweat of their brow, that we desire to direct our remarks.

The hope of the future, so far as this large and influential class is concerned, lies in *coöperation*—coöperation in the broadest sense of the word, and certainly no country in the world affords so fruitful or promising a field for its development. What it has accomplished for the industrial classes of Great Britain it can do for those of the United States, if they will bend their energies in the right direction. They have in their own ranks the necessary skill, the practical knowledge, the material, the brains, the energy, and the ambition to make it a success. Where, then, is the bugbear, the lion in their pathway? The trouble lies with themselves. Their neglect of study, lack of self-confidence and self-respect, their failure to improve their leisure hours, their bickerings and petty jealousies have unfortunately kept them in the background and paralyzed their efforts. Still, it is never too late to mend. New opportunities are unfolding every day. They should learn by the experience of the past, and resolve to enter on a new career. Action taken in this connection by the International Typographical Union would give an impetus to the movement throughout the United States. Why, then, should it not resolve to devote a portion of the present session to devise ways and means to put it into practical operation, or, if this is deemed inadvisable, refer the subject to the several local unions for instructions, with the request that the delegates to the convention of 1886 be empowered to take definite action in the premises. Once enlist the sympathy of the craft in this movement, and the right men will soon step to the front, difficulties will disappear, and coöperative enterprises spring up in every industrial center. But time, discussion, and intelligent action is required to bring about these desirable results, while the agency to effect them, is the *dictum* of the representatives of the profession, who are about to assemble in New York. Will they prove equal to the emergency? Time will tell.

TELEGRAPHIC HEADLINES.

THE pernicious habit which too many of our daily papers, or rather their conductors, have lately adopted in regard to the sensational construction and display of their telegraphic headlines, is worthy of condemnation. We do not think it an exaggeration to state, that for the sake of gaining a little ephemeral notoriety, or hoodwinking the public, on an average, two-thirds of such headings are either grossly false, or unwarranted by the dispatches underneath, while the ignorance—dense as Egyptian darkness—evinced in their publications is simply colossal. There are few positions on a public journal that require the possession of common sense, intelligence, acquaintance with history, current events, or geographical knowledge in a more eminent degree than that of a telegraphic editor, and yet, if the rubbish which is daily presented in glaring headlines, can be accepted as an indication of qualification, our common school system must be pronounced an unmitigated failure. In fact, the evil of which we complain has become such a chronic nuisance, and the blunders so frequent and egregious, that they are an eyesore to every intelligent reader. Nor yet is this the only cause of complaint. A two or three line paragraph, often the creation of a too enterprising news monger, or which has been doctored to whet the public appetite, is blazoned to the world, and accepted as an evidence of enterprise, in flaring headlines; yet, notwithstanding the fact that the statements made therein are either arrant falsehoods, or distorted by the political or national bias of the ignoramus who dictates them, an investigation of the so-called dispatch itself will fail to afford even a justification for their publication. This is *fraud* of the grossest character. Enterprise and falsehood are not synonymous terms. Honesty is the best policy. Let us trust, at least, that these truths will be recognized ere long in quarters where ignorance and brass, if not deemed essential, at least now hold control.

STATE OF TRADE REPORTS.

WE are pleased to note the vast improvement in the tenor of our state of trade reports in the present issue as compared with those which have appeared for some months past. The "stay away" advice was getting a little monotonous, though we had perfect confidence in the judgment of our correspondents. Let us hope that in the near future improving trade will warrant the more gratifying announcement: "Trade all that could be desired. Work for every printer willing to work."

Back numbers of THE INLAND PRINTER are going out of print; after June 7 the numbers 1 to 6 inclusive, of Vol. II, will cost twenty-five cents each. There are only a few copies for sale.

AMONG the Chicago representatives to the International Typographical Union is Mr. Stephen McNamara, delegate from Pressman's Union No. 3, one of our most valued correspondents, whose contributions to THE INLAND PRINTER have been received with much favor by the craft in every section of the country. We feel satisfied he will reflect credit, alike, on the organization he represents and the city from which he hails.

THE CUTTER.

The cutter is a Bohemian species of the printing fraternity who gives estimates at less than cost, whose hand, like that of Ishmael, is against every man, himself included; his capital is bogus, usually represented by chattel mortgages and notes, which he is wont to dispense with profuseness, and not infrequently hugs the sweet delusion, that as Wilkins Micawber discharged his fiscal obligations to Tom Traddles with an I. O. U. so he has paid his debts with his notes and "can hold his head erect before his fellow man." The tenure of his existence is co-equal with his creditors' forbearance, and as this depends in a measure on his surroundings, it is precarious—controlled, lengthened or shortened by his aptitude in the the use of gall, suavity, chicanery and deceptiveness, which largely compose his stock in trade. His personal habits have a tendency to extravagance, born of the knowledge that having nothing to loose he will be a winner anyway, albeit he proceeds to eat, drink and be merry in full cognizance of tomorrow's fate. Some of the traits of the genus cutter are versified below, for which we are indebted to the *English Stationer*.

Who opened with a burst of fame?
But closing did not do the same,
But finished up with tarnished name?
The Cutter.

Who did his work below prime cost?
Who left his traders in the frost,
And only gained when others lost?
The Cutter.

Who, in his zeal to keep afloat,
Would gladly sink his neighbor's boat,
Or slit his mother's brother's throat?
The Cutter.

Who, like the dog that crossed the pool,
Snatched at a shadow like a fool?
Who spilled his own and neighbor's gruel?
The Cutter.

Who for short season stands his ground,
And then in the *Gazette* is found
Two pence three farthings in the pound?
The Cutter.

Too thick to feel, too slow to think,
Who, in his efforts after chink,
Makes e'en an honest trade to stink?
The Cutter.

WORTH KNOWING.

To protect maps, pictures, etc., coat a plate of glass thinly and uniformly with a warm mixture of one-quarter of an ounce of ox-gall, and one quart of a solution of glue, which will form a stiff jelly on cooling. When the film is set, render it insoluble by immersion, for two or three hours, in a solution of acetate of alumina, which may be formed by dissolving one ounce each of alum and of acetate of lead in a pint of water, and decanting the clear liquid from the sulphate of lead formed. Then wash and rinse well, give it an additional thin coating of a weaker glue solution, and lay the picture, slightly but uniformly moistened, upon it, face downward; smooth out, by gentle rubbing, place in a warm room for three or four days, and remove from the glass when thoroughly dry, by cutting the film around it. The back of the picture may be coated in a similar manner, and it will then lie flat without a frame.

Written for The Inland Printer.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

BY S. W. FALLIS.

VIII.

THE "Mazarin Bible" deriving its name from the fact of a copy being discovered in the Mazarin Library at Paris, is in two volumes, folio, without date or place, but believed to have been printed at Mayence by Gutenberg and Faust, about 1450–55; contains double columns of forty-two lines each, except the first eight pages, which have forty lines, and the ninth and tenth pages forty-one lines each, in large Gothic characters. The first volume contains 324 and the second 317 leaves. It is the entire Book of Psalms, and contains a great number of letters printed in red ink. Rare as the "Mazarin Bible" is it is not among the rarest books in the world. Seven copies on vellum and twenty-one on paper are known to exist. The British Museum possesses one of each, so does the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. A Latin inscription at the end of the second volume of the copy on paper in this library has done something to fix the date of the book. The inscription is to the effect that one Henri Cremer finished the work of illuminating and binding that copy in the month of August, 1456; and it is only recently that the price of this work has risen to anything like its present height. The sale of a copy of the Mazarin Bible has now become a notable event, and that of Saturday, December 13, 1884, in London, was the most remarkable in the annals of bibliography. No such sum of money has ever been paid for any printed book whatever. For more than half a century the "Valdarfer Boccaccio" (Venice, 1471), enjoyed the proud preëminence of price; the £2,260 paid for that book in 1812 by the Marquis of Blandford, afterward the Duke of Marlborough, at the sale of the Duke of Roxburgh's books remained unequaled and unapproached in price down to the date of the Perkin's sale in 1873. It was then eclipsed twice in one day. The figure which, since the invention of printing, more than four hundred years ago, had been the highest that any man had been found to offer for any production of any press was surpassed. In one afternoon, a few book-dealers and lovers of rare and curious books gathered in a pleasant country home, and saw within a quarter of an hour two books sold for sums that were then thought to remain for another century the high-water mark of what might be called bibliomania. The books competing then with each other for the honor of the first place with the book buying world were a "Boccaccio" and a "Bible." It is not often that these two books have been bracketed together for any purpose, yet in such circumscribed circles do circumstances ofttimes run; again one Saturday it happened that next after the Bibles which were sold that afternoon, a "Boccaccio" brought more money than any other book.

The Perkins copy of the "Mazarin Bible" on paper, brought £2,690, and was bought by Mr. Quaritch, and sold by him (after a long interval for less 'tis said than the auction price) to the late Mr. Henry Huth, of whose library it is the chief ornament. The copy on vellum was bought for £3,400, by Mr. Ellis, on commission for the late Earl of Ashburnham, and remains in the library at Ashburnham Place, out of which the present earl has sold treasures in manuscript more precious still.

During the intervening eleven years and down to Saturday, December 13, 1884, no book has been sold at auction for an equal or approximate amount; but again on this notable day a "Mazarin Bible" comes to the hammer and is knocked down for the unheard of sum of £3,900, to Mr. Quaritch. A copy was sold less than one hundred years ago for £76, others for £80 and £100 each. There is some reason to believe that the present "Syston" copy may be the one formerly owned by Mr. Hibbert and sold at his sale in 1825 for £215. If this be the case it has now, after a lapse of less than sixty years, brought more than eighteen times its former price. The "Brinley" copy (a fine one) was supplied to its late owner by Henry Stevens for £800, and was sold at his sale not long after for $8,000, twice the cost price.

The copy of the "Mazarin Bible" sold in London, December 13, 1884, is now the high-water mark of bibliomania, and bids fair to retain the honor for some years to come, unless some more rare and curious book comes to light with a certainty of date prior to any known to exist.

Coming back to our subject proper after having deviated somewhat, to give a brief account of recent developments concerning the "Mazarin Bible," the art of wood engraving was now no longer in its cradle. Von Murr thinks that the ornamental letters for the "Psalter" of 1457 were engraved by John Meydenbach, Gutenberg's assistant, while Fischer assumes they were engraved by Gutenberg himself. There is no evidence, however, to justify the belief that Gutenberg ever did any engraving, and there is no positive information respecting the artist who did engrave the ornamental letters. The "Psalter" of 1457, printed by Faust and Scheffer, in respect to ornamental printing, is their greatest work, for they did not reach such a high degree of excellence of typographic art in any subsequent production of their press. Be the inventor of printing who he may, it surely was brought to a state of its then limited perfection by Faust and Scheffer, and their early productions remain today as proof of unsurpassed skill in ornamental printing.

It is not unusual to find manuscripts of the early part of the fifteenth century embellished with capital letters drawn in two colors. Jackson refers to a letter P drawn on vellum in red and blue ink in a manuscript apparently of the date of 1430, which so closely resembles the same letter in the "Psalter" that one might be supposed to have suggested the other.

The discovery of Pfister's tracts forms a very interesting data in historical facts. The book of "Fables" printed by Pfister at Bamberg, in 1461, of which but one copy is known to exist, belongs to the Wolfenbuttel library. It is a small folio consisting of twenty-eight leaves, and containing eighty-five fables in old German rhyme. These fables are known to have been written previous to 1330, and it is undoubtedly the earliest book printed with movable type, which is illustrated with wood cuts containing figures. It contains one hundred and one cuts. The following illustration, No. 9, is a reduced fac-simile of the

first cut as it is given by Jackson, and forms the head-piece to the first fable.

The volume described by Camus contains three different works, but Pfister's name with date 1462, appears in only one of them, the "Four Histories." As the type is the same in all, there is no doubt of the other two being printed about the same period and by the same person. It is a small folio containing one hundred and one leaves; the paper is good quality, moderately thick and white, with a water mark of an ox's head. The text is printed in large type called Missal-type, and is evidently copied from the "Mazarin Bible."



Fig. 9.

The first work is that which Heineken gives as *une Allégorie sur la Mort.* Dr. Dibdin says the title of this work is the "Allegory of Death." It is a collection of accusations preferred against death. This tract consists of twenty-four leaves. There are five wood cuts, each occupying an entire page. The object is to show that such complaints are unavailing, and instead of making them, people should employ themselves in trying to live well.

The first represents death seated on a throne. Before him is a man with a child, who appears to accuse death of robbing him of his wife, who is seen on a tomb, wrapped in a winding sheet.

In the second, death is also represented as seated on a throne, with the same persons apparently complaining against him, while a number of persons are represented as approaching sad and slow to lay down their ensigns of dignity at his feet.

In the third, there are two figures of death represented, one on foot mowing down youths and maidens with a scythe, while the other, mounted, is chasing a number of figures on horseback, at whom he is discharging his arrows.

The fourth is in two parts, one above the other. In the upper part or division, death is seated on a throne with a figure in a complaining attitude before him, similar to those in the first and second cuts. In the lower section, to the left of the cut, is seen a convent, at the gate of which are two persons in religious garb. To the right is represented a garden with a tree laden with fruit, a woman crowning an infant, and a woman and man engaged in conversation, in the space between the convent and the garden, signs are engraved, which are supposed to represent the various branches of learning and science, none of which afford any protection against death. They are treated at length in the chapter which precedes the cut.

The fifth cut represents death and the complainant before Christ, who is seated on a throne with an angel on each side of him, under a canopy studded with stars.

The text of the work is divided with thirty-four chapters, each of which is preceded with a summary, excepting the first, with their numbers printed in Roman characters. The initial of each chapter is in red and apparently done by stencil. The first chapter has neither title nor numeral, and represents the complainant's recital of his injuries. In the second, death defends himself; in the third, the complainant resumes, and again in the fourth death replies, and in this manner the work proceeds, the complainant and death speaking alternately through the thirty-two chapters. In the thirty-third, God renders his decision between the contesting parties, and after a few commonplace observations on the readiness of people to complain, pronounces sentence thus:

> The complainant is condemned, and death has gained the cause. Of right, the life of every man is due to death; to earth his body, and to Us his soul.

In the thirty-fourth chapter the complainant, perceiving that he has lost his suit, proceeds to pray to God on behalf of his deceased wife. In the summary of this chapter the reader is informed that he is now about to peruse a model of prayer, and the name of the complainant is expressed in large red letters which are to be found in the chapter, and in the course of the chapter six red letters, besides the initial at the beginning, occur at the commencement of as many different sentences. These are made by stencil, while letters at the commencement of other and similar sentences are printed in black.

In the prayer the author calls the Almighty, "The Elector who determines the choice of all electors of the court of heaven and of the heavenly host." The text is in German, as used in the fifteenth century.

The second work in the volume is the histories of Joseph, Daniel, Judith and Esther, without either frontispiece or title, but each separate history commences with the words in German, "Here begins the history of ——." Each history is complete in itself, and the four occupy sixty leaves, two of which about the middle of the book are blank without any apparent break in the history. The text is embellished with wood cuts, smaller in size than those in the "Complaints against Death," each cut occupying the space of but eleven lines on the page, which contains twenty-eight lines. There are sixty-one cuts in the work, but only fifty-five different subjects, four being printed twice each, and one three times. No very great skill is displayed in either the conception, drawing or engraving of these cuts, and all of them in the "Four Histories" are coarsely colored.

Camus especially announces this work as "a book printed at Bamberg in 1462, as it contains date, place and printer's name. In the book of "Fables" printed with the same type at Bamberg, 1461, Pfister's name does not appear. The lines in the text of the "Four Histories" run continuously as in prose, occupying the full width of the page, the end of each verse being marked with a point, and the first word of the succeeding one begins with a capital.

(*To be continued.*)

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms enumerated in this Directory are reliable, and are commended to the notice of all consumers of Printers' Wares and Materials.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

R. R. McCabe & Co., 68 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CARDS (Plain and Fancy).

J. H. Bufford's Sons, Boston and New York; Western branch, 156 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

ELECTROTYPERS' MACHINERY.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 155–157 Dearborn street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162–164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and stereotypers.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY AND FOLDING MACHINES.

Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68–70 West Monroe street, Chicago.

ENGRAVERS.

Chase Thorn, "Pioneer-Press" Building, 78 East Third street, St. Paul, Minn.

Randolph & Co., 16 Murray street, New York. Wood engraving of superior quality. Engravers for the reports of the U. S. Government.

Vandercook & Co., State and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill. Photo and wood engravers.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Hand-feed and Attaching Newspaper Folder, Combination Folders, Special Folders, Inserting Folders, Book Folders and Covering Machines.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, San Francisco and New York.

C. E. Robinson & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadelphia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.

Geo. H. Morrill & Co., 34 Hawley street, Boston; 25–27 Rose street, New York; 56 Franklin street, Chicago.

Geo. Mather's Sons, 60 John street, New York.

J. H. Bonnell & Co., 7 Spruce street, New York.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job Press.

LETTER FILES AND FILE GOODS.

The Globe Files Co., Cincinnati. All kinds of filing appliances.

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 155–157 Dearborn street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162–164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless" cutters, five styles; "Jewel" cutters, two styles.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. "Champion" paper cutters.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manilla, etc., and specialties.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

A. G. Elliot & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Bradner Smith & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago.

Chicago Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago.

F. O. Sawyer & Co., 301–303 North Second street, St. Louis.

Friend & Fox Paper Co., Lockland, Ohio, and 153 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Graham Paper Co., 217–219 North Main street, St. Louis.

Snider & Holmes, 214 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

St. Louis Paper Co., 703, 705, 707, 709 Locust street, St. Louis. (Send for packet catalogue.)

W. H. Parsons & Co., 66 and 68 Duane street, New York; 6 Dwight street, Holyoke, Mass.; Chicago office, 148 La Salle street, C. M. Davis, agent.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Snider & Holmes, 214 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park place, New York. John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 52 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 306 Dearborn street, Chicago.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also Paper Folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; Paper Dampening Machines, Stereotype Machinery, etc.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. First-class and country Drum Cylinders.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL.

Chicago Brass-Rule Works, 85–87 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Brass rule is our specialty.

Ed. A. Stahlbrodt, 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y. Dealer in roller composition and printers' supplies.

F. Wesel & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago. We supply everything. Call and see.

Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

PUBLISHERS' BOOKBINDERS.

A. J. Cox & Co., 144 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

ROLLER MANUFACTURERS.

Bendernagel & Co., 36 Hudson street, Philadelphia. Composition in bulk a specialty.

J. H. Osgood & Co., 3 Bath street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.

Samuel Bingham's Son, 200 Clark street, Chicago.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago. Before buying, write for our list.

SECOND-HAND MATERIAL.

Illinois Type-Founding Co., 200–204 South Clark street, Chicago.

STEREOTYPE MACHINERY.

R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

Illinois Type-Founding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

John G. Mengel & Co., 31 German street, Baltimore. Type Founders and Electrotypers. Largest and most complete establishment south of Philadelphia.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.

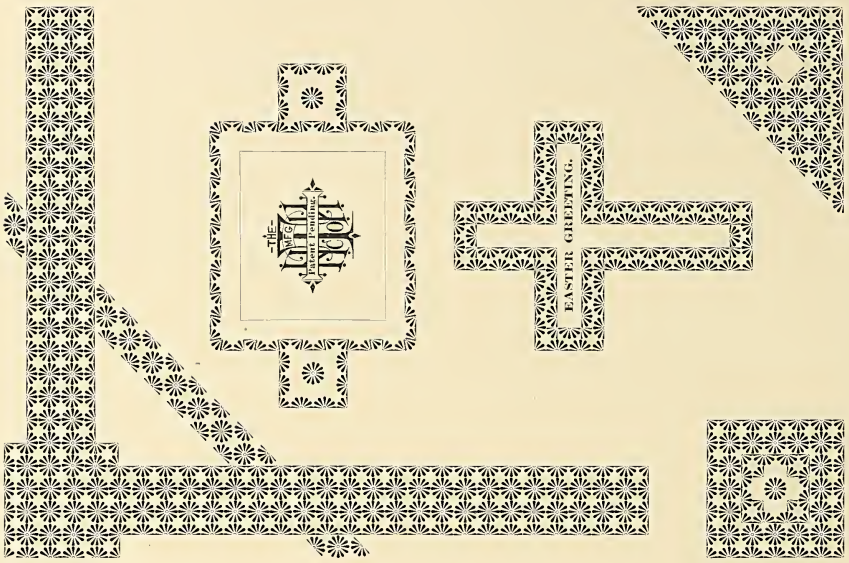
Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Western Agents, the Mackellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. Complete stock always on hand.

The Union Type-Foundry, 54–56 Franklin street, Chicago. Agents, Boston and Central Foundries.

WOOD TYPE.

Hamilton & Katz, Two Rivers, Wis., Manufacturers of Holly-Wood Type, Borders and Reglets.

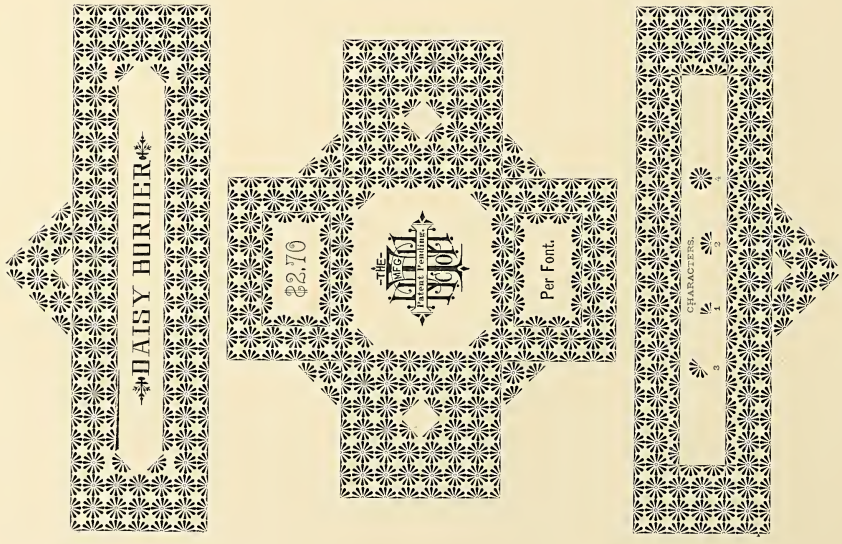
The Wm. H. Page Wood-Type Co., Norwich, Conn.



SPECIMEN BOOKS OF NEW DESIGNS FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Cleveland Type Foundry,

Cleveland, Ohio.



SPECIMEN BOOKS OF NEW DESIGNS FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

MARDER, LUSE & CO. AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE & BODIES, THE ONLY TRUE STANDARD. TYPE FOUNDERS.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

Ladies Hand Script, No. 2.

PATENT APPLIED FOR.

Card Fonts, 6A, 16a, $3.75 — GREAT PRIMER. — Job Fonts, 10A, 75a, $10.75

The Farmers & Drovers National Bank, of Bloomington, Illinois

Capital, $1,600,000. Surplus, $755,000

Transact a General Banking business. Accounts of Individuals, Corporations and Banks received. Collections throughout the United States. National State and County Bonds on hand. Commission Orders filled. Exchange drawn on England, Scotland, Ireland

Card Fonts, 4A, 12a, $4.50 — DOUBLE PICA. — Job Fonts, 8A, 50a, $12.55

Buckingham, Struthers, Lyons & Co.

Invite inspection of their Large and Varied stock of Art Goods

Unequalled Assortment of Fine and Curious Pieces

Complete in Every Department

Modern and Antique Cabinet Work, Marbles, Bronzes, Etc.

158 and 160 Yonge Street, San Francisco

Card Fonts, 3A, 8a, $4.75 — DOUBLE COLUMBIAN. — Job Fonts, 5A, 25a, $10.80

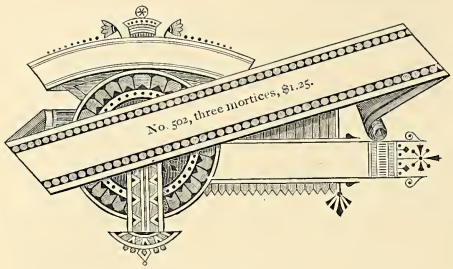
(Incorporated 1835.)

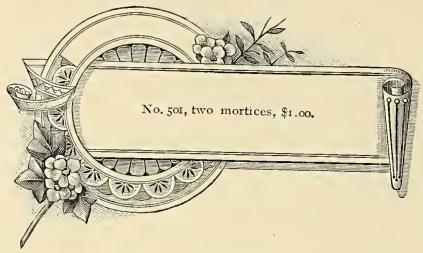
Erie & Ontario Fire and Marine Insurance Co

Accumulated Capital, $800,000.

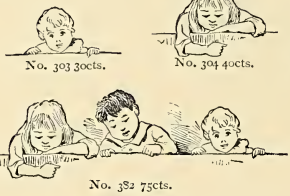
Hazardous Risks taken at Lowest Premiums

All Fonts complete with Figures. Spaces and Quads with all Sizes.






No. 300 $1.50


No. 303 30cts.
No. 304 40cts.
No. 382 75cts.


No. 322 $1.00


No. 246 50 cts.


No. 244 15 cts.
No. 305 50cts.



No. 505, morticed, 75 cts.


No. 271 15 cts
No. 381 50cts.
No. 307 50cts.
No. 324 $1.00


No. 300 50cts.

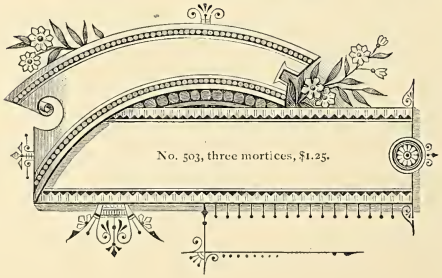

No. 380, 60cts.

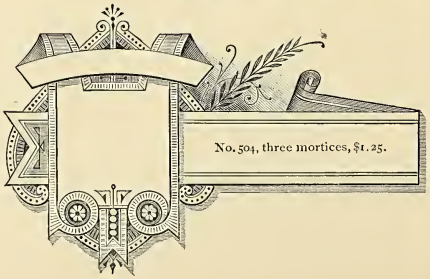

No. 383 50cts.


No. 238 60cts.


No. 323 60cts.


No. 321 60cts.






ENGRAVING for all PURPOSES
John Hastings Pres't
A.R. Hart, Manager
Photo Engraving Co.
67 to 71 PARK PLACE
NEW YORK



Engraved by Photo-Engraving Co., New York.

WOOD CUT REPRODUCTION.

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names — not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM C. B. COTTRELL.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, April 29, 1885.

In the April number of your valuable publication, we notice a communication from Mr. C. Potter, Jr., referring to a description in your March number, of "A certain down-east press works," and characterizing it as untruthful. The reference is obviously to us.

We regret that Mr. Potter should have been so greatly displeased with our brief reference to him, as we certainly meant no discourtesy.

In giving a history of the rise and progress of our business, we adhered strictly to the truth, and therefore of necessity were obliged to assign Mr. Potter an appropriate place in our narrative.

We see nothing in this part of his career of which he need feel ashamed; if at this period his achievements were less brilliant than he could have desired, why the fault is not ours, and his quarrel is not with us, but with the facts.

In conclusion, we beg leave to say that Mr. Potter has been a little hasty in his assertions, as we spoke by the record, and he knows, also, that the statements contained in the description referred to above are scrupulously correct. Yours truly,

C. B. COTTRELL, of C. B. Cottrell & Sons.

FROM OTTUMWA.

To the Editor: OTTUMWA, Iowa, May 5, 1885.

McClellan Bros. have added a new Campbell pony cylinder to their job and bookoffice.

THE *Saturday Press* (Riley & Jones) put in a complete job department this week.

Table Talk is the caption of a new tri-weekly society paper, which appears today, edited and published by Herbert Brown, who will make it run if there is a possibility. No. 73.

FROM "THE HUB."

To the Editor: BOSTON, April 17, 1885.

The Boston news in THE INLAND PRINTER of late has been confined to a single item reading "business dull; printers stay away," etc., which must be very encouraging news for some eastern printer sojourning in the far West, and who desires to return to his old haunts, but is kept back by the above notice. At the same time it is a fact, that business has been very dull the entire winter with all printers, except those securing the state printing. The more the wise men in the State House wrangle among themselves, the better it is for the printers at the foot of Beacon Hill, and this conclusively proves that the legislature is of some use.

A few weeks ago the compositors employed in C. J. Peters' establishment struck against a reduction to 30 cents per thousand for bookwork, the scale being 38 cents. The matter is still unsettled.

A list of strikes in Boston would be incomplete without the case of the *Post*. Several times the union printers have succeeded in placing enough of their number in that office to justify a strike, but as yet have failed to bring it to terms. One consolation they have, however, it is the poorest appearing paper, typographically, in the city.

Not long ago there appeared in a morning paper an advertisement for twelve book compositors — women only, and steady situations guaranteed — signed by a well known firm. Many think it is only a move toward a cheap labor system of bookwork. In the bookoffices the majority of the compositors are women who receive but 30 cents per thousand, but are given the best matter, thus enabling them to earn as much as a union man at 38 cents, much to the latter's disgust.

Mr. Alfred Mudge, of the firm of Alfred Mudge & Son, printers, died last week at the age of fifty-two years. The funeral was attended by a large delegation of employés, who also presented a handsome floral tribute. Mr. Mudge was a son of the founder of the firm, which occupied quarters on School street for fifty years before removing to their present location.

Newspaper work continues fair, the leading morning dailies, the *Globe* and *Herald*, paying, I understand, 42 and 45 cents respectively, though the scale is but 40 cents. Jobwork is picking up, but still there is plenty of room for improvement. Wages are from $15 to $18.

Well, wishing THE INLAND PRINTER a long and successful career I remain, E.

APPRENTICES.

To the Editor: RIDGETOWN, Ont., April 25, 1885.

I have read many journals relative to the craft, and in very few have I seen a word on the above subject. Some thoughts suggest themselves to me on this point which may, perhaps, draw out the ideas of those who are more experienced in the business than myself; and thus enlighten many a printer on what he now considers a tough question. Although a Canadian printer, I admire the English system of indenturing an apprentice, for this reason: A boy will, in England, indenture himself, for, say four, five, or six years, as the case may be. At the end of his apprenticeship he comes out, in nine cases out of ten, a good workman, that is, if nature ever intended him to be a printer. On the other hand a boy in Canada or the United States is put to a trade; he remains just as long as the trade comes up to his ideas, or possibly until he is asked to do some job which he considers beneath his dignity, and then he goes home and tells father or mother that he does not like the business, and wants to quit. If he happens to be the son of moderately well-to-do parents, he is generally allowed to stop at home, until he gets the fever for a trade again, and goes off and plays the same game with some other tradesman. Very often, however, a boy will work at the business for say six months, a year or perhaps two years. During this time his employer has been paying him fair wages, and giving him a good "show" at the trade. If he has been at the case most of the time, he soon becomes a fair compositor, or, possibly is able to set a sixteen-sheet dodger, and he at once becomes imbued with the idea that he is a journeyman, and strikes out, palming himself off as such. In most cases he puts in the rest of his days a "rat." There is not the slightest doubt that this class in all trades tends to lower the wages of men who have served an honest apprenticeship, with credit to themselves and pleasure and profit to their employers. I have known master printers to hire this class of men because they could get them for a dollar or so a week less than they would have to pay a good mechanic. This is not justice, nevertheless, it is a fact. City printers, the majority of whom are union men, are not pestered with this nuisance to the extent that printers in country towns are, where the union is entirely a dead letter, at all events, such is the case in Canada. Some will no doubt say, the indenturing system is not in accordance with our views of liberty. True to a certain extent, but of two evils I believe we should choose the lesser. Is it not better to compel a boy to learn his trade fairly and squarely, than to fill the country with a lot of botch workmen? I do not believe the English indenturing system to be perfect by any means, as it allows the employer too many advantages over the apprentice, but we should not condemn it entirely on this account. Can we not have a system which will make matters equally just for employer and employé? CANADIAN.

[We refer our correspondent to Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of vol. 1 of THE INLAND PRINTER, wherein we treated rather extensively "The Need of an Apprenticeship System."—EDITOR.]

T. S. ARTHUR'S ADVICE.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, May 6, 1885.

The following extracts are from an until now unpublished letter written in 1858, by the late lamented T. S. Arthur, to a young Chicago journalist, who, having met with a few of the discouragements incident to youth and inexperience in the work he had entered upon, had applied to the even then celebrated temperance writer for counsel as to the advisability of his adopting literature as a permanent means of support, either east or west. The advice, based on the great author's own experience, not only refers in many respects to literary aspirants of

the present day, but will serve to illustrate how much can be accomplished at any pursuit, by energy and perseverance, even under the greatest difficulties, such as the author of "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room" was constantly beset with for years before he succeeded in making a success of his chosen profession.

"I cannot but feel a natural regret for the adverse advents that have met you in the morning of life. But these are the merciful dispensations which are given to stir the true, earnest, rigorous manhood within us. They do not fall upon us by accident; they are not the dark dealings of Fate. The hand that raises obstructions in our path, that we may gain strength and higher wisdom in the effort to overcome, is at the same time smoothing and making flowery a way for us in the far beyond. * * * I can only say, be on the alert and ready for any work that may come to hand—and shun despondency. Do today the work that today may present, feeling confident that tomorrow will have its work also. If the work you desire is not presented, find some work, rather than be idle. Polish your style; add something to your store of articles, and it will come out that this will all be to profit. I would, in all sincerity advise you, as I would all other young men starting in life, to seek some more permanent means of support than literature. This is always uncertain, laborious and unnerving. When I came to Philadelphia sixteen years ago, with a wife and three children, I accepted a clerkship at ten dollars a week, and wrote at night and before breakfast in the morning to get an addition to this income and secure comforts for my family. Three evenings in the week I attended lectures and reported from memory for a daily paper at two dollars a lecture. And so I went on—never idle and always seeking for something to fill up whatever time I might have. In consequence, I have always had as much and more than I could do. Work and thought gave me endurance and skill; and now (1858), besides my literary employment, I have the entire business correspondence of a large manufacturing establishment to attend to daily. * * * But I meant not to speak of myself, except to give you hope and confidence. You are in a large city (Chicago), one of the most flourishing in the West. Try, if possible, to get into its business movement, at something better than literature for a standby."

To those who may have a curiosity to know to what use the young man in question put the foregoing advice, I can say that it apparently gave him the desired hope and confidence, for literature continued to be the study of his life; and, although he has made no great mark in the world of letters under his own name, he has commanded for years the highest salaries paid in this country to journalists, and has been connected editorially with many of the leading American newspapers east and west, in 1865 having charge of the city department of the New York *Herald*, under Bennett, Sr.; Frederic Hudson, managing editor. This is given merely as additional illustration of the powers of perseverance even at authorship. FRANK B. WHIPPLE.

ENGLAND.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

To the Editor: LONDON, March 28, 1885.

Trade here is, on the whole, in a fair condition; but so fluctuating is it in some quarters, that it is rather difficult to speak with any certainty. Reports from Scotland are to the effect that a great deal of stagnation prevails in the principal towns; and as regards Ireland, affairs are even worse.

One thing, however, we congratulate ourselves upon. Never before has the London Society of Compositors been in such a prosperous and healthy condition as it is at the present time. With a membership of nearly 6,200, and its finances as sound as one could wish, things promise well for this, the largest printing-trade society in the United Kingdom.

But there are grumblers and demurrers in every trade. Speaking of the above reminds me of "things terrible" said about the L. S. C. They have either been non-society or ex-society hands who have repeatedly declared within my hearing that "the Society is rotten to the core"; "has so many 'hangers-on', subsisting upon the funds, etc."

There is a good deal of bitter talk among compositors, and others connected with the trade, just now, relative to the beheading of the two compositors at Haale, Germany, on February 7. The majority of the first mentioned class are, it is almost needless to state, thorough-paced radicals and democrats; therefore no surprise can be felt at their entire sympathy with the two compositors, and with the wife and children of one of them—the other being single; also the hearty denunciation of the despots who govern those parts of the world.

It is not a pleasant thing for a young man going along a crowded thoroughfare with eight or twelve pages of type to be run into and upset by a badly-driven omnibus or railway van. Yet sights such as this are not at all infrequent in the London streets. No less than four such disasters did I see last week in the most crowded of our streets, the amount of damage done altogether being, in my opinion, scarcely coverable by £20.

Readers of the *Printers' Register* will not have failed to notice the very interesting reply of Herr Goebel to Mr. ("Caxton") Blades, regarding the invention of the steam press. The first named, a foreigner, in an answer to the latter which is peculiarly bold, clear, and with comparatively, considering the nationality of the writer, few mistakes, disputes the Englishman's assertion that Koenig's methods of obtaining impressions by the screw and platen were a mistake, and in support of his statement gives details and instances of what Koenig's machine did well and successfully perform.

The writer then goes on to state in his long letter (which is continued to the April issue) the severe trials and hardships endured by the industrious inventor, his connection, as regards the consummation of the steam printing-press, with the *Times*, and is especially hard on Mr. Bensley for his behavior to the German. Many other interesting items are stated regarding the onward career of the latter, but it is unnecessary to reproduce them here. One sentence, though, calls for correction. Toward the end, the words occur: "In 1830 the French Revolution caused the pressmen to break the machines in Paris and elsewhere." Now, the pressmen no more destroyed them than would a master printer wilfully destroy his own property; it was some mercenaries, by the order of the Prefect of Police, who broke into and smashed the presses found in these offices, from whence there had been issued that many newspapers without the sanction of government.

That large and attractive place, the South Kensington Museum, in the Patent Department, contains but two items of interest to the printing fraternity—what purports to be the identical hand press used by Franklin, an honored-old-aged-looking affair, placed there by Mr. Wyman, of the firm of Wyman & Sons, printers, publishers, etc., and a type-writer of modern make. With respect to the latter I am of opinion that a more complicated looking—it is nothing but a mass of tortuous and difficult mechanism—machine could not be found. One of the trade journals is right in speaking of it as "a perfect eyesore."

While penning these lines the result of the University Boat Race has just been made known in the composing-room, and I now hear nothing but the grumblings of those who have wagered and lost (to whose wives, alas! I know it means but little food during the coming week), the laughter and jollity of the winners, mingled with the din and whirr of machinery. W. K.

FROM SCOTLAND.

To the Editor: EDINBURGH, March 25, 1885.

Trade in this city has gradually improved since the new year set in, and at present the signs of the times are that it will continue for a short time yet, although there are still a few signing the Association out-of-work book. There is one office, at least, where the machine department has had to resort to overtime to overtake the work, notwithstanding the fact that quite recently a new double-cylinder machine was introduced into the office.

I have to record an event which I have no doubt will be of interest to a great many printers in the United States, and who may be readers of your journal. I refer to the jubilee of Mr. Thomas McAlpin. On the 16th of March, Mr. McAlpin completed fifty years' continuous service in the employment of Messrs. Neill & Co., printers to her majesty's stationery office, and the Messrs. Fraser (the present partners of the firm), to celebrate the event, entertained the staff of the office,

numbering thirty gentlemen, to dinner, in the Ship Hotel, on Saturday, 21st instant.

Alexander Fraser, Esq., occupied the chair, and Patrick Neill Fraser, Esq., the croupier's chair. After the company had done justice to the good things set before them, and the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been given and responded to, the chairman proposed the toast of the evening, "Mr. McAlpin," and paid a high tribute to Mr. McAlpin, as regards the manner in which he had conducted himself during the long period he had been in the employment of the firm, and in the various positions which he had filled during that time, as overseer, storekeeper and, latterly, as press reviser; also, as to the preparing estimates and checking of the caseroom bills, which he had done for many years. He also remarked that they had always found him straightforward and never afraid, whenever a question arose between employer and employé, whichever side he took, to speak out his mind fearlessly, and was always able to give good reasons for so doing. The chairman concluded by presenting Mr. McAlpin with a handsome marble timepiece, with suitable inscription, as a memento of the event.

Mr. McAlpin, in his reply, and several of the speakers, in the course of the evening, referred to the great age of the firm and to the various national and other works which had emanated from the office. The firm was established in the year 1749 by Messrs. Hamilton, Balfour and Neill, and the late Dr. Patrick Neill, who so long carried on the business, was a son of one of the founders. The firm is therefore about half a century older than any other printing firm in the city, and is supposed to be the oldest printing establishment in Scotland. It was remarked that in 1802 there were 37 printing-offices in the city, and out of that number there were only 8 in existence at the present day. In 1835, when Mr. McAlpin started his apprenticeship, the firm had introduced their first machine, which is still working on the premises, being, like many an old horse, allowed to work itself out, and while, at that time, the number in the employment of the firm was 52, the number at present was 269. One of the first apprentices of the firm was the well known William Smellie, to whom is due the credit of drawing up the first piece scale of prices for composition in Edinburgh, and who was the first editor of the "Encyclopedia Britannica," a work which is very intimately connected with the history of the firm, as they have either printed or assisted in printing every edition of that work, including the present, of which there is both an English and an American edition.

Altogether, a very enjoyable evening was spent, which wound up by the company singing "Auld Lang Syne," and cheers for the chairman and croupier, both of whom stayed to the finish.

I may also mention that while Mr. McAlpin was thus entertained by the firm, the employés were not unmindful of him. A subscription had been got up on Friday evening, the 20th instant, and he was presented by the manager, in name of the employés, with a handsome electro-plate tea and coffee service, and also with a splendid bouquet of flowers to Mrs. McAlpin by one of the young ladies of the establishment.

In concluding this note, I must congratulate the printers of Chicago upon their having such an interesting, practical journal in their midst, and trusting that it may increase in circulation and interest is the wish of Yours truly, W. F.

Messrs. Walter Scott & Co., printing-press manufacturers, have had a special machine for cutting-racks built by one of the most skillful machine tool makers in this country. It has been rejected, because of an inaccuracy of one one-thousandth of an inch in the division, or spacing of the rack. Changes are now being made which entirely overcome that difficulty. It will then be the only correct automatic rack cutter in the world. It is required to cut racks 120 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 12 inches deep, working three cutters at the same time, and entirely automatic in all its movements, cutting 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 10 diameter pitch. A machine, such as above described, is much wanted. The maker, John J. Grant, Flushing, Long Island, N. Y., is to be congratulated on having the courage to undertake such a contract, and Messrs. Walter Scott & Co. for having faith in his ability to produce it; thus giving to the world a machine capable of producing, automatically, a perfect cut rack, a feat which has not, so far as we are aware, yet been accomplished.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. H. G., writing from Dillsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 20, asks: "Will you give me the location of the nearest typographical union and the cost of admission."

Answer.—Write to Mr. John Wagner, Philadelphia, state deputy for Pennsylvania, and he will give you the necessary information.

A correspondent, writing from Fall River, Massachusetts, inquires: "Will The Inland Printer tell me how to make small tint blocks quick and cheap?"

Answer.—A contributor, writing from Fredonia, Kansas, under date of January 25, 1885, says: "I make tint blocks by taking a nice piece of pine, gluing on two thicknesses of wood-pulp board, and a surface sheet of good, heavy flat cap. On this the desired design is marked out, and a sharp pocket knife may then be used to cut out the white parts, cutting through to the wood." This plan is both *simple* and *cheap*.

Answer to C. F. L., Lake Linden, Michigan. It is a very delicate thing to advise any young man in your position. Chicago is at present overcrowded with printers, and it will probably be uphill work for you to obtain a situation even if you come. Still if you are determined to learn the *job printing* business, and have no opportunity to do so where you are—are willing to bide you time, and have money to enable you to do so—you will no doubt eventually find some employer who will be glad to obtain the services of an apprentice who is anxious to succeed, and who "neither smokes nor drinks."

A correspondent in Osage City, Kansas, under date of April 18, writes as follows: A few days ago a question arose in the *Free Press* office about the proper formation of the plural possessive of the abbreviation "Co." Will you kindly give it in the next Inland Printer?

2. I notice the statement in your magazine that it is now considered best to print paper dry, rather than wet. Does this apply to ordinary news printing, or unsized and uncalendered paper, or only to paper that is sized and calendered?

Answer.—1. "Cos'" is correct. 2. There is not a pressroom in Chicago, where first-class work is turned out, in which a wetting-trough is used.

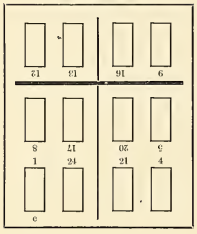
E. J. L., of Norwalk, Ohio, asks: Can you give me a little information regarding the electricity from belts in the pressroom, making the sheets stick together so closely as to "offset," and yet showing gray pages, and a remedy for it? I have a great deal of trouble from offsets, when no dry sheets are used, even by using quick-drying ink, and I can account for it in no other way than the electricity, as it is impossible to move the sheets on the delivery table after the fly leaves them. If you will answer this question, you will put me under obligations.

Answer.—This question is much more easily asked than answered. There are occasions, when the atmosphere is charged with electricity, that it is well nigh impossible to provide a remedy. One of the simplest methods is to take a ream of paper, jog it up loosely, and permit the air to pass through every sheet. But the same method will have to be employed when the second side is printed, because the paper will be re-charged. The primary cause is its passage through the calender rolls in the paper mill. A few years ago the war department sent an officer to the government printing-office to devise a means to remove the difficulty, and after spending several months in experimenting, suggested the use of *heat* and *water*, the very agencies the pressmen themselves had been using. The *Scientific American* recommends the following: "The most effective remedy is to produce a damp atmosphere in the room or shop. This may be done by thoroughly wetting the floor with water. In the printing-rooms of the *Scientific American* it is found that sponges saturated with water, and placed on the fly-table serve a good purpose, and our printer has proposed to use pans of water having perforated covers, for the same purpose." Of course the wetting of the floor must be done frequently as well as thoroughly as the water soon dries up.

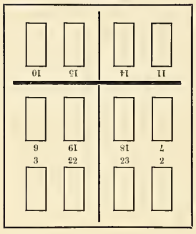
A cable dispatch has been received at New York, stating that an inspector of rags has been appointed at Leghorn, but without giving any further details.

IMPOSITION.

Outer Form of a Sheet of Twelves.

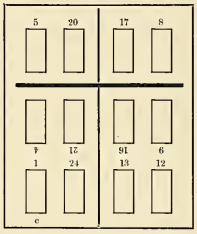


Inner Form of a Sheet of Twelves.

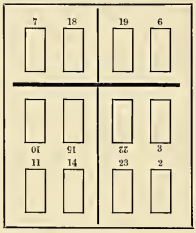


A Sheet of Twelves without Cutting.

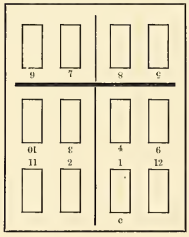
Outer Form.

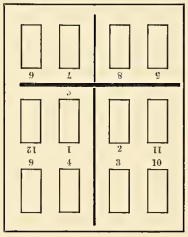


Inner Form.

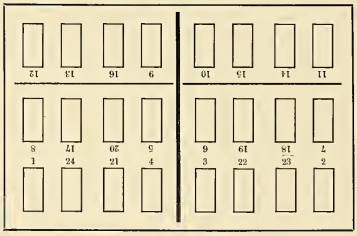


Different Methods of Imposing Half-Sheets of Twelve from the Center.



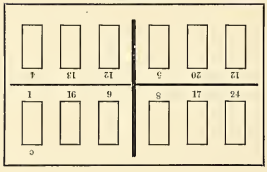


A Half-Sheet of Twenty-Fours.

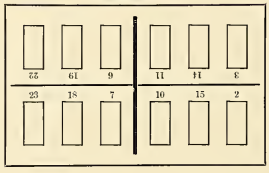


A Sheet of Long Twelves.

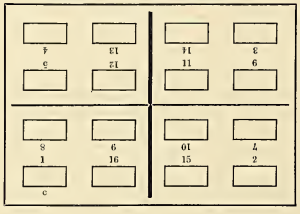
Outer Form.



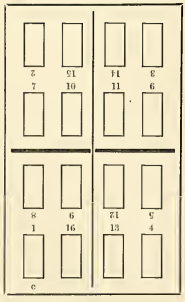
Inner Form.



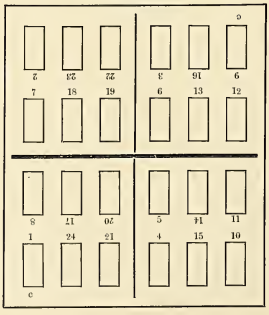
A Sheet of Octavo the Broad Way.



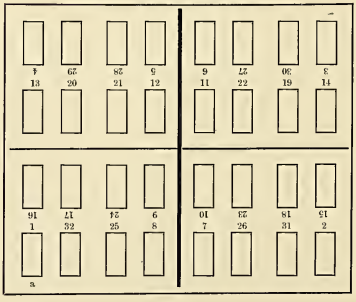
A Half-Sheet of Sixteens.



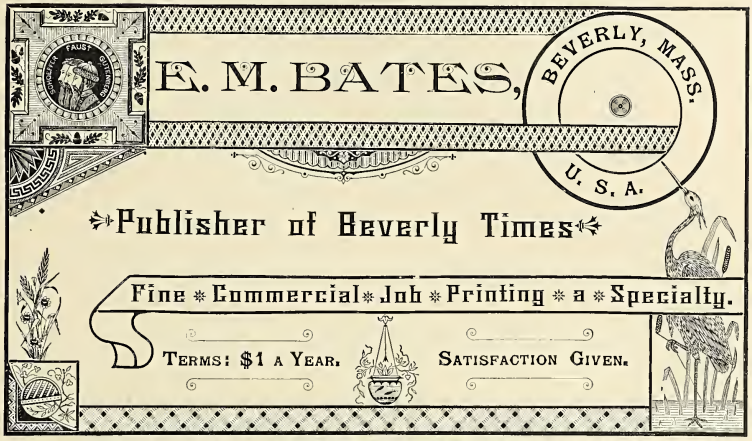
A Half-Sheet of Twenty-Fours the Sixteen-Way.



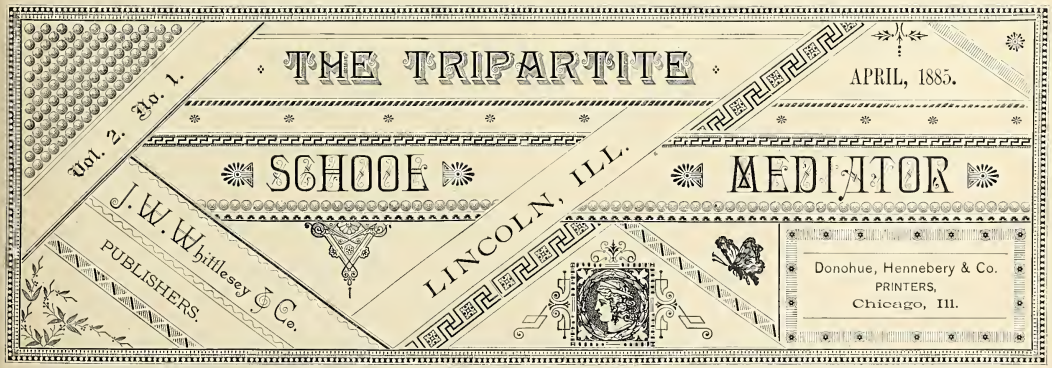
A Half-Sheet of Thirty-Twos.



SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.



GEO. A. MOORE, COMPOSITOR.



R. F. HERRING, COMPOSITOR.

SOLILOQUY OF THE OLD SCISSORS.

I am lying at rest in the sanctum tonight—
The place is deserted and still—
To my right lie exchanges and manuscript white,
To my left are the ink and the quill—
Yes, the quill, for my master's old-fashioned and quaint,
And refuses to write with a pen;
He insists that old Franklin, the editor saint,
Used a quill, and he'll imitate Ben.

I love the old fellow—together for years
We have managed the *Farmer's Gazette*,
And although I am old, I'm his favorite shears,
And can crowd the compositors yet.
But my duties are rather too heavy, I think,
And I oftentimes envy the quill
As it lazily leans with its nibs in the ink,
While I'm slashing away with a will.

But when I was new—I remember it well,
Though a score of long years have gone by—
The heaviest share of the editing fell
On the quill, and I think with a sigh
Of the days when I'd scissor an extract or two,
From a neighboring editor's leader,
Then laugh in my sleeve at the quill as it flew
In behalf of the general reader.

I'm being paid off for my merriment then,
For my master is wrinkled and gray,
And seldom lays hold on his primitive pen
Except when he wishes to say,
"We are needing some money to run this machine,
And subscribers will please to remit;"
Or, "That last load of wood that Jones brought us was green,
And so knotty it couldn't be split."

He is nervous and deaf, and is getting quite blind,
(Though he hates to acknowledge the latter),
And I'm sorry to say it's a puzzle to find
Head or tail to the most of his matter.
The compositors plague him whenever they see
The result of a luckless endeavor,
But the darling old rascal just lays it to me,
And I make no remonstrance whatever.

Yes, I shoulder the blame—very little I care
For the jolly compositors' jest,
For I think of a head with the silvery hair
That will soon, very soon, be at rest.
He has labored full long for the true and the good
'Mid the manifold troubles that irk us,
His only emolument, raiment and food,
And—a pass, now and then, to the circus.

Heigho! from the past comes a memory bright
Of a lass with the freshness of clover,
Who used me to clip from her tresses one night
A memorial lock for her lover.
That dear little lock is still glossy and brown,
But the lass is much older and fatter,
And the youth—he's an editor here in the town—
I'm employed on the staff of the latter.

I am lying at rest in the sanctum tonight—
The place is deserted and still—
The stars are abroad and the moon is in sight
Through the trees on the brow of the hill;
Clouds hurry along in undignified haste,
And the wind rushes by with a wail—
Hello! there's a whoppin' big rat in the paste—
How I'd like to shut down on his tail!

—*A. W. Kelly.*

FLOCK PRINTING.

This sumptuous ornamental typography is coming into vogue in England. Though exceedingly rich in appearance, several of its finest effects may be produced at slight expense. Flock is finely powdered wool, usually made from old woolen rags and colored to any shade desired. Southward, in his "Practical Printing," says that flock printing is best done from engraved blocks, showing a dark background, with the letters cut out; it is also adapted to type printing, care being taken to have no small letters in the form, because the tendency of flock sizing being heavy, is to fill up fine lines and cuts. Size that is too heavy may be reduced with damar varnish, which will thin the body without impairing its adhesive qualities. Size should be reduced in small quantities as needed, because it dries faster than it can be used, and a roller with a dry, hard face should always be used and cleaned at least once an hour while in use. Spirits of turpentine makes the best wash for the purpose; after its application, a sponge dampened with clean water should be passed over the roller. The form will also be benefited by an occasional cleansing of the same way.

To execute a job of flock printing, take, say, a quarter pound each of light blue, green, crimson or scarlet red, purple and yellow flocks; one pound of flock sizing, half a pound of frosting, some bronzes, and a few ounces each of powdered ultramarine blue, Paris green and vermilion. After the form is ready, mix the size to suit, roll, and take the impression, the same as for a job to be done in bronze. If bronze is to be at the bottom of the lines, apply that first with a camel's hair brush; then, with the fingers, throw on such colors of flock as may be desired. Take hold of the sheet with the tips of the fingers, and flop it until the flock has spread all over the impression; shake off the surplus powder into a box, and the job is done. When frosting is added, beat it up as fine as possible, throwing it on the impression before the flock is applied; this will show a frosted surface through the flock, producing a beautiful appearance. In using dry powdered colors, apply them the same as bronze. In using all four of the articles on the same impression, apply the bronze first, dry color next, then the frosting, and lastly the flock. By a little practice, a printer is able to produce highly attractive effects at a small cost over color printing, and he can obtain as many colors in flock as are required from one impression.—*Exchange.*

NEW RATES OF POSTAGE.

On July 1 the following changes will be made in rates of postage:

1. Any article in a newspaper or other publication may be marked for observation, except by written or printed words, without increase of postage.

2. All newspapers sent from the office of publication, including sample copies, or when sent from a news agency to actual subscribers thereto, or to other news agents, shall be entitled to transmission at the rate of 1 cent per pound or fraction thereof, the postage to be prepaid.

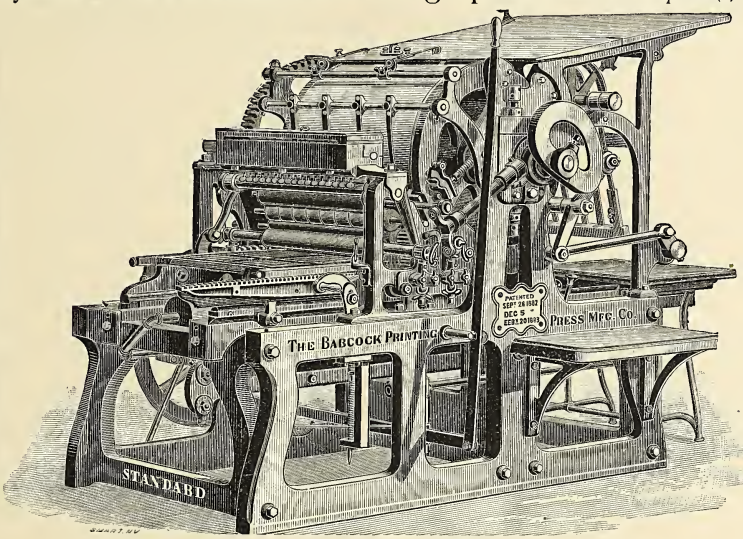
3. The weight of all single rate letters is increased from one-half or one ounce each or fraction thereof to one ounce each or fraction thereof. The same increase of weight is allowed for drop letters, whether mailed at stations where there is a free delivery or where carrier service is not established.

4. A special stamp of the value of ten cents may be issued, which, when attached to a letter, in addition to the lawful postage thereon, shall entitle the letter to immediate delivery at any place containing 4,000 population or over, according to the Federal census, within the carrier limit of any free delivery office, or within one mile of the post-office or any other postoffice coming within the provisions of this law which may, in like manner, be designated as a special delivery office, that such specially stamped letters shall be delivered between seven o'clock A.M. and midnight; that a book shall be provided in which the person to whom the letter is addressed shall acknowledge its receipt; that messengers on this special delivery are to be paid 80 per cent of the face value of all stamps received and recorded in a month, provided that the aggregate compensation paid to any one person in such service shall not exceed $30 per cent, and provided, further, that the regulations for the delivery of these specially stamped letters shall in no way interfere with the prompt delivery of letters as provided by existing law or regulations.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO'S

Drum Cylinder, Two-Revolution AND Lithographic Pat. Air-Spring Presses.

New Style Elevated Fountain, allowing easier access to forms and furnishing better distribution than the old style.



Tapeless Sheet Delivery, Perfect Register, Rapid, Strong, Durable, Handsome, and Guaranteed in all respects.

BABCOCK "STANDARD" PRESSES.

These Presses are built from new designs combining strength and durability with increased capacity for speed, and embody several new and very important improvements, among them the following:

NOISELESS GRIPPER MOTION, with PERFECT REGISTER. AIR VALVE, for removing the spring when desired, and invariably restoring it when the press is started. THE SHIELD, which effectually protects the Piston and Cylinder from paper, tapes, etc., that might fall upon them and produce injury. THE PISTON can be adjusted to the size of the Air-Cylinder, so that the wear of either can be easily compensated. This easy, positive and perfect adjustment prevents leaks and vacuums and secures evenness of wear in the Air-Spring. THE ROLLER-BEARING has the following advantages: Any single roller may be removed without disturbing the others. All of the rollers may be removed and replaced without altering their "set." When desired, the form rollers may be released from contact with the distributor and type without removing the rollers from their bearings or changing their "set." THE INK FOUNTAIN is set very high, allowing easy access to the forms, and furnishes much better distribution than the old style. These presses have PATENT POSITIVE SLIDE MOTION and PATENT BACK-UP MECHANISM, and are equal to any first-class presses in the market.

SIZES AND PRICES OF "STANDARD" PRESSES.

No. 1,	Size bed	19 x 24	$1,150.00	No. 5,	Size bed	29 x 42	$2,000.00
2,	"	22 x 26	1,400.00	6,	"	32 x 46	2,200.00
3,	"	25 x 31	1,600.00	7,	"	33 x 51	2,350.00
4,	"	27 x 38	1,800.00	8,	"	36 x 53	2,700.00

No. 9, Size bed 38 x 56.....$3,200.00

THE BABCOCK NEW TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

DELIVERS THE SHEETS IN FRONT PRINTED SIDE UP.

In bringing out a series of Two-Revolution Presses, the BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MANUFACTURING CO. has sought to not only combine the best features known in other machines of this class, but also to add a number of valuable improvements which greatly increase the durability, usefulness and convenience of these Presses. In addition to the general features of the Babcock Drum Cylinders enumerated above, the Two-Revolution Presses *deliver the sheet in front printed side up*, without the use of either fly or swinging arms. They also have the new *backing-up motion*, enabling the pressman to back up his press while the belt is on the loose pulley and without the aid of either gears or friction—a most valuable improvement. The mechanism for raising the cylinder is remarkably simple—an important fact when the tendency to wear and lost motion in the joints is considered, and also requiring less power to run. These Presses are made very heavy for speed, and in every respect thoroughly constructed.

THE BABCOCK PATENT AIR-SPRING COUNTRY PRESS.

The best Newspaper and Job Cylinder Press for the price in the market. Size of bed 32 x 46 inches, will work a 6-column Quarto Newspaper without "cramping." It is simple, strong, and in every way splendidly constructed. It combines all the latest improvements for fast and good work, together with beauty in design and solidity in all its parts. With its other qualifications it is capable of a high rate of speed; has perfect register, fine distribution, runs easily and almost noiselessly. It is adapted to all kinds of work, having Air-Springs and Vibrators on Form Rollers. Price, $1,100. Steam Fixtures, $50 extra.

THE BABCOCK LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.

This machine has no superior. It is very heavy, and has many improvements, making it a very easy press to handle. In Register, Speed, Distribution of Color and Water, Facility in making Changes, Stillness in Operation, it is ahead of all competitors.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,
GEN'L WESTERN AGENTS
115 & 117 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

CAMPBELL & CO.
ELECTROTYPING,
Engraving and Printers' Supplies,
53 and 61 Longworth Street,
CINCINNATI, O.

OSTRANDER & HUKE
(Successors to Huke & Spencer)
Manufacturers of Type Machinery, Perforating Machines, Lithographic Hand Presses, Gumming Machines, Electrotype Machinery, Stereotype Machinery, Varnishing Machines, Printers' Chases, Pulleys, Shafting, etc.
PRINTING PRESS MACHINISTS.
81 & 88 Jackson St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

MARDER, LUSE & Co.
TYPE FOUNDERS
—AND—
ELECTROTYPERS,
CHICAGO.

J. B. WIGGINS,
Engraver.
WEDDING CARDS,
SEALS,
MONOGRAMS,
48 Madison St., CHICAGO.

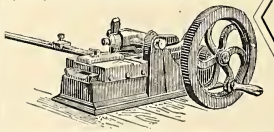
SHELDON COLLINS' SON & CO.,
PRINTING INKS,
32 & 34 FRANKFORT ST.,
NEW YORK.

INDEXED MAPS AND GUIDES
—OF—
All Countries in the World!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
RAND, MCNALLY & Co., Publishers,
Nos. 148–152 Monroe Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

DOUGLASS, THOMPSON & CO.
Merchants in all Requisites pertaining to the
Art-Science of Photography,
PHOTOGRAPHERS' BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, PUBLISHERS AND NEWSDEALERS,
Nos. 229 & 231 State Street,
CHICAGO.
GAYTON A. DOUGLASS.
HENRY G. THOMPSON.
Send for Catalogue.

CAMERON, AMBERG & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Amberg's Cabinet Letter Files.
71 & 73 Lake Street,
SEND FOR CATALOGUE. CHICAGO.

WM. H. RANNEY,
MANUFACTURER OF
Printers' Rollers and Roller Composition,
10 AND 12 SEITZ BLOCK,
Entrance, 33 Congress St. West. DETROIT, MICH.

WALKER & BRESNAN,
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
201-5 Williams St., NEW YORK CITY.
—SOLE AGENTS FOR—
MITCHELL MITERING MACHINES.


THE
WORLDS
INDUSTRIAL AND
COTTON
EXPOSITION
NEW ORLEANS.
Opening Dec. 1, 1884.
Closing May 31, 1885.
W. H. H. JUDSON,
Chief of Department
—OF—
Printing and Publishing.

Type Founders!
INSERT YOUR
New Specimen Pages
IN THE
INLAND PRINTER.

O'NEILL & GRISWOLD,
EDITION BOOK BINDERS.
Especial attention given to Country Orders for Case Making, Stamped Titles, Stamped Backs, etc.
SEND FOR ESTIMATES.
NOS. 180 & 182 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

ELLACOTT & LYMAN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTERS' SUPPLIES,
Brass Rule, Metal Borders, Leads, Slugs, Etc.
No. 16 Calhoun Place. . CHICAGO, ILL.
REAR OF 119 CLARK ST. SEND FOR PRICES.

AULT & WIBORG
MANUFACTURERS
PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS
AND VARNISHES,
CINCINNATI, OHIO

RULING, NUMBERING,
PERFORATING AND BOOKBINDING,
DONE FOR THE TRADE.
J. S. McDONALD & Co., 140-146 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

Manhattan Printers' Warehouse.
HENLEY & GOLDEN,
PRESSES, TYPE & PRINTING MATERIAL,
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
92 ANN AND 59 GOLD STS., NEW YORK.

St. Louis Printers' Supply Co.
Agents for Babcock Patent Air-Spring Presses
AND DEALERS IN
SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE,
Printing Machinery and Material in General,
Nos. 224 and 226 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Complete Outfits, large or small, Shipped on very Short Notice.
SAM. G. SLOANE, MANAGER.

J. Kunzman, Proprietor. J. P. Trenter, Manager.
The Chicago Brass Rule Works,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Brass Printing Material,
Such as
Brass Rule, Ellipses, Circles, Labor Saving Rule, etc.
85 and 87 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

E. BROWN & CO.
PHOTO-ENGRAVERS,
155 & 157 Washington St., Room 34,
CHICAGO.
Send or call on us before placing your orders.

THE
British AND Colonial Printer AND Stationer
—AND—
Booksellers' Circular.
Consists of 16 pages. Illustrated. Every Thursday. Three Dollars per Year.
W. J. STONHILL,
Ludgate Circus, - - - LONDON, ENG.

THE
INLAND PRINTER
—HAS BEEN—
ENLARGED TO FIFTY-TWO PAGES
AND COVER.
$1.50 PER YEAR. 75c. SIX MONTHS.

GEO. E. LLOYD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FOLDING MACHINES,

ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY,

AND

GENERAL PRINTERS' MACHINISTS,

68 WEST MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. McALLASTER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF AND JOBBERS IN

ADVERTISING CARDS,

FOLDERS, BEVEL EDGE CARDS,

NOVELTIES, SCRAP PICTURES, FRINGED GOODS, &C.

196 & 198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

Illustrated Catalogue sent free to any Address.
Liberal discount to Printers.

THIS SPACE FOR SALE.
WRITE SECRETARY FOR PRICE.

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION

NEWSPAPER

PRINTING, FOLDING & MAILING

Done upon Short Notice, and at Reasonable Prices.

NEWSPAPER WORK OF ALL KINDS A SPECIALTY.
☞ Give us a Call. ☜

271 & 273 FRANKLIN STREET.

THIS SPACE FOR SALE.
WRITE SECRETARY FOR PRICE.

In its Thirtieth Volume.

ROUNDS' "PRINTERS' CABINET,"
Published by
S. P. ROUNDS, JR., & CO.,
191 SO. CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

The oldest Typographical Journal published.

Subscription Price, $2.00.

COFFIN, DEVOE & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

B-R-O-N-Z-E-S

GOLD, SILVER AND FANCY COLORS.

Price, from $1.00 to $6.00 per Pound.

176 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

ASK YOUR JOBBER FOR

EVANS & DARLING'S

FINE LINE OF

Wedding Stationery and Cabinets,

FOLDERS AND PROGRAMMES,
PLAIN,
GOLD BEVEL-EDGED
AND
SOCIETY VISITING CARDS,
MENUS, PARTY INVITATIONS. ETC.

THIS SPACE FOR SALE.
WRITE SECRETARY FOR PRICE.



THIS SPACE FOR SALE.
WRITE SECRETARY FOR PRICE.

W. B. CONKEY,

BOOKBINDER.

PAMPHLETS MY SPECIALTY.

163 AND 165 DEARBORN STREET,

CHICAGO.

SNIDER & HOOLE,

BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS,

152 MONROE STREET,
CHICAGO.

101 & 103 WALNUT STREET,
CINCINNATI, O.

SIOUX CITY
NEWSPAPER UNION.

The most Complete Establishment of the kind west of the Mississippi River.

Ready-Prints of the best class of Western Newspapers.

A complete stock of all kinds of Printing Papers, Card Board, Envelopes, &c., constantly on hand.

216 and 218 Douglas Street,

SIOUX CITY, - - - IOWA.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL'S
(Established 1844),
PATENT ROLLER COMPOSITION
IS SUPERIOR IN EVERY RESPECT.

Give it a trial, and you will never want any other. Rollers always ready for use; do not Harden, Shrink nor Crack, and seldom require washing.

OUR PATENT COPYABLE PRINTING INK,
all colors, in pound and half-pound cans. No Ink made that is equal to it. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL. C. FRANK LOUTREL,
45 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK.

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON,

PRINTERS OF FINE JOB WORK,

FOR THE TRADE.

BOOKWORK, CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES,
BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES.

SPECIAL FORMS SET UP AND ELECTROTYPED
FOR THE COUNTRY TRADE.

140–146 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

The typography of this journal is a sample of our work.

H. E. MEAD, Pres't. A. T. HODGE, Sec'y. W. C. GILLETT, Treas.



Manufacturers and Dealers in

LEDGER, WRAPPING, BLOTTER
RULED, BOOK, WRITING,
POSTER AND NEWS

PAPERS.

ENVELOPES, CARDBOARD,
AND
ALL STOCK USED BY PRINTERS.

Send for Catalogue.

181 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

NEW ENGLAND

TYPE FOUNDRY CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

243 Washington Street.

NEW DESIGNS

BEING CONSTANTLY ISSUED BY US.

Prouty Presses. *Central Type Foundry.* } SPECIAL AGENTS { *Holly Wood Type.* *Boston Type Foundry.*

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Type and Brass Rule,

PRESSES AND PRINTERS' SUPPLIES.

54 and 56 Franklin Street,

TELEPHONE 1040. CHICAGO.

A complete stock of Boston and Central Type Foundries' Beautiful Faces constantly on hand.

SMITH & SEAL,

DEALERS IN

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS'

Machinery & Materials

No. 124 EXCHANGE PLACE,

Philadelphia, Pa.

ESTIMATES FOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND OUTFITS FURNISHED.

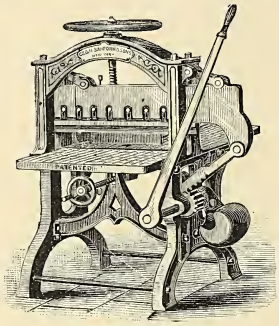
MESSRS. GEO. MATHER'S SONS, Sixty John Street, New York, manufacture fine Printing Ink of all colors, and many of the best printers give their goods preference over all others.

For sale by all first-class dealers in Printing Material everywhere.

SANBORN'S MACHINES

PAPER CUTTING
BOOKBINDERS'
PRINTERS' AND
PAPER BOX MAKERS'

COMPLETE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.



PRINTERS' CUTTER.

SANBORN MACHINES CAN BE SEEN AT
152 Monroe St., Chicago.

GEO. H. SANBORN & SONS,
69 Beekman St., NEW YORK.

Manufactory: Standard Machinery Co., Mystic River, Ct.

J. W. BUTLER PAPER COMPANY,
173 & 175 ADAMS STREET,
CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PAPERS

USED BY PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS & STATIONERS.

We respectfully solicit attention to the following popular brands of goods which we carry in stock:

FLORENCE MILLS,
WAWASA MILLS,
LAKE SHORE MILLS,
BUTLER MILLS,
ST. CHARLES MILLS,
LEDGER MILLS,
} *FLAT and RULED PAPERS.*

L. L. BROWN'S LEDGER PAPERS.

We also have a full line of

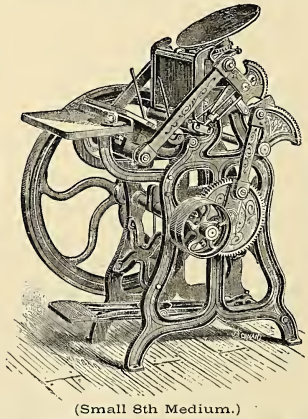
Holiday Cards, Ball Programs, Wedding Goods

OF THE LATEST STYLES.

SPECIAL RULING done and SPECIAL SIZES OF PAPER made to order on short notice.

THE "PROUTY"
Job Printing Presses.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS IN MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.



UNEQUALED FOR SPEED, DURABILITY, EASE OF MAKING READY AND OPERATING.

(Small 8th Medium.)

Strength and Power without excessive bulk and weight. Simplicity of construction, perfect register, and beauty of design and finish.

For Illustrated Pamphlet and Specimens of Printing, address

THE PROUTY PRESS CO.
52 Federal Street, BOSTON, MASS.

LOCAL ITEMS.

WM. ALDEN, whose illness was announced in our last number, died April 4, and was buried at Havana, Ill.

THE Chicago *Current* has secured the services of Professor David Swing as a special editorial contributor.

CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., in view of the opening of the Chamber of Commerce, have rented a branch store, at Nos. 230 and 232 La Salle street.

TRADE in the printing business is still quiet in Chicago, and more printers than are necessary continue to exist on hope while "carrying the banner."

FOR the facts embodied in the first portion of the article referring to the origin of printer's rollers, published in the present issue, we are indebted to the *American Journalist* published in St. Louis.

THE only instructions required by Chicago Typographical Union of its delegates to the International Convention is that they shall use their best endeavors to prevent the reëstablishment of the sub-list.

FARMER, LITTLE & COMPANY, of 154 Monroe street, have recently issued a book containing their latest specimens of new type faces, brass rule, etc. Their "Idyl" and "Belle" scripts deserve especial mention.

MR. E. A. BLAKE, who has recently returned from Buffalo, reports that during his visit to that city he secured several important orders from Mathews, Northrup & Co., both for presses and electrotype machinery.

JOHN ENGLAND, who deposited a Houston (Texas) traveling card in November last, has become incurably insane. He was removed to the asylum at Jefferson, leaving a wife and children in destitute circumstances at 127 Wabansia Avenue.

THERE are published in the city of Chicago more than two hundred and seventy-five newspapers, magazines, etc., which give employment to over five thousand men, women and children, and represent a capital aggregating many millions of dollars.

THE new faces of type, manufactured by McKellar, Smiths & Jordan, for which the Shniedewend & Lee Co. are agents, are reported to be having a very large sale. By the way, this company had a little celebration on Saturday, May 2, in honor of their manufacture of the fiftieth Challenge press.

A MUCH CANED MAN.—During a recent visit of Mr. E. A. Blake, of this city, to Buffalo, he was the recipient of two very handsome canes, one a gold and the other a silver headed one. They were the gifts of friends in the *News* and *Times* offices. As might be expected, he is very proud of them, and intends to carry one in each hand.

IT may be news to some of our readers to know that John H. Oberly, whose name is publicly connected with appointment by President Cleveland to high position, was once an active member of No. 16; has been twice president of the International, and has represented subordinate unions four times in International Convention as delegate.

DURING a flying visit to St. Louis we had the pleasure of meeting President Witter, of the International Typographical Union, Mr. H. T. McMurtry and Mr. W. R. Knox, agent for THE INLAND PRINTER. They are all earnest, intelligent gentlemen, an honor to their profession, and worthy of the confidence placed in them by their fellow craftsmen.

MR. J. W. BUTLER, of the J. W. Butler Paper Co., has recently engaged in the banking business, and has been elected one of the directors of the Chicago Trust and Savings Bank. Mr. Butler is one of Chicago's representative men, with all that that implies, and it means a good deal. In connection with this matter there are rumors that this gentleman will retire from the paper business, with which he has been connected for a long number of years.

REMOVAL.—The Campbell Press Company are about removing to their new quarters, 304 and 306 Dearborn street, and 47 Fourth avenue, of which the first floor will be occupied as an office. The fourth floor, 75 by 68 feet, will be the workshops, as also another floor on an adjoining building, which will give one of the largest and best equipped repair shops in the entire West. It is intended to carry a much larger stock of second-hand machinery than has been carried in the past, which the increased room will furnish ample space for. Customers will reap the benefit of these improvements, as they will save the cost of freight to and from New York, which, in the past, they have been compelled to pay.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. A. Zeese & Co., electrotypers, relief and photo-engravers, have removed from their old location, 155–157 Dearborn street to their new and commodious quarters, 119 Monroe street, and 2, 4, 6, and 8 Custom House place, over the Bradner Smith & Co. paper warehouse, where, with increased facilities, they will be prepared to promptly attend to the orders of their patrons. In our next we shall give a more extended description of their new premises.

THE following are the delegates from the Typographical Union to the Trades Assembly: Mark L. Crawford, A. C. Cameron, W. F. Campbell, H. S. Streat, T. J. Lyons, John Fitzhenry, Frank Lauterman, Wm. Hollister, C. G. Stivers, P. H. McLogan, M. B. McAbee, M. J. Carroll, Willis F. Whitehead, Ira E. Whisler, Wm. Fornhof, Henry Askew, E. J. Dalton, A. H. Simpson, J. L. Bancroft, John Conway, W. H. Nicholson, Edward Irwin, Joseph P. Finegan, Wm. McClevy.

FRANK W. BROWN, a compositor, whose wife had deserted him for another man, and who grew despondent in consequence, drew his week's salary April 12, renewed his working card, paid every nickel of his worldly indebtedness, and had sufficient means left to purchase a revolver, with which he deliberately fired a bullet into his restless brain, and secured the peace of mind he so earnestly yearned for by dying at the County Hospital, a few hours later. He was buried by the union in the Rose Hill lot. How many men, under such circumstances, would have taken the concern and trouble to cancel all their little obligations before starting for the unknown realms as Frank Brown did?

VOGT'S INSTANTANEOUS LOCK-UP GALLEY is one of the best galley lock-up devices ever invented. Its use saves time, labor and money, and no side-sticks or quoins are required. Its special features are: An instantaneous lock-up, thereby saving a great deal of time and labor. Side-sticks and quoins are dispensed with, thus saving the cost of them. A more perfect lock-up is secured than by the old method, as all warping is avoided. The lock-up is always ready, and avoids the trouble of hunting up side-sticks and quoins. Greater scope is given in this galley than by the one in present use. It can lie perfectly flat without liability of the type falling down. It is very well adapted for certain kinds of jobwork. These are certainly important advantages, besides which the galley can be locked up within *four* picas of its outer rim, thus making one of single width sometimes answer the purpose of a double-size one, thereby economizing room and expense. The lower end can readily be detached if it is desired to slide off matter. For further particulars address Mr. Wm. H. Loomis, with Donohue, Henneberry & Co., Chicago.

TRAMPING PRINTERS.— Chas. Jackson is now in the interior of South America, acting as nurse for a sick Chicagoan. E. E. D. Braman, one of the party of three printers who started from St. Paul to New Orleans in a skiff, is back again in Chicago. The party dissolved partnership after rowing, fishing and hunting as far as St. Louis, and each exhibits a book filled with newspaper clippings from towns along the route relating to and commemorative of their trip. David Carley, well known in this city, started last summer to visit relatives in Canada, and while there the services of the Canadian boatmen were secured by John Bull to guide his troops up the cataracts of the Nile to rescue Gen. Gordon from the hands of the Philistines. David jumped at the chance for this boss tramp, and was attached to the expedition as war correspondent of several Canadian newspapers. His experiences were manifold and interesting, and he distinguished himself by publishing the first newspaper in the Soudan. His hairbreadth escapes from the blood-thirsty emissaries of the false prophet, and no less numerous escapades with the full blooded brunettes of Nubia, must be learned from his own lips to be fully appreciated. Certain it is, he is back again in our midst setting type as though nothing had occurred, but it is uncertain how long it will be before he is off again.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Mr. Ross, representative of Farmer, Little & Co., reports trade improving.

Chicago Paper Company.—Trade increasing, and outlook more encouraging.

F. P. Elliott & Co., 208–210 Randolph street. No material change to note.

The Bullock Press Manufactory Co.—Trade very good, with bright prospects.

Mr. E. A. Blake, western representative of Cottrell & Sons. Trade improving, with somewhat lower prices.

Blomgren Bros., electrotypers, report trade excellent, with all the work they can possibly do. Prospects very good.

The E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Co., have done an excellent trade during the past month, and look forward with confidence to the future.

Marder, Luse & Co.— No material change since last report. Business is looking up however, and what change there has been is for the better.

The Garden City Type Foundry.—Trade is materially improving, though not as fast as could be desired. Still the outlook is reassuring.

Shniedewend & Lee Co. report that business has been fully up to their expectations during past month, and that the prospects are encouraging.

R. Hoe & Co., 190–192 Van Buren stree.—Trade very fair, and orders flowing in from all sections. Look for good trade during the summer and fall months.

Mr. A. T. H. Brower, western manager Campbell Printing Press Co.—No material change from last month's report. Business is steadily improving however.

The Illinois Type Founding Co., 200–202 Clark street, state that the business during the past month has materially improved, and regard the outlook as encouraging.

Ostrander & Huke, report trade materially improved since last report. Have supplied several orders for various kinds of machines to all parts of the country, and have several important orders now on hand.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co., paper commission, 184–186 Monroe street, report trade for the past month exceptionally good, with prospects that this state of affairs will continue. Their trade is confined to book and news, colored and manilla paper.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 115–117 Fifth avenue, report a slight improvement during the month of April. Still entertain the opinion expressed some time since, that no positive permanent improvement need be looked for before early fall.

OBITUARY.

The many western friends made by William Lindsay, while manager of the Illinois Type Founding Co., of this city, will be pained by the announcement of his death, which occurred in Brooklyn, New York, April 26. Mr. Lindsay was one of several brothers who made type in this country for many years, and had been brought up in the business. He had been an invalid and severe sufferer for a number of months, and went east at his physician's request. No greater compliment can be paid to his memory than to say he was a true, noble man.

We regret to announce the demise of Mr. John A. Lamb, of this city, for a number of years traveling salesman for the J. W. Butler Paper Co., who departed this life April 17. Mr. Lamb was one of the most widely known traveling men in the West, having been on the road for over twenty years. He has, at one time or another, called in almost every large printing establishment between Ohio and California, from Minnesota to Texas. To many of our readers he was well known, and the news of his death will be received with sincere regret. He was first known among the printers when representing Cleveland Paper Co., after which he traveled for Clarke, Friend, Fox & Co., till that firm retired from business, since which time till his death he was with the J. W. Butler Paper Co.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

A penny daily has made its appearance in Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

The *International Printer* is announced to make its appearance in Detroit May 15.

West Virginia has only four daily newspapers: one democratic and three republican.

The Citizen is the name of a new labor paper, by the Topeka Typographical Union.

The only one cent daily in the state of Connecticut is the *Post*, published at East Bridgeport.

There are one hundred and ninety college papers in the United States, and none in Germany.

President Witter will again represent St. Louis in the International Typographical Union.

Walla Walla City, Washington Territory, has a population of 5,000, and boasts of eight newspapers.

It is estimated that 30,000 writers are employed on the 1,500 daily newspapers published in the United States.

Providence Typographical Union No. 33, will present a plan for the nationalization of strike funds in the International Union.

The delegates from Union 7, of Pittsburgh, to the International are instructed to present the claims of that city as its next meeting place.

Indiana (Penn.) newspaper proprietors have entered into an agreement by which no subscriber gets his paper unless he pays in advance.

A daily evening newspaper in the German language has just made its appearance in Boston. It is called *Der Telegraph*, and is a five column folio.

Messrs. E. S. McIntosh, Eugene H. Madden and J. Frankline Cline have been elected delegates from Philadelphia Union to the International.

President Cleveland has appointed Henry D. Beach, an honorary member of Columbus Typographical Union, postmaster at his old home, Coshocton, Ohio.

For the benefit of printers and publishers a New York man has established a bureau for the purpose of making contracts to illustrate books, magazines and papers.

Geo. P. Rowell, the well known New York advertising agent, has given the rent of a building for five years for the public library at Lancaster, N. H., his native town.

The old portion of the government printing-office has been pronounced unsafe by Architect Clark, who suggests that iron beams be put in, in the place of the wooden joists.

Another typographic book out of print is "A Printer's Manual," by Thomas Lynch. The publishers cannot fill any further orders for it, and no new edition is contemplated.

Brooklyn officers elect: President, James Dixon; Vice-President, Hiram M. Adams; Secretary, John C. Gatter; Treasurer, John C. Thomas; Sergeant-at-arms, John Roche; Delegates, John F. Hogan, Hulbert Payne.

Received.—We have received from the Cleveland Type Foundry a catalogue of specimens of the latest designs in type ornaments, borders, etc. It is issued at 147 St. Clair street, Cleveland, by the H. H. Thorp Manufacturing Co.

The reporters, printers and editors at Winnipeg, Manitoba, were summoned before the police court for violating the Sabbath, by getting out a paper on that day of the week, containing the latest news regarding the Riel rebellion.

Referring to a paragraph in the March *Printers' Circular*, as to who is the oldest continuous typesticker in the United States, Mr. John H. Pearsol, a well known and respected printer of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, writes: "I can call E. R. five years and over. I commenced sticking type before I was eight years old, in the office of the once distinguished writer, Hugh Maxwell, in the summer of 1826

(stood on a chair); and became one of the most rapid compositors in Philadelphia during Jack Fasey's best days on the *Public Ledger*, in the year '39. I am still at the work. Am now in my sixty-eighth year since January 12 last."

THE Massachusetts legislature will be asked to pass a law protecting the types and form of newspapers from attachment for a certain number of hours before going to press, providing that the proprietors furnish other property or satisfactory bonds.

COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION has formed an ex-delegates' association. The organization is intended to be mainly social in its nature, with such additional features as its members may from time to time ingraft upon it, but in no case is it intended to interfere with the action or legislation of the union.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Walla Walla, Washington Territory, under date of April 20, says: After four months' business depression, we can say again business is booming. Jobwork is coming in with a rush, but prices have taken a tumble from ten to twenty per cent, and wages have also come down.

R. HOE & Co. have recently supplied the St. Paul *Dispatch* with a type repeating press. The Minneapolis Evening Journal Company have started their Hoe "Presto" perfecting press, a likeness of which recently appeared in THE INLAND PRINTER. It is needless to add that it is giving the utmost satisfaction.

AN OUTRAGE.— The *Evening Journal*, of Jefferson City, Mo., is set up by convicts. We don't know much about the code of morals prevalent in that section, but if public patronage makes the venture a success, there can be only one inference,—that the status of the convict and the status of the citizen is not divided by a *very* wide gulf.

THE employés of the New York *Staats Zeitung*, to the number of 150, have received a dividend amounting to ten per cent of their yearly earnings. This practice has been in vogue since 1880. None are benefited by this except those who devote all their time to the paper. Last year the employés received a dividend of fifteen per cent, the fiftieth anniversary of the paper.

PRESSMEN'S UNION, No. 1, of Washington, D. C., at its regular meeting Saturday evening, April 18, at K. of L. Hall, elected the following officers: President, John Noel; Vice-President, Geo. W. Kramer; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, James H. Furbeshaw; Treasurer, Thomas F. Maher; Sergeant-at-arms, Charles A. Moran; Delegate to I. T. U., James H. Furbeshaw.

PHILADELPHIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 2, at a meeting held April 18, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: "President, James Welsh; Vice-President, Archibald McMurray; Recording Secretary, David M. Pascoe; Financial Secretary, Jacob Glaser; Treasurer, Charles Gelwicks; Doorkeeper, James A. Sawyer; Trustees, Charles C. Morton, Owen A. Duffie, George Batties.

THE "Printer's Book of Humor," published by Geo. W. Bateman, 206 Race street, Cincinnati, will be issued on the 25th of May. It contains one hundred and sixty-eight pages, is bound in beveled cloth, finished in black and gold, and printed on heavy, eastern-tinted pages. Its price is $1.50 per copy, and as the issue is limited, those desiring one should send their order immediately, accompanied with the money, to the above address.

THE last issue of the *Type-Founder* says: Every printer should understand that job type is sold by weight, and that the price per pound for same class of letter is the same throughout the United States. The first casting of a job letter is weighed, the price per font then made *according to weight*, and this price governs in putting up all future fonts. The number of A's indicates only in a general way the size of fonts, different foundries varying their schemes according to their ideas of the best proportions.

THE following is taken from the Philadelphia *Evening Call:* In the *Ledger* composing-rooms, J. H. Ramage and J. F. Quinn are said to be the fastest workers, each of whom frequently averages 1,800 ems an hour. The honors of second place are equally divided between William Mader, John Crowe, William Hahn, William A. Shields, John A. Butts, William N. Tuttle and Charles Lynch. This paper is set in nonpareil and agate, as is the *Record*. On the latter paper, William Sexton is acknowledged to be the quickest compositor, though his average has never been timed. In the same office are E. S. McIntosh, Watson H. Miller, William H. H. Smith, Uriah Weber and Daniel McNamara, all of whom are much faster than the average typesetter. The friends of Thomas J. Craig, of the *Times* composing-room, claim that he has set 1,800 ems of solid matter in an hour.

WORTHY OF EMULATION.— A Western correspondent writes: The employés of our book and job composing-rooms have organized themselves into a reading club, at my suggestion. They have a fund of about $40 to start with, raised among about forty of the sixty or seventy in my employ. They desire to take their own trade journals, as well as those of kindred arts, as lithography, engraving, electrotyping, etc. * * * They have a constitution, by-laws, librarian, treasurer and executive committee. Each is assessed ten cents per month. The publications are passed around to the entire membership, a day or so for each, and books one week, subject to fine for retention beyond limit.

AT the annual election of officers of the Detroit Typographical Union, held April 5, seventy-six votes were cast. The following are the names of the successful contestants: President, Robert Y. Ogg; Vice-President, William O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Walter M. Blight; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, George W. Duncan; Treasurer, Charles G. Willits; Sergeant-at-arms, Thomas Robinson; Board of directors, John W. Gore, John R. Morrissey, James McElroy, Edward Fitzgerald, Jesse K. Hamilton; Committee on Membership, Robert Jaffray, Henry J. Smith, Joseph Mason; Executive Committee, Thomas H. Renshaw, John Drew, Caleb S. Pitkin, Thomas Neil, James P. Murtagh.

FOREIGN.

THE government grant for printing the catalogue of the British Museum Library is $15,000 per annum.

IN one year the London *Standard* newspaper consumes 4,277 tons of paper, or in round figures 13¾ tons per day for 313 issues.

AMONG the twelve hundred laws regulating the French press is one centuries old, which threatens the proofreader with death for even one blunder.

AT the paper mills at Sittingbourne, England, the largest in Great Britain, paper is made for two hundred and fifty daily and weekly journals.

THE *Times* and *Globe* are now the only two daily papers in the English Metropolis outside the jurisdiction of the London Society of Compositors.

AN exhibition of all the existing trade papers is in course of preparation at Linz (Upper Austria), on the Danube, where the next general meeting of all Austrian typographic unions will take place the ensuing summer.

THE name of Mr. Alan Grainger, of the Birmingham Typographical Society, is mentioned as that of a probable candidate for the representation in Parliament of one of the new divisions of Birmingham.

THE annual dinner of the French scientific press was recently held in Paris, Mr. Nicholson, correspondent of the *Madras Times*, in the chair. This was the first occasion that an Englishman had occupied the post of president.

LONDON *Life* reckons the value of the *Times* advertisements on a recent Saturday to be about $10,900. This is at the rate of $65,000 a week, and $260,000 a month. Of the twenty-four pages there are fourteen of advertisements.

IN the Bombay Presidency last year 1,434 publications were registered, this number being 253 more than in the previous twelve months. Of these 1,121 were books and 313 periodicals, ninety-one per cent being in the Oriental languages.

THE members of the newspaper fraternity of the city of Mexico have organized an Associated Press, fashioned after our American Associated Press. But, in addition to gathering general news for the benefit of its members, assumes to furnish assistance to disabled or unfortunate mem-

bers, suppress unseemly quarrels, and encourage social relations between writers of the press.

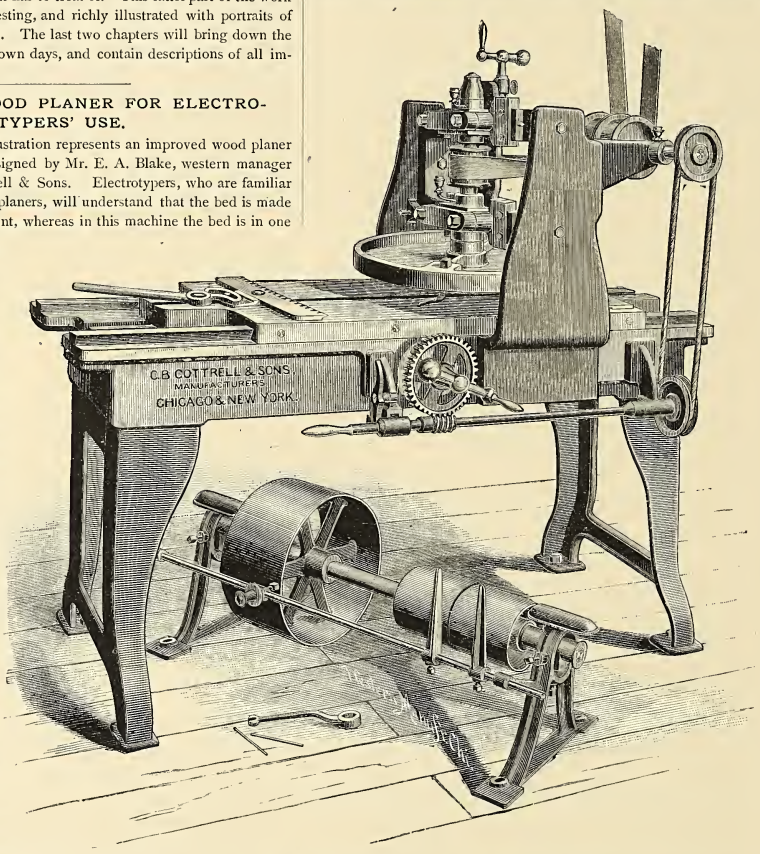
THE circulation of the *Liverpool Daily Post*, the *Liverpool Weekly Post* and the *Liverpool Echo*, reach 650,092 per week. They are published by the same firm.

ONE of the oldest printing-offices existing in Germany is that of Herr F. P. Datterer, at Freising, in Bavaria, which, it is said, was established three hundred and ninety years ago. The name of its founder is, however, unknown.

THE history of printing at Vienna is progressing, and has now arrived at the last century it has to treat of. This latter part of the work will be particularly interesting, and richly illustrated with portraits of celebrated Vienna printers. The last two chapters will bring down the history from 1848 to our own days, and contain descriptions of all important Vienna offices.

IMPROVED WOOD PLANER FOR ELECTROTYPERS' USE.

The accompanying illustration represents an improved wood planer for electrotypers' use, designed by Mr. E. A. Blake, western manager of the firm of C. B. Cottrell & Sons. Electrotypers, who are familiar with the old style wood planers, will understand that the bed is made in two pieces for adjustment, whereas in this machine the bed is in one piece. In this planer another decided advantage is that the head is adjustable. The spindle is made of the very best tool steel, and ground perfectly true. In the old style planer the disc is shrunk on, but in this planer the disc is firmly screwed on, which greatly lessens its liability to burst when running at a high rate of speed. It has a steel hardened collar which is loose on the spindle, and prevents all friction between the collar and bearing; it has also a steel-hardened collar on the top end of the spindle. The head is adjustable both ways. Another important improvement this planer possesses is that there are no grooves cutting the spindle to weaken it, as is the case in other machines of similar character. It will also plane, with the utmost neatness and dispatch, the smallest block, and will plane 42 inches long and 18 inches wide. The entire machine is put together in the best possible manner, in all parts the best metals only being used. It combines strength with great utility, and is less liable to get out of order than any other planer now on the market. The new feature suggested will commend it to the attention of electrotypers everywhere. Its weight entire, with counter shaft, is about 1,500 pounds. For prices, and any other information desired, address, C. B. COTTRELL & SONS, 198 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.



A QUICK-DRYING cement for steam pipes can be made by mixing one part sal ammoniac, two parts sulphur and eighty parts iron dust. If time permits, the following will be found better: Two parts sal ammoniac, one part sulphur and 200 parts iron dust, and sufficient water to form a paste.

PERSONAL.

MR. STEPHEN S. HOE, the Chicago representative of R. Hoe & Co., has gone to Kansas City on business. He expects to be gone for a couple of weeks.

MR. CHASE THORNE, engraver, formerly of Chicago, has changed his base of operations, having removed to St. Paul, with headquarters in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* building.

MR. D. E. TITSWORTH, representative of C. Potter, Jr., & Co., was in Chicago April 22, and paid us a call. He says the Scott Press, which they manufacture, under permit from patentees, is having a phenomenal success; the varied and marked improvements being the cause of its great popularity.

WE recently had a pleasant chat with Mr. John H. Porter, of Moline, Ill., who has one of the largest and best-equipped printing-offices in the Northwest.

T. S. ARTHUR, the well known writer and publisher, died on the 6th inst., at his home in Philadelphia. He was born in Newburg, New York, in 1800, and was best known as the writer of moral and temperance stories, and as editor of *Arthur's Home Magazine.*

W. O. TYLER, who has been with the J. W. Butler Paper Company, of this city, for twenty-five years, has severed his connection with that firm. It is stated that he will locate in Milwaukee, having purchased an interest in the Standard Paper Co., of the Cream City.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

To protect flour-paste against putrefaction, about a small beer glassful of turpentine is added to a bucketful of paste, after the latter has been boiled and nearly, but not quite cooled down.

RUDOLPH GNICHWITZ, of Philadelphia, Pa., with MacKellar, Smiths, & Jordan Co., has patented a type casting mold provided with an adjustable core, for forming a recess in type for adjusting the same in matrix-space.

A NEW litho machine, weighing seventeen tons, to print 39 by 54, rigid enough to do "roughing" work, has just been produced. We are told there is no other machine like it in the world. It has fifteen inkers in use at one time, and is built so as to obviate the necessity of double inking, with other improvements.

THE quality of the water used in paper-making has a material influence, not only on the color and texture of the paper, but also on its cleanness. Practical paper manufacturers who aspire to make goods that will excel in every respect, spare neither money nor labor in their efforts to obtain an abundant supply of good, pure water. But even what is commonly considered pure or clean water must be further purified before it is used in the beating-engines and on the paper-making machine.—*Paper Trade Journal.*

A NOVELTY in calendars is so constructed that the dates of one month are made to do for the remaining eleven. This is effected by the pads being placed at the top, containing only the names of the months and days. By removing any slips from the pad the relation of the days of the week to the days of the month will be shown.

THE following is the compound used by wood engravers to make transfer from a print on to a type-metal block: One ounce caustic potash to half a pint of alcohol should be made into a solution, with which the print is wetted for a few minutes; the type-metal block is then brushed over with Canada balsam, the picture put on face down, and the two run between rollers.

A METHOD has been devised for transferring a design on to a tissue which is to be embroidered. A mixture is made of printers' ink, glycerine and wax, and the design is printed in it on to a sheet of paper which has been folded, a solution of stearine and wax having been applied between the folds. The paper is then placed over the material upon which the design is to be transferred and is pressed over by means of a smoothing bone.

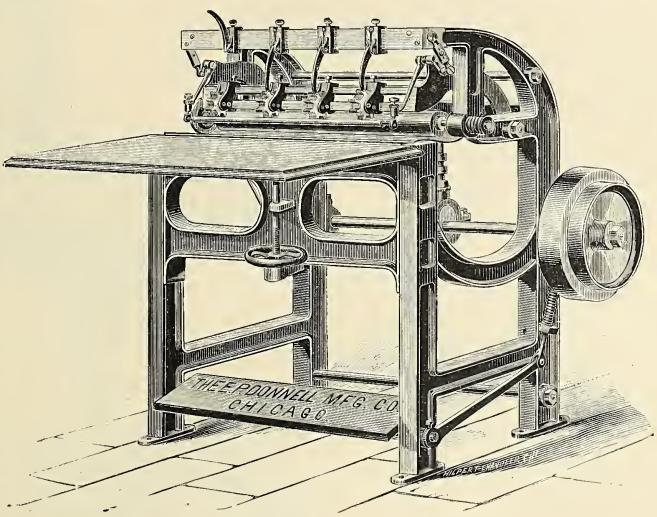
A PRINTING-PRESS has been patented by Thomas Forknall, of Manchester, England. The invention consists in a ring or circular plate held in place on the yoke by screws, and having its outer circular edge screw threaded, on which plate a ring nut is screwed to facilitate the adjusting of the plates according to the thickness of the paper, as by turning the ring nut the platen will be pressed a greater or less distance from the yoke.

To make white paper transparent, so that when a bright color is placed on the back it will show through distinctly, dissolve a piece of white beeswax, about the size of a walnut, in half a pint spirits of turpentine; then having procured some very fine white woven tissue paper, lay it on a clean board, and with a soft brush dipped in this liquid go over one side and then turn it over and apply it to the other; hang it up in a place free from dust to dry. It will be ready for use in a few days. Some add a quantity of resin, or use resin instead of wax. Perhaps simply brushing sheets of paper over with boiled oil will prove satisfactory for your purposes.

BITS ON BELTS.—There are few people who pay any attention as to how they put on a cross belt. The right way to do it is to put the belt on in such a manner that the driving pulley will have a tendency to rough up the splices, then, when the splices come to the crossing, they will smooth each other down instead of catching under the corners of each other, and tearing open a splice. A quarter-twist belt should never be used where it can be avoided; but when it is used, it should be as narrow as practicable, and the pulleys should be large. Increasing the width of a quarter-twist does not increase its power in the same ratio as in a straight or cross belt. There is not more than 1 per cent advantage in using an oiled belt with the grain side next to the pulley, which will hardly compensate for the ugly look which a belt presents when put on in that manner.—*American Wood-Worker.*

THE DONNELL STEAM POWER MANUFACTURING MACHINE.

This labor-saving numbering machine, of which the accompanying cut is a correct likeness, will be appreciated by the trade, not only by the saving of labor which its use accomplishes, but the saving of health, and the necessary hard work heretofore required in operating number-



ing machines by foot power. It can be supplied with a number of heads, which are adjusted to any distance, from one-quarter inch to the distance on the head stock of twenty-five inches long. Sixteen numbering heads can be easily operated on this machine with *one* impression, and can be detached from the stock in a few seconds. It has vibrating ink distributing rollers, and the figures always have the same shade of impression. The power clutch is positive, while each imprint can be stopped by simply raising the foot from the treadle. The entire machine is strong and simple. There is nothing to get out of order, there is *no skipping* of numbers, and it is the only numbering machine in the market capable of doing reliable railroad ticket work, bonds, checks, and general job work. Its cam movements allow the operator to place a number of sheets under the head, while the impression is self-acting from one-quarter inch in thickness to the thinnest sheet of paper. One of these machines with two heads will do more than double the amount of numbering than any two foot power machines. It can be seen in operation in the government printing-office, Workman Bros., the J. M. W. Jones Printing and Stationery establishment, and the Western Bank Note and Engraving Co., of this city. Office and salesroom, 158 and 160 Clark street, Chicago.

PUBLICATION NOTICES.

THE LIBRARY CATALOGUE AND INDEX. Published by SHEPARD & JOHNSTON, 144 Monroe street, Chicago.

This is a convenient arrangement for making a catalogue of the books of a private library or collection. It is simple, yet thorough, and will accommodate a list of 1,500 titles. The Index refers to title and author. This arrangement appears to fulfill the requirement of descriptive list of a collection of books where the more elaborate systems of card and dictionary catalogues cannot well be used. It also is valuable for inventory purposes. Most of our private libraries are not as useful to their owners as they should be for want of some simple and convenient system of reference to its contents. Especially is this so in the case of friends desiring to consult the books, a circumstance which frequently occurs. These considerations have still greater weight in the case of the professional men, whose libraries frequently become unwieldy and their usefulness impaired for want of an adequate system of reference.

The Library Catalogue and Index is divided into two parts, as its name indicates. The first part is ruled, with printed headings to the columns to cross two pages, and spaced for twenty lines on the page. There is in the catalogue proper seventy-five pages, making space for 1,500 titles. The headings of the columns are variously spaced, and occur in the following order, namely, number, title, author, number of volumes in the work, size, binding, publisher, place and date of publication, date when received, cost, position in library and a space for remarks. The Index is lettered in the usual manner, and as each volume is entered in the Catalogue described above the title of the work and the author are appropriately classified.

We should think that this arrangement might serve a valuable purpose and become indispensable to all lovers of order and system. At all events we have seen none better.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests, granted by the United States Patent Office during the month of April, 1885, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

ISSUE OF APRIL 7, 1885.

315,022.—Printers' Drying-rack. H. F. Gray, Columbus, Ohio.

315,045.—Printers' Leads, Machine for Making. N. R. Lyman, Chicago, Ill.

314,996.—Type-writing Machine. L. S. Burridge and N. R. Marshman, New York.

315,386.—Type-writing Machine. L. S. Burridge and N. R. Marshman, New York.

ISSUE OF APRIL 14, 1885.

There were no patents relating to the printing interest included in this issue.

ISSUE OF APRIL 21, 1885.

316,268.—Printing-apparatus. J. W. Horner, New York, N. Y.

316,121.—Printing Marks on the Margins of Sheets, Mechanism for. L. C. Crowell, Brooklyn, assignor to R. Hoe & Co., New York, N. Y.

316,139.—Printing-press Sheet-delivery Apparatus. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.

516,329.—Printing-presses, Mechanism for Evening Sheets of Paper on Fly-boards of. W. W. Brush and M. A. Salomons, Hyde Park and Boston, Mass.

316,251.—Printing-surfaces, Preparation of Lithographic. J. Eberle, Vienna, Austria-Hungary.

316,123.—Sheet-delivery Apparatus. L. C. Crowell, Brooklyn, assignor to R. Hoe & Co., New York, N. Y.

316,120.—Web-associating Apparatus. L. C. Crowell, Brooklyn, assignor to R. Hoe & Co., New York, N. Y.

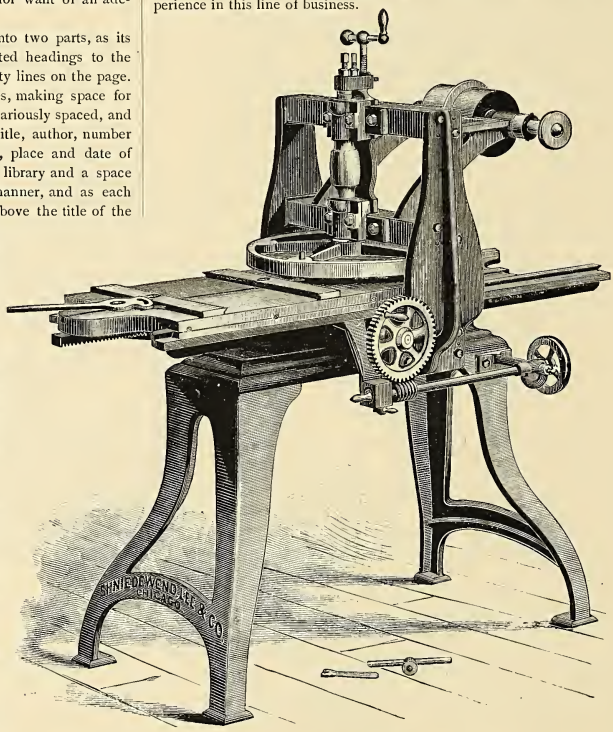
ISSUE OF APRIL 28, 1885.

316,665.—Printing-press Delivery Apparatus. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.

A PECULIARITY of most of the Paris newspapers is that they rent out the financial columns by the year to any body who wants it. A well known banking house pays the *Figaro* 160,000 francs a year for the use of their financial column, and puts it wherever it pleases.

THE DANIELS PLANER.

The accompanying cut is a correct representation of the DANIELS PLANER, manufactured by the Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, and 46–48 Third avenue, Chicago. This machine is for dressing wood for blocking in electrotype and stereotype foundries. It will dress a board 18¼ by 42 inches or smaller, so accurately that by using a type gauge there cannot be the slightest difference in thickness detected in any part of the board. It can be seen in practical operation in several establishments in this city and also in the Shniedewend & Lee Co's electrotype foundry. Sizes and prices furnished on application. This firm is also better prepared than ever, to supply the trade with Trimmers, Shaving Machines (for hand or steam), Jig and Circular Saws, Rule Saws, Roughers, and in fact everything required by electrotypers and stereotypers. All their machines are of modern design, with many improvements suggested by a quarter of a century's practical experience in this line of business.



ST. LOUIS ITEMS.

THE Graham Paper Co., 217 and 219 Main street, report business materially improved, and prospects brightening.

THE Western Electrotype foundry have recently removed to new and commodious quarters, 217 Pine street, where they are prepared to supply all the demands of the trade.

C. A. DRACH & Co., the well known electrotypers, N. E. corner Fourth and Pine streets, over the *Globe-Democrat* office, report business very good, and have just concluded a contract for 4,000 pages for a legal publication.

THE St. Louis Supply Co., located corner of Vine and Third streets, agents for the well known copper-alloy type, report a gratifying increase of business. They have on hand a supply of all kinds of printers' materials, presses, paper cutters, etc., in fact everything required for the equipment of a first-class printing-office.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

We acknowledge the receipt from W. H. Wagner, of Freeport, Illinois, of a large number of samples of printing—ranging from a large poster to an address card. The general excellence characterizing these specimens is worthy of commendation.

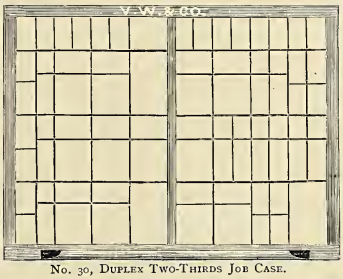
From the well known firm of Haight & Dudley, printers, Poughkeepsie, New York, we have received their book of specimens of printing for 1885, "containing examples of letterpress work executed at the office of the publishers." It is needless to add that many of the specimens are magnificent in design and faultless in execution. No young, ambitious printer can afford to be without a copy. Price, 50 cents.

From the firm of Maynard, Gough & Co., Worcester, Massachusetts, we have received a very tastily displayed circular of the "Intervale House." The front page is printed in red, blue, and gold, and is a creditable piece of workmanship.

Wells & Rafter, printers and engravers, Springfield, Massachusetts, send us, among other samples, a pamphlet containing the programme for the Third Concert of the Orpheus Club of that city. Like every production that we have seen from this establishment, the composition, paper, and presswork correspond, *neatness* and *perfect finish* characterizing every page.

TYPE CASES.

The two-third job case, herewith shown, is like those published last month, 16⅜ by 21⅜ by 13-16 inches.



No. 30, Duplex Two-Thirds Job Case.

This is an old case, made as far back as the year 1852, and revived in late years. With slight exceptions, the caps are laid in the small boxes above the corresponding letter of the lower case, and the figures and points are in their usual places. The case possesses no advantages over the "Yankee Job," or the "Boston Job." Manufactured by Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, New York.

OF INTEREST TO COUNTRY PUBLISHERS.

The A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co., of this city, report a rapidly growing demand among the country publishers for their ready set matter, and announce, in their last *Auxiliary*, a large increase in the variety and amount of the service of this kind that they are now rendering. Among the new features presented we notice two new serial stories, entitled, "Driven From Sea to Sea," and "A Model Father," illustrated literary articles, and weekly reports of the sermons of Dr. Talmage, the celebrated Brooklyn divine. This matter is made up in single columns of all their regular sizes, which admits of its being used, in most cases, in full column lengths, or of being cut to fit any sized paper or "make-up" desired. Those interested in these matters cannot, we think, find anything better adapted to their wants than the service here presented.

Joseph B. McCullagh, of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, claims to have originated the system of interviewing people for newspapers, and to have been the first interviewer. He says that the first veritable interviews published in the United States were gained by him from President Andrew Johnson, and that they were legitimate and important, the president clearly understanding that his remarks were to be printed.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Akron.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on (Sunday) morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30; job printers, per week, $12 to $16. Overrun with subs.

Baltimore.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $20. A Sunday union paper is to be started here in about two weeks.

Boston.—State of trade, bad; prospects, no better; composition on morning papers, 40 to 45 cents; evening, 30 to 39 cents; bookwork, 38 cents, or $15 per week; job printers, per week, $15 and upward. Keep away, as there is a strike in the book office of C. J. Peters & Sons.

Chicago.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, discouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Avoid Chicago.

Cincinnati.—State of trade, medium; prospects, not bright; composition, morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. The *Standard* and *Guide*, weeklies, are still running with rat forces. Will be boycotted. Remain where you are, is our advice to printers outside of this city.

Columbus.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 33⅓ to 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14. Sufficient supply of printers here already.

Dayton.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 to 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Detroit.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $14 and upward. Keep away at present.

Evansville.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. Plenty of subs here.

Galveston.—State of trade, fair; prospects, dependent on crops; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18 to $20. Sufficient supply of printers on hand.

Grand Rapids.—State of trade, fair; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $13. Work is good, but there are too many men here already.

Hartford.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $18. Plenty of help here already, but will give every square man a show.

Indianapolis.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Supply of printers exceeds the demand.

Lockport.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 26 cents; job printers, per week, $12.

Los Angeles.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20. The difficulty with the *Times-Mirror* office has not been settled.

Louisville.—State of trade, equals the demand; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Printers are coming and going, but there are a great many who do not get more than one or two day's work. There is another Richmond in the field—*The Labor Record*, of Louisville.

Knoxville.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14. Town full of printers.

Lowell.—State of trade, very poor; prospects, no better; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 21 to 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, $9 to $12. Stay away.

Milwaukee.—State of trade, unchanged; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $18. There are at least fifteen idle printers here, and too many apprentices and two-thirders coming in.

Mobile.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, discouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20. The supply of printers more than equals the demand.

New Orleans.—State of trade, very dull; prospects very poor; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. If the boys want to walk out of town, this is a good town to come to.

Oshkosh.—State of trade, pretty fair; prospects, moderately good; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12. There are enough of printers to do the work, and if any should come this way they should have a card, and unless holding one will find no encouragement.

Pittsburgh.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Have more printers than the demand calls for.

Portland, Or.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. Tourists and those seeking newspaper work do very well, but job printers looking for steady work have a harder time.

Providence.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 to 40 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 30 to 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $18. Supply of printers equal to demand.

Quebec.—State of trade, dull; prospects equally dull; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; day work, $7 per week and upward. There are an unusual number of subs here at present. The work for the provincial legislature was much less this year than former years; consequently, many printers are out of employment.

Sacramento.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. Keep away.

Seattle, Wash. Ter.—State of trade, dull; prospects, very poor; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, $21. The *Bulletin*, recently "ratted," has ceased publication. Number of subs in town about equals number of regulars. Boycotting of *Star* still continues, with good results.

Sioux City.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $15. No difficulty existing.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. There are three unfair offices, with no prospect for a speedy settlement.

St. John.—State of trade, a little better than fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 28 cents; weekly wages, $9. We have only one or two idle printers in the city. Some of the job offices are doing a good business, while others are not so flush. No trouble.

St. Paul.—State of trade, good; prospects, about the same; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Work good; no idle printers, but all the offices seem to have a full complement of men.

Terre Haute.—State of trade, comparatively dull; prospects, unpromising; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. The *Gazette* (evening daily) pays below the scale.

Toledo.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $15. Stay away from this city, as the *Democrat* and *American* (both weekly) are being boycotted.

Topeka.—State of trade, very bad; prospects, much worse; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $15. There is a strike in the *Commonwealth* office; will send particulars as soon as possible.

Toronto.—State of trade, still very dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $11. No use to come here; business has not been so dull for years.

Trenton.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14.

Walla Walla, W. T.—State of trade, booming; prospects, good; composition on morning papers (day work), $15 to $18 per week; night hands, $18 to $20.

Washington.—State of trade, improved; prospects, middling; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents. Would not advise printers to come here, because while work has improved a little, there are sufficient men already here.

Wheeling.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not favorable; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $15. Seek elsewhere for work.

Wilmington, Del.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, probably better; composition on Sunday morning paper, 35 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 20 to 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12. There has been no settlement with the *News*, and as some of our workmen are on the street yet, would like printers to stay away.

Winnipeg.—State of trade, fair; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37½ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. No difficulty, but there are lots of printers out of work.

ABBREVIATED LONGHAND. By Wallace Ritchie. A complete system of note-taking without ambiguous signs. Every ambitious printer should own the book, and qualify himself for reporting in a few hours. Mailed for 25 cents. Agent wanted in each large office. J. B. HULING, Chicago, Ill.

SUGGESTIONS IN PUNCTUATION AND CAPITALIZATION. This little work is by a practical printer and writer, and is the only comprehensive treatise published. Every printer will find its contents of great value. Mailed for 25 cents. Agent wanted in each large office. J. B. HULING, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A good, steady situation by a married man, 30 years old, of 14 years' experience on job composition and presswork; strictly temperate and reliable; have also worked on weekly newspapers. Would prefer to go in or near Washington. Do not care to furnish recommendations; had rather show my abilities by a fair trial. Address "A. I. J.," care of "INLAND PRINTER."

THE
Cincinnati Type Foundry,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TYPE, PRESSES,
AND PRINTERS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.
ALL GOODS FIRST-CLASS, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Send for Specimens and Special Prices. CHAS. WELLS, Treas.
201 VINE ST., CINCINNATI, O.

SUPERIOR
PRINTING INKS,
MADE BY
THE ULLMANN & PHILPOTT MFG. CO.
Nos. 56 and 58 Merwin, Corner of West Street
CLEVELAND, O.
FOR SALE BY
GUSTAV HINSTORFF, 48 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY, Third and Vine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.
KANSAS CITY PAPER CO., 420 West Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.
ROBERT ROWELL, Third Ave. and Market St., Louisville, Ky.
H. B. PARKER, Cass and Congress Sts., Detroit, Mich.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 128 St. Clair St., Cleveland, O.

VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO.
TYPE AND BORDERS,
Presses and Materials,
WOOD TYPE, CABINETS, STANDS, ETC.
TURKEY BOXWOOD AND OTHER ENGRAVERS' MATERIALS AND WOODS.
PRINTERS' "STRONG SLAT" CASES.
(TRADE MARK.)
110 Fulton and 16 & 18 Dutch Streets, NEW YORK.
FACTORY: PATERSON, N. J. N.B.—MACHINISTS' PATTERN LETTERS.

THOMAS FOX, *Pres't & Treas.* GEO. N. FRIEND, *Vice-Pres't.*
GEO. B. FOX, *Secretary.*

Friend & Fox Paper Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN FINE
BOOK, COVER, NEWS, WRAPPING,
ROOFING AND CARPET FELT.
LOCKLAND, OHIO, AND CHICAGO.
153 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.
Lockland Mills, Crescent Mills, Rialto Mills.

REMOVAL.

A. ZEESE & CO.

ELECTROTYPERS,

Relief Plate and Photo-Engravers,

HAVE REMOVED TO

119 MONROE STREET,

AND

2, 4, 6 and 8 CUSTOM-HOUSE PLACE,

CHICAGO.

GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler,

115 & 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE

USED BY THE

Chicago Tribune, Chicago Times, Chicago Daily News, Chicago Staats Zeitung, A. N. Kellogg Co. (all offices), Chicago Newspaper Union, Western Newspaper Union, St. Paul Globe, Bloomington Pantagraph, Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis Journal, Kansas City Journal, Des Moines Register, Des Moines Leader, Quincy Whig, Quincy Herald, Dubuque Herald, Dubuque Times, Keokuk Gate City, Burlington Argus, Muscatine Tribune, Muscatine Journal, Fort Wayne Gazette, Fort Wayne Sentinel, Oshkosh Northwestern, Springfield (Ills.) Journal, and scores of other leading papers throughout the country.

IF YOU CONSULT YOUR BEST INTERESTS YOU WILL

Buy only our Superior Copper-Mixed Type.

WE ARE GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS FOR THE

BABCOCK PRINTING-PRESS CO'S DRUM CYLINDER, TWO-REVOLUTION AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES,

THE HOWARD IRON WORKS' PAPER CUTTERS,

AND ALSO CARRY A FULL LINE OF

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRESSES.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED
AND
COMPLETE OUTFITS SHIPPED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Lithographing in all its Branches.

ALL KINDS OF

SKETCHES, SCRIPTURES, VIGNETTES, DECORATIVE-ARCHITECTURAL-and FANCY WORK, done to the Trade

—BY—

Maurice J. Canegiser,

Graphical Instructor and Solicitor,

(Pen or Crayon Drawings for any Photo-Engraving Process, also New Combinations for Safety Tints and Borders for Positive or Negative Printing on both Presses, done on Copper Plate.)

56 & 58 Wabash Ave. —OR— 511 Sedgwick Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Inquiries please supply with sufficient Postage for Reply.



FULL LINES OF BLACK AND COLORED

Printing & Lithographic

INKS

AND

PASTE COLORS.

The largest and most complete assortment in the country.

Bronze Powders for Printing

A SPECIALTY.

GERMAN PRINTING INKS IN TUBES IF DESIRED.

KEEPS THE INK FREE FROM SKIN AND DUST UNTIL USED UP.

Price List and Specimens sent on application.

Sigmund Ullman

51 MAIDEN LANE,

NEW YORK.

SIGMUND ULLMAN.
E. H. WIMPFHEIMER.


BLOMGREN BRO'S & CO.
162 & 164 CLARK ST.
CHICAGO
USING THE
Electric Light
EXCLUSIVELY,
WE ARE ENTIRELY
Independent of the Sun.
PHOTO-
ENGRAVING
ELECTROTYPING
WAX-ENGRAVING
STEREOTYPING

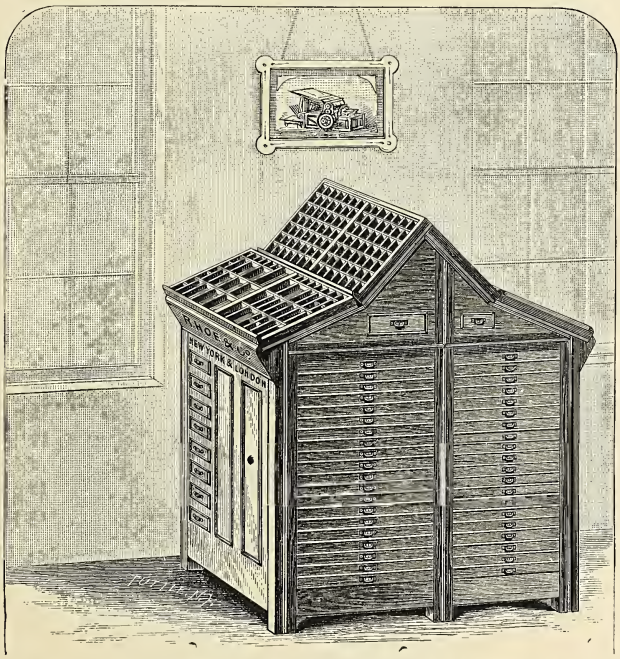
R. HOE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Printing-Presses, Electrotypers' Machinery

Cabinets, Type Cases and Wood Furniture.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR PRESS REPAIRS.



PATENT WINDOW CABINET, WITH PROJECTING FRONTS, A AND B STYLES, DOUBLE.

This cabinet is made to stand on the side of a room, near the windows, and has the advantage of economy of space and of giving compositors the best light possible for their work. The type cases are arranged so that they can be used by any of the hands in the office without interfering with the man at work. Heretofore, in cabinets where job fonts have been stored, this was not possible, the compositors being often delayed and annoyed by others coming to the cabinet for different lines of type.

It supplies the place at once of a double stand and an old-style Eagle cabinet.

R. HOE & CO., 504 Grand Street, N. Y.

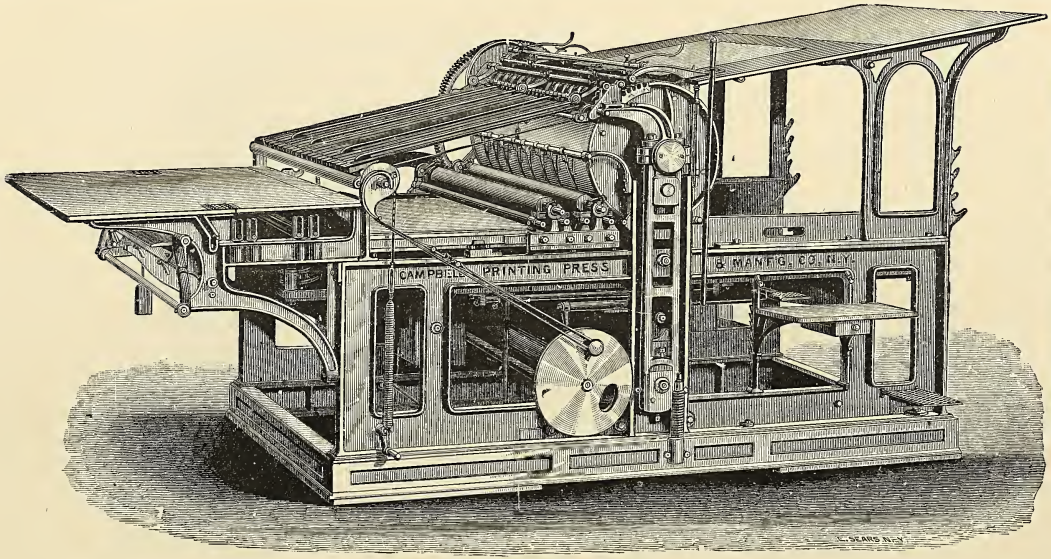
199-201 VAN BUREN STREET, CHICAGO, *TUDOR ST., LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND.*

THE CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

Is the First, the Best and the Acknowledged Leading Two Revolution Machine.

NEVER SMUTS, AS SHEET IS DELIVERED CLEAN SIDE TO FLY.

NO TAPES.



CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS.

NO FLY OR DELIVERY CYLINDER BEHIND TO MAKE BED INCONVENIENT TO GET AT.

FEEDER CAN TRIP THE IMPRESSION AT WILL.

No Cast Iron Bed Rack as on all other Two-Revolution Presses.

EVERY TOOTH ON CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS BED RACK IS A SEPARATE STEEL PIN.

PERFECT REGISTER. UNYIELDING IMPRESSION. HIGHEST SPEED. UNEQUALED DISTRIBUTION.

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. II.—No. 9. CHICAGO, JUNE, 1885. TERMS: $1.50 per year in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

AN INVENTION FOR SETTING, RUBBING AND DRESSING TYPE BY POWER.

A BRIEF description of the present manner of finishing type, will render this invention clearer to those unacquainted with the manufacture of the same.

The process in vogue today is marked by six separate and distinct operations, known as casting, breaking, kerning, rubbing, setting and dressing. It is with the three latter we have to deal. Owing to unavoidable defects in the matrix and in the mold, all types after casting have a ragged projection called a fin or shoulder left on the four sides, and a similar irregularity on the bottom. To remove these imperfections and plane a groove in the bottom or foot where the jet is broken off is known as finishing.

Girls are employed at a low bench, covered with a peculiar quality of grindstone, on which they range in a row from one to eighteen letters, according to the size, and by sliding this line to and fro with a rapid movement, the fin or shoulder is gradually worn away. The types are then reversed, and the opposite sides are treated in like manner. This constitutes the process of rubbing, after which the types are turned over to the setter. Her work is similar to that of the printer, but instead of setting words, she sets the a's, b's, and c's, etc., on a stick 36 inches long. The types are now ready for the dresser, which work is performed by experienced men, and consists in filing off the projections from the two narrow sides as yet untouched, planing a groove in the foot or end, and picking out all imperfect type.

The machine now invented attains all the above results in a more thorough manner, with much greater speed, and consequently a vast saving of money. The types are first placed on a table, whence they are carried forward by the feeder or setting device to a pocket adjoining the main body of the machine. From this pocket they are transferred in a line four inches long to a sliding plate where they are met by a presser bar, which descends upon the line of type, and continues its action until the fin or shoulder has been removed on the under side, by passing over a rotary and broad, flat cutter. It still continues onward and is subjected as before to the action of a second cutter. This time, however, the types pass under the cutter, which removes the fin or shoulder on the top side.

Finished on both sides the types are pushed into a receiving-box, furnished with a false bottom, which sinks at regular intervals with each deposit, so that another line may be accommodated.

When a sufficient number of pounds have been treated in this way, we then proceed to do the dressing on the two narrow sides. The process is substantially the same as that of rubbing, with the exception that we disconnect the setting device, and connect a jet cutter, which intercepts the line on the way to the receiving-box, and planes a groove in the end or foot of the type and leaves it all set ready for its final inspection.

The machine as designed is compact and simple, all parts being easy of access. The adjustments to suit the various sizes can be made by a boy of ordinary ability, and the whole operation of the machine is so like hand-labor that it will commend itself at once to a practical typefounder. Before proceeding to demonstrate the capacity of the machine and the financial gain accruing from its use, it will facilitate matters to define certain terms peculiar to the printer and typefounder.

A pica em in type is the unit of measure, there being six pica ems to one inch. A pica en is half the size of an em. A nonpareil is half the size of a pica. The other grades bear no definite relative proportion to a pica or inch. A line consists of a six-inch row of type set side by side, and would contain of nonpareil, seventy-two ems; minion, about sixty-three ems; brevier, fifty-seven ems; bourgeois, fifty-two ems; long primer, forty-five ems; small pica, forty-two ems. The en being one half the size of an em, and as the en is the average size and weight of all letters, we will base our statements and calculations on the en.

7	lines nonpareil	ens		1 pound.
6½	" minion	"		1 "
5½	" brevier	"		1 "
5	" bourgeois	"		1 "
4½	" long primer	"		1 "
4	" small pica	"		1 "

Average $5\frac{42}{100}$ lines one pound.

The machine is made to take a line four inches long at

one time of any of the sizes. It will carry through and finish on two sides, five lines per minute. The average number of lines in a pound of the above six sizes $5\frac{42}{100}$ the equivalent in lines four inches long would be $8\frac{13}{100}$ to a pound. The machine running five lines per minute would require less than one and three-fourths minutes to finish a pound on two sides, but as the type would have to run through twice to finish the four sides, the product will be reduced one-half. Allowing for contingencies which might arise and convenience in figuring, we will reduce this, and say one pound finished on four sides in four minutes, or fifteen pounds per hour, one hundred and fifty pounds for a day's work of ten hours.

The average capacity of the twenty-five typefoundries in the United States is about one thousand pounds per day each. To turn out this amount six machines would be required for each foundry. Rather than overestimate we will calculate on the average machines used by each foundry to be five only, and contrast the running of them by hand labor. The average cost of hand-labor paid by foundries throughout the United States on the six sizes mentioned is as follows: Per hundred pounds nonpareil, $13.35; minion, $10.90; brevier, $9.20; bourgeois, $7.90; long primer, $6.75; small pica, $5.85, or an average of $8.99 per 100 lbs., 1,000 lbs. one day's work $89.90.

COST OF MACHINE LABOR.

One machine will require two girls as operators or setters. For five machines the help employed would be ten girls and two male overseers or superintendents.

Ten girls @ $1.00 per day	$10.00
Two men " 3.50 " "	7.00
One day's work 1,000 lbs. by machine	17.00
" " " " " " hand	89.90
One day's saving in one foundry	72.92
" " " " twenty-five foundries . .	1,823.00
" year (300 days) " " . .	$546,900.00

These estimates, based on practical experience, speak for themselves, and show the immense advantage of the system both in work turned out and expense saved over that now in vogue.

DEATH OF MR. CHARLES WELLS.

CHARLES WELLS, the widely known and esteemed treasurer of the Cincinnati Typefoundry, with which he had been identified for twenty-five years, died at his home in Avondale, near Cincinnati, on Sunday, May 17, aged sixty-three years. Upon the hypothesis advanced by the author of "Festus," that "he lives most who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best," his real life was many times the length of those who have nominally existed the same length of time. He was a noble specimen of manhood, universally respected for his sincerity, kindly disposition, high sense of honor, business tact and indomitable energy. The funeral, which occurred on Wednesday, the 20th, was numerously attended by many of the leading citizens of Cincinnati and Avondale, and the services were of the most impressive character.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

BY S. W. FALLIS.

IX.

CAMUS gives a fac-simile of the Colophon, which establishes an important fact in the history of printing, namely, that the art was practiced beyond Mentz prior to 1462.

The following is a translation of the Colophon in English couplets of similar rhyme and measure as the original:

With heart's desire each man doth seek
That he were wise and learned eke:
But books and teacher he doth need,
And all men cannot Latin read.
As on this subject oft I thought,
These hist'ries four I therefore wrote;
Of Joseph, Daniel, Judith too,
And Esther eke, with purpose true:
These four did God with bliss requite,
As he doth all who act upright.
That men may learn their lives to mend
This book at Bamberg here I end.
In the same city, as I've hinted,
It was by Albert Pfister printed,
In th' year of grace, I tell you true,
A thousand four hundred and sixty-two;
Soon after good St. Walburg's day,
Who well may aid us on our way,
And help us to eternal bliss:
God, of his mercy, grant us this. Amen.

The third work in the volume, Camus describes as an edition of the "Poor Preacher's Bible," with German text, and printed on both sides. There are eighteen leaves but only seventeen printed, with a history on each page, making a total of thirty-four histories, each of which is illustrated with five engravings. Neither the subjects or their arrangement on the page correspond to those in the earlier Latin editions, which contain forty histories instead of thirty-four, as in the Bamberg edition. On each page of this edition the text is arranged in two columns below the cuts, which are arranged in the manner of the following diagram:

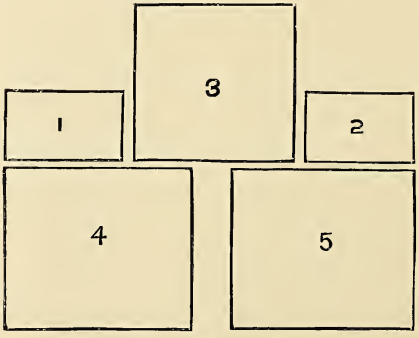


Fig. 10.

The following are reduced fac-similes of the cuts given by Camus and reproduced by Jackson in his treatise,

and the numbers at the top relate to the positions they occupy in the preceding diagram Fig. 10.

No. 1.



Fig. 11.

No. 2.



Fig. 12.

The heads in Fig. 11 are supposed to represent David and the author of the "Book of Wisdom." The heads in Fig. 12 represent Isaiah and Ezekiel.

No. 3.



Fig. 13.

Fig. 13 forms the center piece at the top and represents Christ appearing to his disciples after his resurrection. The figure on the right of Christ is St. Peter, on the left St. John.

No. 4.



Fig. 14.

Fig. 14 is from Genesis, chapter xlv., and represents Joseph making himself known to his brethren.

Fig. 15 is from the xv. chapter of St. Luke and represents the reception of the prodigal son by his father.

The manner, conception and wretched designing and engraving of the five cuts show very plainly a lack of both knowledge and ability in the art; and if these cuts are to be considered as fair specimens of wood engraving in Germany in 1462, it is very evident that the art was suffering a very marked decline, for both in design and engraving they are very much inferior to many of the cuts of an earlier date. Jackson says that none of the cuts printed by Pfister can compare with those in the earlier "Block Books," such as the "Apocalypsis," "History of the Virgin" and early editions of the "Poor Preacher's Bible;" even the "St. Christopher" of 1423 is decidedly superior, both in design and engraving, to the cuts printed by Pfister in 1462. There is nothing positively known of Pfister except what is gleaned from the tracts printed by

No. 5.



Fig. 15.

him, namely, that he was a printer and lived at Bamberg in 1461-2. He may have followed that occupation either at Bamberg or elsewhere, both before and after the above date, but no direct evidence of this exists.

It is not at all reasonable to suppose, however, that the cuts printed by Pfister were the best executed at that period, but were in all probability executed by inferior artists, if indeed they were worthy of that name at all. The progress of typography was regarded with jealousy by the early wood engravers and block printers, who were somewhat alarmed for fear it would ruin their trade, as is the case with all new and practical inventions of the present day, that make inroads on hand labor. They formed themselves into combinations or societies, and were extremely sensitive of what they considered their exclusive rights; and it is not improbable that the early type printers, when wishing to embellish their books with illustrations, would have to employ persons who were not professionally wood engravers, if, indeed, they were not compelled to attempt the execution of their engravings themselves. This state of things gives some explanation and excuse for many of the inferior engravings that appeared at this period.

In 1471 the societies of wood engravers endeavored to prevent Gunther Zainer from printing wood engravings in his books, and they met with partial success for a time, but finally compromised with the provision that he should print as many wood cuts of any description as he chose, providing, however, that the professional engravers should engrave them. This concession by the engravers' guild soon removed all restriction on the early type printers, so that they were at liberty to do as they pleased concerning their manner of procuring engravings which should embellish their books. Yet, still there existed a petty jealousy on the part of the professional wood engravers, and they evinced a disposition to give as little assistance as possible to the promotion of what they considered a rival art; and from this fact the printers were often thrown upon their own resources, and compelled to have their engraving done by persons connected with their own office who had not acquired a practical knowledge of

the art; and for a number of years the printers made a practice of engraving such rude cuts as their business would require, without employing the skill of the professionals. Many of these crude cuts are still in existence; and owing to their inferiority have tended to deceive the searchers for antiquities of the art, to place them at a much earlier period than they had any claims to.

Notwithstanding the inferiority of the cuts in the four works printed by Pfister, considerable time must have been employed in their execution. The "Four Histories" contain sixty-one cuts, printed from fifty-five blocks; the "Fables," one hundred and one cuts; the "Complaints Against Death," five, and the "Poor Preacher's Bible," one hundred and seventy, making a total of three hundred and thirty-seven. On the supposition that the amount of work on the cuts would average with Fig. 14, Joseph making himself known to his brethren, the execution of these cuts would occupy one person about two years and a half, allowing that he work three hundred days in each year.

(*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WHO IS THE INVENTOR?

A HISTORICAL SKETCH, BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

IT is almost absurd to ask the question placed at the head of this article. It appears that there can be no doubt about the birthplace and the originator of the most important, the most useful of all inventions ever made by human genius—the "art preservative." Yet there are such doubts existing. We have at present four prominent factions to deal with, each one defending what they believe to be their rights, each one naming a different country, or different person, as homestead and originator of printing.

Quite a number of people designate Holland as its cradle, and John Coster as its inventor; others again name the Chinese in connection with first prints, and believe they have a right to say that the sons of the dragon practiced printing long before Coster printed from blocks, or Gutenberg ever thought of pulling proofs.

A brief historical sketch, based upon study and search, will suffice to prove what may be considered as true, what to be condemned as false.

It is a historical fact that no less than seventeen cities have claimed the honor of being the birthplace of the invention. After ardent investigations and searches this number was reduced to four.

Bamberg (Bavaria) fights for Albrecht Pfister, who is said to have printed a number of calendars, etc., about 1454. The celebrated "Thirty-six-line Bible" is his work. The similarity of Pfister's and Gutenberg's type permits the suggestion that Pfister once worked in Gutenberg's place, before removing to Bamberg, where he established an office. Since 1462 nothing more was heard of Albrecht Pfister or his whereabouts.

The second claim is the so-called Strasburg claim. John Mentelin, who associated with Gutenberg for the purpose of improving the art, is said to have owned a printing-office about 1440—before he knew Gutenberg. The latter removed (1444) to Mainz, making use of Mentelin's invention to his own best. The truth of the Mentelin case is not authentic, and the proofs at the hands of the Strasburg citizens are hardly sufficient to permit any certainty. The third and undoubtedly best claim is made by Mainz. Her candidate is Johannes Gänsfleisch, alias Gutenberg. The proofs furnished by this city are the very best, and hardly permit of any doubt as to the original inventor of the printer's art. The reverend father Tritheim, a monk of the Hirschau monastery, a contemporary of Peter Schoeffer, in his annals proves absolutely that Mainz's claims are correct. Tritheim says: "The art of printing was invented by Johannes Gutenberg, at Mainz, A.D. 1442." Furthermore there are numerous other proofs verifying this statement; *i. e.* Caxton, England's first printer, writes: "Printing was invented and first practiced at Mainz, in Germany."

Gutenberg resided a short time in Strasburg, where unsuccessful experiments deprived him of all he possessed. Financially wrecked, he returned to his native city in 1444, and then and there succeeded, through the kind assistance of a wealthy citizen, Johannes Fust (Faust), to establish an office. As security for the loan of a certain sum of money, Gutenberg was obliged to give what we would call in our days a chattel mortgage on his material, and also an interest in the business to Fust. A quarrel about the payments soon caused a law suit between Fust and Gutenberg, which the latter lost. He was sentenced to deliver his entire material to Fust, who continued the business as sole proprietor for a time, admitting a certain Peter Schoeffer to a partnership shortly after the dissolution of the firm of Gutenberg & Fust. Poor Gutenberg, deprived of all he had, his hopes included, was on the way to die a pauper, from which disgraceful fate he was saved through the kindness of his sovereign, who cared for him during the last years of his life. Gutenberg died, generally esteemed and honored by his contemporaries, in 1468.

The above mentioned Peter Schoeffer was no stranger to the printer's art. He had been employed for some time in the office of Gutenberg & Fust, and was considered a very valuable help. He was the first to do away with the original wood type, invented by Gutenberg, and to introduce metal type. The matrix is a child of his genius; he is actually the father of typefounding. Schoeffer was married to Fust's daughter, and remained sole proprietor of the business after Fust's death.

Thus history would assign the honor of the invention to Germany, and I believe we have no right to doubt this decision in face of the many good proofs in its favor. But still I believe in justice, and the principle, *audiatur et altera pars* (let us also hear the other side).

The other side may be shortly described as the Holland claim. If any of the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER will ever get a chance to ask a true Dutchman: *Wie heeft de bookdrükkünst nitgevonden?* he will undoubtedly receive the answer: *Why, Mynheer Coster.* This Coster story originated some time about 1500, taking the usual way of traditions, from generation to generation, down to our days. The authority for the Dutch claim is a passage from Hadrianus Junius, which I may be permitted to cite, from the Latin, as follows:

Hadrianus Junius writes (1578):

About one hundred and twenty years ago lived a certain Laurencius Janssoen "Coster" (the Holland expression for "sexton") in a fine home on the market of Haarlem, opposite the king's palace. The name coster was inherited by him from his ancestors, who, for a long period, attended to the honorable duties of a sexton (coster), and according to the usage of that time, connected their family name with the one of their calling. It was this Coster who invented the art of printing, a merit which certain persons, who like to adorn themselves with strange plumage, have tried to claim for themselves.

Once, while promenading in his native city, according to the custom of the aristocracy of that time, he thought of a possibility to cut letters and figures out of the bark of the trees, and to print them on paper, partly to amuse his sister's children, partly to his own pastime. He was surprised by the effect of this new toy, and soon tried to find means to improve his first attempts. The ordinary writing fluid used for these first impressions being too thin, he experimented with a better prepared ink, and derived perfect satisfaction from it. I have had occasion to see one of his earliest books, in which the leaves were only printed on one side, and then pasted together with the blank pages of each leaf. This new design of bookmaking soon gained many admirers and patrons, and with the increase of his income also grew his (Coster's) love to the art.

But this increase of business, respectively the necessary acquisition of outside help, became of evil to the reputation of the inventor, and may be considered as the germ of the doubts about the original inventor of the printer's art. Among Coster's employés was one certain Gutenberg — or whatever his name may have been — who assisted his master, bound by a holy oath not to make use of what he seen and learned, except to the advantage of his present employer. This rascal broke his oath. After acquiring the necessary knowledge, he took occasion, while his master and his family celebrated Christmas eve, *to run away with the types, presses, and all other material.* He took his route, passing Amsterdam and Cologne, to Mainz, where he established an office, and lived from the fruits of his theft. It is a fact that the first book published by him, "Alexandri Galli Doctrinale," has been printed from the stolen types.

The above are the most interesting facts concerning the invention of the printer's art, gathered by myself from the accounts of very reliable persons.

Thus far Hadrianus Junius. I cannot help to doubt the authority of this statement, believing it rather incredible that a human being can make an excursion from Haarlem to Mainz with an entire printing-office on his back. Even if the amount of material necessary to carry on business at that time cannot be compared with the demands of our days, and even if the presses of Mr. Coster's make were not near as massive as those of any of the present makers, I believe we have a right to consider the account of Hadrianus Junius a "good story," after the style, as the Italians call it, *si non e vero, e ben trovato* (if it is not true, it's well told), and to declare the reliable (?) authority of the Holland people to be "a fine humorist."

My sole object, in placing the above historical review before the readers of this journal, was to show that, though very few believe it to be so, the question, "Who is the inventor of printing?" is actually still an open one. I may add that I belong to the *right* side — I fight, as most everyone will, for the Gutenberg claim.

THE non-appearance of the continuance of the History of the Printing-Press in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, is owing to Mr. McNamara's attendance on the Sessions of the International Typographical Union. It will be resumed in the July number.

"WHO SPOILS OUR NEW ENGLISH BOOKS?"

BY J. B. HULING.

I.

A LITTLE book before the writer bears this inscription, and the leaves have to be turned to learn the proper punctuation. In many particulars the work is unlike any other ever issued from the press. The outside area of the covers measures four by five and three-quarters inches, but the leaves are of hand-made paper, and each has its own slightly varying dimensions, a trifle less than those of the cover. The type pages are two and five-sixteenths by three and a half inches, and the type about long primer modern old style, leaded. The head and back margins are seven-sixteenths of an inch. There are no pagings, running titles or signatures. The fly pages are graced with unique ornaments and choice quotations, and apt, which we transcribe, as follows:

Neither does it so much require book-learning and scholarship, as good natural sense, to distinguish true and false. *Burnet*

An appeal lies in this case. *Parsons*

A Book 'Gives to airy nothings
A local habitation and a name.'
Shakspeare

Whom Satan hath bound. *Luke* xiii 16

For the book trade is running into a smithery among us. *Sir James Stephen*

A single erratum may knock out the brains of a whole passage. *Cowper*

There is no punctuation out of the body of the book, which was printed at the Chiswick Press, London, and is dedicated to the memory of Charles Whittingham and William Pickering. It may be said, finally, that the contents of the book were read originally before the Library Association, at Cambridge, in 1882, and the author is Henry Stevens, "of Vermont," as he likes to distinguish himself. Mr. Stevens is a well known lover of books, a dealer in them, a printer of the olden time, and has long been resident in London, where he reflects credit on his native and adopted countries, his craft and his profession. His knowledge in the field of genealogy and history is wide. Many literary honors are his. His essay is so pregnant with valuable ideas, even trite, for the consideration of bookmakers, that all should have a chance to see it; but, as it is not on general sale, and its length is moderate, it is thought well to print here the entire text. To illustrate the author's style, his punctuation, indentation, and some other characteristics are preserved.

The manufacture of a beautiful and durable book costs little if anything more, it is believed, than it does to manufacture a clumsy and unsightly one. Good taste, skill and severe training are as requisite and necessary in the proper production of books as in any other of the fine arts. The well-recognized 'lines of beauty' are, in our judgment, as essential and well defined in the one case as in the other.

Books are both our luxuries and our daily bread. They have become to our lives and happiness prime necessities. They are our trusted favourites, our guardians, our confidential advisers, and the safe consumers of our leisure. They cheer us in poverty, and comfort us in the misery of affluence. They absorb the effervescence of impetuous youth, and while away the tedium of age. You may not teach ignorance to a youth who carries a favourite book in his pocket; and to a man who masters his appetites a good book is a talisman which insures him against the dangers of overspeed, idleness, and shallowness.

Why then let our books, like some of our manufactures, run to false cheapness and to shoddy? and Who are their Shoddimites? are our questions to-day. The disagreeable fact that our books are deteriorating in quality is assumed for the present and taken for granted. The fault exists and is daily becoming more and more manifest. We do not just now charge much dishonesty to any particular party, but content ourselves with naming the adulteration, and hinting that in all probability the fault lies somewhere between the uncritical consumer and the untrained manufacturer. Let both parties and their intermediates or coadjutors look to their laurels.

Of course our inquiries lead us not to speak of the authorship or literary qualities of our present books, but only of their outward appearance, material, and manufacture. A handsome book and a new English book were once synonymous terms. Indeed it used to be conceded, the world over, that the highest type of a new book was English. England on level terms could once well afford to stand comparison in book-making with any other country. Can she do so now? As national enterprise or special business, it seems to us that the production of really fine books adapted to the honest requirements of the public, is in practice slowly but surely becoming one of England's lost fine arts. Even high-class commercial printing by steam and otherwise, it seems to us, is falling below the good old English standard, judging by the average results that we have here lying before us, books old and new, English and foreign.

We are not unmindful of the masterly efforts of certain recent printers to retrieve this decadence by throwing on to the already overburdened trade several big, heavy, and voluminous works of standard authors termed 'éditions de luxe.' So far the intelligent consumer in this small island has successfully resisted the infliction. It is not unlikely that this enterprise may be counted as another downward step in the noble art of book-making in this country. Many sets of these ponderous books have been transported to America, but some of them are already quietly finding their way back, being ill-suited to the wants and taste of that practical people.

These statements and opinions, however radical and unexpected, are not the wild effusions of the writer, cropping up on the spur of the moment for this interesting occasion, but are based partly on long personal observations, and partly on the discussions (in some of which he participated) and reports of the juries of the several great International Exhibitions since 1851, especially the last three held at Vienna, Philadelphia, and Paris, 1874—1878, where and when the best and latest books of all nations were exhibited, carefully compared, and their merits fully and impartially discussed. It is probably no breach of confidence as a juror at Paris in 1878, to say, at this distance of time, that almost every juror felt and expressed his disappointment at the comparative quality of the English exhibit in this class. Two gold medals, however, found their way across the Channel, but it need not be explained how far courtesy and merit got mixed in this international transaction.

Let us therefore repeat by way of some qualification our conviction that this noble art of bookmaking in Great Britain, if not positively falling below its former merits, is lagging in the race of progress, especially when contrasted with that progress exhibited by some other nations: a circumstance anything but complimentary to 'the art preservative of all arts' as practised to-day in progressive England.

These remarks are not intended (as we have already stated) to apply to any literary merits that lurk in our new books, but only to their get-up, their material, their form and proportion, their taste and style. In other words, what is meant and asserted, is that the present new English, Scotch, and Irish books, of a given size and price, are not of the average quality of high art and skill in manufacture that is found in some other countries. We are speaking of books, and do not include the important class of rapid commercial printing termed newspapers. These we gladly except, for they are acknowledged to be superior to those of any other country.

Our printing presses are teeming and steaming with books of all sorts (with some striking exceptions) not up to the mark of the high calling of book-making. It is no excuse to say that the rapidity of production has been largely increased. That amounts merely to confessing that we are now consuming two bad books in the place of one good one. Nor do we admit for one moment as a legitimate excuse the oft-repeated cry of the printers that, in the active competition for cheapness, they are ground down by the public or the publishers to the tally-point of chicory and shoddy. This amounts only to an open confession of scamping, adulteration, and inferior workmanship. It is not the amiable public that is so hungry for cheap printing and cheap books; but the greedy provider of cheap and cheaper books with which the public is crammed like Strasburg geese, that are in fault. This downward tendency is not so much the fault of the consumers as the manufacturers. There are many exceptions to these sweeping remarks; and we are prepared to have our premises disputed all round, by both interested and disinterested parties, even in a bookish assembly like this, but we trust that we shall not be driven, in self-defence, to plead the Campanellan rule that, sometimes

> Books either miss or hit
> By scale of critic's wit.

That is, in some cases, the critic may not be up to the mark, while the book is. In the uncertainty of what may be the true standard of merit in the manufacture of a given book, no doubt cases may and do arise in which the non-appreciation or condemnation of a new book in its form, quality, and proportions, may be rather the fault of the critic than of the book. But we will try and avoid such cases.

Now with this preliminary flourish let us inquire in a pointed and business-like manner,—Who spoils our new English books? It is manifest that there are no less than ten parties directly interested in this question, and that one, several, or all of them may justly be accused if not convicted as participants in the decadence of book-making in England.

They are,

1 The Author,
2 The Publisher,
3 The Printer,
4 The Reader,
5 The Compositor,
6 The Pressman or Machinist,
7 The Paper-maker,
8 The Ink-maker,
9 The Book-binder, and
10 The last not least, the Consumer, often ignorant and careless of the beauty and proportions of his books—a great sinner!

Now of all these ten sinners by omission or commission it is no business of ours to point out who is the greatest or the least. Any one of them can spoil a good book in spite of the combined efforts and merits of the other nine. But when two or three unite in their ignorance and mechanical blindness, nothing but accident can save the book.

There is, however, no question of honesty or dishonesty in the matter. All and every one of the ten co-labourers are willingly credited with good intentions, but there is somehow at the present day a painful lack of harmony apparent in the results, the bungling work of one of them, or the clumsy manipulation of another, often defeating the combined excellence of all the rest. Indeed, no book can be perfect in its manufacture unless every stage of it be guarded by sanctified common sense.

Our new books at their present prices are not what they should be. Is it not time therefore for Librarians, whose business is dissemination, and whose occupation is 'books,' to set their Association thinking of the subject? The cure is not to be effected in a giffin. The matter must be looked into and fought out until there be established 'A School of Typography' in England, in which every disciple of these ten tribes shall study a recognized grammar of book-manufacture, including printing, as standard as Lindley Murray's, Noah Webster's, or the British Museum ninety-one Rules for Cataloguing. Let every one of the ten learn his rules and play well his part, and then the art of bookmaking will drift back into the practice of those same laws of proportion, taste, and workmanship so well settled and displayed in old manuscripts and old books, large and small, long before and long subsequent to the birth of typography.

(*To be continued.*)

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."

FOR THE PRESSMAN

Van Bibber's Roller Composition,

Price 30 Cents per Pound.

IS THE BEST COMPOSITION MADE; IS THE MOST RELIABLE, AND DOES THE BEST WORK.

Van Bibber's "Rough and Ready"

Price 35 Cents per Pound.

Is the Cheapest Roller Material sold. By using it your winter Rollers will cost you about nineteen cents per pound, and the Rollers will be good ones. It is easy, quick and sure, and can be kept on hand for years.

Our goods are kept in stock by the following leading houses. Send your orders to them and SPECIFY VAN BIBBER'S:

FOR SALE IN THE EAST BY

FARMER, LITTLE & CO.....New York City.	J. & F. B. GARRETT.....Syracuse, N. Y.
VANDERBURG, WELLS & CO.....New York City.	H. L. PELOUZE & SON.....Washington, D. C.
COLLINS & McLEESTER.....Philadelphia, Pa.	H. L. PELOUZE & SON.....Richmond, Va.
BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY.....Boston, Mass.	CHAS. J. CARY & CO.....Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE IN THE WEST BY

MARDER, LUSE & CO.....Chicago, Ill.	JNO. T. RETON & SON.....Kansas City, Mo.
BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.....Chicago, Ill.	C. P. KINGSBURY.....St. Joseph, Mo.
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY.....St. Louis, Mo.	JONES BROS.....Dallas, Tex.
MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.	J. J. PASTORIZA.....Houston, Tex.
ROB'T ROWELL.....Louisville, Ky.	CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY.....Cincinnati, O.
H. H. THORP MANUF'G CO.....Cleveland, O.	LOUIS SNIDER'S SONS.....Cincinnati, O.
E. C. PALMER & CO.....New Orleans, La.	CHATFIELD & WOODS.....Cincinnati, O.
DUNLAP & COHEN.....Atlanta, Ga.	CHARLES STEWART PAPER CO.....Cincinnati, O.
C. F. BREWSTER.....Des Moines, Ia.	ALLAN C. KERR & CO.....Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders are also promptly filled by the following Advertising Agencies:

DAUCHY & CO.....New York.	LORD & THOMAS.....Chicago, Ill.
N. W. AYER & SON.....Philadelphia, Pa.	EDWIN ALDEN & BRO.....Cincinnati, O.

VAN BIBBER & CO.

50 LONGWORTH STREET,

Rollers Cast Promptly. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

W. O. TYLER & CO.,

169 & 171 Adams Street.

CHICAGO, ILL.

PAPER * DEALERS

—AND—

MANUFACTURERS

Book Paper, Print Paper, Card Board,
Wedding Goods, Colored Flats, Glazed Paper,
Ledger Paper, Ruled Paper, Straw Board,
Building Paper, Roofing Paper, Writing Paper,
Binders' Boards, Manilla Paper, Cover Paper,
Lithograph Paper, Druggists' Paper, Bond Paper,
Envelopes, Carpet Paper, Steel Plate Folders, Wrapping Paper,
OF ALL VARIETIES.

Exclusive Selling Agents for the

LARGEST PAPER MILLS IN THE COUNTRY.

WRITE TO THEM FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

PROMPT ATTENTION TO CUSTOMERS' WANTS A SPECIALTY.

ADJUSTABLE

STEEL GAUGE PINS.

FOUR SIZES.

No. 1—Pica. No. 2—Medium. No. 3—Great Primer. No. 4—Pica, short-lip' Measuring over all.

Each Pin has the Size stamped upon it.



Do you believe it? Printers will persist in using this Gauge Pin even though they do not get all the good they might from them. It is an absolute fact, that some printers will stick in the prong without bringing the point up through the paper. Is there any wonder then that the teeth sometimes slip, even after they have been pressed into the paper. Look at the illustration below; this dandy has got it down fine. He puts his finger over the point and forces it up through at the time he pushes the Pin down to about the desired place.



Then he gets it in the exact position required by the sheet to be printed, and forces down the teeth, as shown below, remembering in the first place to put more than one or two sheets on the platen, or to use a cardboard for a hard packing.



This Steel Gauge Pin is still selling for **60 Cents per Dozen, any size.**
Address any Typefounder or Dealer, or

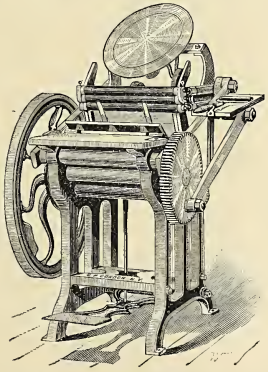
E. L. MEGILL,

60 Duane Street, *NEW YORK,*

Who makes a variety of styles from the best to the cheapest.
Send for Catalogue of latest Styles and Prices.

THE

New Style Gordon Press.



Five Sizes Made: 13x19, 11x17, 10x15, 9x13 & 8x12,
(INSIDE THE CHASE).

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

GORDON PRESS WORKS

99 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

GRAY'S FERRY

PRINTING INK

WORKS.

C. E. ROBINSON & BRO.

710 SANSOM ST. PHILADELPHIA.

27 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK.
66 SHARP ST., BALTIMORE.
198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

HOLYOKE. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

W. H. PARSONS & CO.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS

News and Book Papers
A SPECIALTY.

Card Board, Envelopes, Flat Writing, Etc.

CHICAGO OFFICE: 148 LA SALLE STREET.
C. M. DAVIS, AGENT.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

Paper.

A P E R

F. P. Elliott & Co.

208 & 210

Randolph Street,

Chicago.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Paper.

H. HARTT, Pres. *WM. T. HODGE, Secy.* *H. H. LATHAM, Treas.*

GARDEN CITY TYPE FOUNDRY,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS'

Machinery and Material,

Also

Chicago Stands and Drying Racks,
DeVos' Pat. Lead and Slug Rack,

Cabinets, Cases, Stands, Wood Furniture,
Reglet, Imposing Stones, Etc.

Dealers in SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Importers of

GERMAN INKS AND BRONZES.

FACTORY:
Cor. 19th & Blackwell Sts.

OFFICE & SALESROOMS:
180 & 182 Monroe St.

CHICAGO.

F. M. POWELL. Pres. JAS. M. CONNER, Sec. DAVID W. BRUCE, Treas.

Illinois Type Founding Co.

200 & 202 Clark St., Chicago.

Western Agents for GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO., and JAMES CONNER'S SONS, New York.

Type of the above manufacturers delivered in Chicago free of transportation.

NEWSPAPER DRESSES AND JOB OFFICE OUTFIT

Furnished of our own manufacture.

Printing-Presses, Type, Cases, Stands, Galleys and Chases, of all makes.

Bargains in Second-Hand Machinery and Printing Material.

1	31 x 46 Potter, Hand or Steam	800	
1	Campbell, Cylinder, 32 x 48,	1,500	
1	Ruggles Rotary Press, 4½ x 7 chase,	55	
1	16 x 21 Day Jobber or Nonpareil,	150	
1	6 x 9 Columbian Rotary, No. 2,	75	
1	8 x 12 Peerless [run one month],	200	
1	13 x 19 Globe, with throw-off,	225	
1	New Style Gordon, 8 x 12,	175	
1	Golding Press, 10 x 15 inside chase,	200	
1	8 x 12 Empire, self-inker,	45	
1	Model Press, hand-inker, 4 x 6,	7	
1	Evans Rotary, 4 x 7, self-inker,	40	
1	10 x 15 Peerless [with steam],	250	
1	9 x 12 Nonpareil, inside chase,	200	
1	7 x 11 Gordon Press,	135	
1	7 x 11 Gordon Press, old style,	145	
1	8 x 12 Gordon Press, new style,	200	
1	10 x 15 Gordon Press, old style,	200	
1	6-column Hand Press,	150	
1	7-column Hand Press [Smith Pattern],	150	
1	6-column Army Press,	55	
1	7-column Army Press,	65	
1	5-column Hand Press,	140	
1	7-column Washington Hand Press,	175	
1	8-column Washington Hand-Press,	210	
1	9-column Washington Hand-Press,	215	
1	Quarto Hand-Press, 6-column,	235	
1	Plow-Knife Paper-Cutter, iron frame,	27	
1	Plow-Knife Paper-Cutter, iron frame,	35	
1	Minerva Paper-Cutter, 30-inch,	135	
1	Improved Thorp Card Cutter, cost $45,	35	
1	Ruggles Card Cutter, 31-inch,	15	
1	McFatrich Mailing Machine, with galleys,	35	
1	Hand Stitching Machine,	25	
1	14½ x 20½ Star Press,	225	
1	8 x 12 National Jobber,	100	
1	6 x 10 Prouty, with Steam,	110	
1	8 x 12 Gordon, New Style, with Steam,	200	
1	8 x 12 Columbian,	45	
1	13½ x 18 Nonpareil, treadle and crank,	175	
1	Railway Cylinder, 32 x 46,	500	
1	30-inch Anson Hardy Paper Cutter,	150	

☞ All of the above second-hand machinery will be put in first-class working order before shipping.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO TRADE?

BRASS RULE.

We are making a specialty in this line: Column, Head, Advertising, Editorial and Fancy Dashes, Labor-Saving, Circles, Ovals and all kinds of ornamental work. Makeup and Composing Rules. Send for latest Specimen Sheets. Special figures given on large orders.

Estimates furnished for both new and second-hand outfits. Every second-hand article guaranteed as represented.

We buy, sell and trade for all kinds of presses, type and printing material, in large or small quantities. Also, taken on consignment.

☞ If you do not see what you want in this list, let us know what you require, and we will send figures.

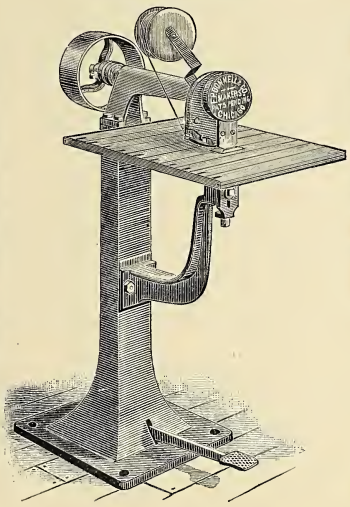
MESSRS. GEO. MATHER'S SONS, Sixty John Street, New York, manufacture fine Printing Ink of all colors, and many of the best printers give their goods preference over all others.

For sale by all first-class dealers in Printing Material everywhere.

Donnell's Power Wire Stitching Machine.

PATENTS PENDING.

The simplicity of this machine is WONDERFUL, and at the price will enable parties to have more than one for use. All iron and steel. Weight 200 pounds.



PRICE, STITCHER COMPLETE, - - - $75.00
BEST ROUND WIRE, Per Pound, - - - 25

IN offering this valuable and simple **Wire Stitching Machine** to the Trade we can safely say that it is the only simple **Wire Stitcher** that **does not require an expert machinist** to keep it in good working order. This machine **Forms, Drives and Clinches a Staple** from a CONTINUOUS ROUND WIRE wound on spools and will stitch a pamphlet from two sheets to one-quarter of an inch thick, either through the back or the centre or saddle.

The machine has but **seven single parts,** including the iron stand. There are **no parts to get out of order,** NO CLOGGING UP with the staples. The machine can be stopped instantly by taking the foot off the treadle. The speed is **120 revolutions per minute,** each revolution making and driving the staple. There is hardly ANY LIMIT to its production, as it depends on the expertness of the operator in handling the paper. The table is raised and lowered so as to adjust for the different thicknesses of the books. There are **no other adjusting parts.** This stitcher works finely on **Calendar work.** A sheet 36 inches long can be stitched in the center. The machine has all simple cam movements and will outwear any other machine of the kind. We have also put the price of the round wire, which is of the very best quality in the market, at such a low price that it is less than thread.

THE E. P. DONNELL MFG. CO.,

158 & 160 South Clark St., CHICAGO, ILL.

J. H. Bonnell & Co.

PRINTING INK

MANUFACTURERS,

Office—Tribune Building, New York.

We manufacture all the PRINTING INKS used on the following and many other publications:

HARPER'S WEEKLY & BAZAR,
MRS. FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLICATIONS,
THE PARKER & TILTON ART EXHIBIT,
THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE,
NEW YORK SUN,
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER,
PHILADELPHIA PRESS,
PHILADELPHIA RECORD, ETC.

THE ONLY

PRACTICAL STEREOTYPE OUTFIT

ADAPTED TO THE

WANTS OF THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

M. J. HUGHES, Inventor and Manufacturer,

10 Spruce Street, - NEW YORK.

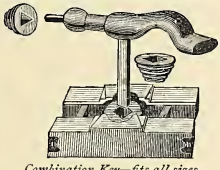
As time has proven, and hundreds testify, the HUGHES STEREOTYPE OUTFIT is the only practical patented method for the printing-office in general. With such, any printer can do an immense amount of work with but a small amount of type, by stereotyping various ways, viz.: Type-high and exact widths—all metal casts—cast and block at the same operation on wooden coves—thin flat plates with beveled sides for bookwork and patent blocks, etc. One can easily and quickly stereotype standing advertisements, multiply Job forms with finest of results, make fonts of Job Display Type, Rules, Borders, Corners, Tints, Leads, Slugs, Furniture, Fancy Designs, etc. It facilitates presswork, saves type, composition, makes color work easy, opens a new field and secures a great variety of work, with good profit, that could not be done otherwise. It occupies but little space, does away with dangerous, complicated machinery, and only costs, according to size, from $75 to $150.

Send for descriptive circulars and testimonials from hundreds of good and reliable printers from all principal places.

M. J. HUGHES,

10 Spruce Street, NEW YORK.

CONICAL SCREW QUOIN.



Combination Key—fits all sizes. Expanded Quoin.



Lever Press-Bed Key. Fits all sizes.



Closed Quoin.

The CONICAL SCREW QUOIN, in one substantial piece, is a combination of the three most effective principles known to mechanics, viz.: the SCREW, WEDGE and LEVER. It is perfectly simple, the most durable, the easiest handled with straight furniture or beveled sidesticks, and is indorsed by hundreds of practical printers and mechanical experts as the BEST AND ONLY CORRECT PRINCIPLE ever applied to a Quoin. It gives a wider bearing and expansion—a positive, direct pressure, with justification where needed; and is free from all sliding, wabbling motions known to the iron wedge. It is manufactured in four sizes, with Combination Key to fit all; also a Screw Press-Bed Key is furnished to lock and unlock forms next to the cylinder.

SIZES AND PRICES.

No. 1—Size ⅞ inch in width and 2½ in length, per doz.....$3 00
No. 2—Size ¾ " " 2⅛ " " 2 75
No. 3—Size ⅝ " " 2⅞ " " 2 50
No. 4—Size ½ " " 2 " " 2 25
Combination Key, 50 cents; Plated, 75 cents. Press-Bed Key, 50 cents.

FURNITURE.



Sidestick and Quoin Combination.

Upon the same principle of the Conical Screw Quoin, the above combination is manufactured in full lengths to suit the sizes and bottoms of popular sizes, such as circulars, book pages, also to suit the sides of chases of all small jobbers. Send for prices of what may be desired.

Send for Descriptive Circulars.

M. J. HUGHES, Manufacturer,

Stereotypers' Outfits and Conical Screw Quoins,

10 Spruce Street, NEW YORK.

BRADNER SMITH & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

BOOK, NEWS, **PAPER** WRITING, WRAPPING,

FOR

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND PUBLISHERS.

New Lines Just Received:

"COMMERCE" BLOTTING,
B. S. & CO. "I" TAGS,
ACME PAPER FASTENERS.

Send for Samples and Discounts.

BRADNER SMITH & CO.,

PAPERMAKERS, CHICAGO, ILL.

Send for our 1885 Catalogue.

JAMES L. LEE, President. PAUL SHNIEDEWEND, Sec. & Treas.

Shniedewend & Lee Co.,

Printers' Warehouse,

303-305 Dearborn St. and 46-48 Third Ave.,

CHICAGO.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan,

JOHNSON TYPE FOUNDRY,

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ We have now on hand a large and most complete stock of TYPE, BORDERS, CUTS, RULES, ETC., including all the latest productions of this celebrated Foundry, and hope to be favored by all the old patrons of MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN, and many new ones. Promptness a special feature.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.

Telephone 508. P. O. Box 422.

CARTER, RICE & Co.

CORPORATION.

WHOLESALE **PAPER** DEALERS,

252 Devonshire St., BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

WE CARRY A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

Book, News, Cover and Manilla Papers

FINE, SUPERFINE AND ENGINE-SIZED

FLATS, CARDS, CARD-BOARD, TAGS, TWINE, ETC.

In fact, every kind of Paper a Stationer or Printer has occasion to use.

SEND FOR SAMPLES

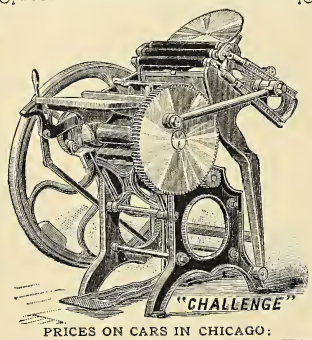
OF LATEST THING IN COVER PAPER,

Our "Imperial" and "Royal Antique."

CHALLENGE

Old Style Gordon Improved.

FIRST-CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS.



ACKNOWLEDGES NO SUPERIOR.

PRICES ON CARS IN CHICAGO:

		With Throwoff.	Without Throwoff.	Boxing.
Eighth Medium,	7x11 inside Chase,	$175 00	$165 00	$4 00
Eighth Medium,	8x12 " "	200 00	190 00	5 00
Quarter Medium,	10x15 " "	270 00	255 00	6 00
Half Medium,	13x19 " "	375 00	355 00	8 00
Half Medium,	14x20½ " "	425 00	405 00	8 00

Steam Fixtures. $15. Fountain, $25.

With each press we furnish 3 chases, 6 roller stocks, roller mold, gripper and impression wrench, and brayer. Send for circulars giving full particulars, and do not fail to give the "CHALLENGE" careful consideration when in need of a new press.

MANUFACTURED BY

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.,

303-305 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

2 TAYLOR BUILDING, MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - - JOS. PEAKE, SEC.-TREAS.

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR, ROOM 1, 191 S. CLARK ST.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One dollar and a half per annum in advance; for six months, Seventy-five Cents; single copies, Fifteen Cents.

To countries within the postal union, fifty cents per annum additional.

THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the tenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Secretary by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	ONE MONTH.	THREE MONTHS.	SIX MONTHS.	TWELVE MONTHS.
One inch	$ 4 00	$11 00	$ 21 00	$ 38 50
One-eighth page	8 00	22 75	38 50	75 00
One-quarter page	12 00	34 00	65 00	115 00
One-half page	20 00	56 00	105 00	190 00
One page	35 00	90 00	170 00	325 00

The following gentlemen have authority to receive and receipt for subscriptions to THE INLAND PRINTER:

BOSTON, MASS.: Silas L. Morse, 117 Franklin street.
BUFFALO, N. Y.: E. D. Eastabrook, 81 W. Genesee street.
CHICAGO: Edward Langston, with J. M. W. Jones Printing Co.
DAYTON, OHIO: W. R. Eckley, 822 Washington street.
DETROIT, MICH.: T. J. Dixon, 188 Orchard street.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.: M. A. True, 51 and 53 Lyon street.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: Fred. A. Lorenz, Carlon & Hollenbeck's Pressroom.
JOLIET, ILL.: H. D. Hodgdon, *Daily News*.
MEMPHIS, TENN.: H. P. Hanson, Sec'y Typographical Union No. 11.
MILWAUKEE: W. P. Harmon, at Burdick & Armitage, Broadway.
MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL, MINN.: T. S. Clinch, *Tribune* Jobroom.
MONTREAL: J. E. Tardiff, 11 St. Louis Hippolyte street.
NEW YORK: Franklin A. Baxter, *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, 17 Spruce street.
PHILADELPHIA: C. W. Miller, Rec.-Sec. Pressmen's Union, P. O. Box 269.
PORTLAND, OR.: J. S. Helmer, 68 Montgomery street.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.: J. L. Robinette, with Lewis & Johnston, 410 J street.
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.: C. C. Johnson, foreman *Daily Light*.
ST. LOUIS, MO.: W. R. Knox, 2701 Thomas street.
TOLEDO, OHIO: Frank H. Kinninger, 149 Superior street, Toledo, Ohio.
TORONTO, ONT.: James McDonald, with Rowsell & Hutchison.
WASHINGTON, D. C.: Henry Evans, Government Printing-Office.
WINNIPEG, MAN.: A. Fletcher, Sec'y Typographical Union No. 191.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail of the following well known newsdealers in Chicago:

WELLS B. SIZER, 152 Dearborn street.
GERALD PIERCE & CO., 122 Dearborn street.

Applications for agencies will be received from responsible working printers in every town and city in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO, JUNE, 1885.

TO APPRENTICES.

HAVING lately received a number of elegant specimens of printing, and being desirous of placing them where they will do the most good, we will send to any apprentice in the United States or Canada, enclosing an addressed and stamped envelope, one or more samples of the same.

NOTICE.

COPIES are wanted of Nos. 2, 5, 10 and 12 of Vol. I of THE INLAND PRINTER. Please send them to this office, and the favor will be appreciated and reciprocated.

THE WEST AND ITS FUTURE.

IT is but a short time since that "the West," as a term applied to a portion of the United States, conveyed a very indefinite and erroneous idea to the mind of the average European emigrant. Even among the most intelligent, the opinion prevailed that its confines were the confines of civilization, and that the Indian and tomahawk, the ruffian and revolver, were important, if not predominant factors in its social and political fabric. Ridiculous as this opinion sounded to American ears, our phenomenal growth afforded a plausible excuse for such ignorance, while their willingness to run the gauntlet, even under this false impression, showed their faith in its future, and their desire to avail themselves of the opportunities it presented.

And yet, strange though it seems, their counterparts may even to this day be found among a portion of our own people, who have a right to know better, and whose ignorance is inexcusable, regarding the resources, the development, the advantages, the demands and needs of this important section of our common country. The semi-patronizing manner manifested by some of our eastern brethren is alike, offensive and absurd. The impression sought to be conveyed, that the West is the home of the adventurer, that lawlessness is the rule, that life and property are insecure, that business honor is at a premium, that the advantages of refined society are in the main confined to the older states, or that their western brethren are a whit behind them in societary advantages, taste, and the means to gratify it, influence, or mechanical skill, is unwarranted by fact or logic. On the contrary, they will find, by a visit to this West, a civilization equal in every respect to that which they have left behind; a country peopled by an active, intelligent, aggressive, prosperous community, whose energy and enterprise are rewarded as they cannot be in the crowded centers of the older commonwealths. In truth, this same West, with its teeming millions, matchless opportunities, virgin soil, exhaustless mineral wealth, cunning workmen, busy marts of commerce, and unsurpassed educational facilities, is destined ere long to become not only the center of our political and commercial system, but the manufacturing and distributing center of the continent. The Old England mechanic loses none of his skill, or the New England artisan none of his patriotism because he transfers his field of labors from Sheffield or Providence to Chicago or St. Louis. The men of push and energy who are now helping develop it, rank among the most patriotic citizens. The Pennsylvanian or New Yorker, who, prompted by a spirit of enterprise, or discouraged by limited home opportunities, left, to seek and push his fortune in the West, has not parted with his patriotic impulses. His new field of labor may have enlarged his sphere of usefulness, but he is as proud, aye, prouder, if possible, of the American flag, than the folks at the old homestead. The change has broadened his views and developed faculties which otherwise would have remained dormant, but it certainly has not militated against his ability to successfully contend with his eastern competitor, from a business standpoint.

The great bulk of those who are now settling, and who have settled in the West, are not only a pushing, but a reading and intelligent people, who have been accustomed to those necessaries of civilization, the school and the newspaper; the people who make the printing-press follow the railroad track, and the men of all men to whom the destinies of the country may safely be confided. To those who have formed different opinions of her people and her institutions, we say: "Come to the West and see for yourselves."

A GOOD WORD FOR THE BOYS.

THERE is a class of men to be found in many establishments, printing-offices included, whose actions seem to prove that they deem it a test of manhood to browbeat and insult a boy; who seldom have a kind or encouraging word to say of any beginner, and have evidently forgotten they were once youngsters themselves, or ever tried the patience of their superiors. We have known men who had a chronic habit of placing all the blunders at the door of the apprentice, and making him a scapegoat for their own shortcomings. It is needless to add that the influence of such individuals is *mal*, and that a boy raised under these auspices is almost certain to prove a failure both as a man and a workman. And the reason is obvious; a learner who is continually rebuffed, reminded that he is worthless, is very apt to determine he may as well have the game as the name. Constant belittling destroys ambition and begets indifference. Reproof, which, administered in the right spirit and under certain restrictions, would be productive of beneficial results, becomes monotonous and has a tendency to make him listless and hardened. Boys have pride and feelings, different tempers and temperaments, the same as men, which have just as much right to be studied. A certain mode of treatment, successful in one instance, may prove a failure in another, but it is safe to assume that a kindly remonstrance or a word of encouragement will accomplish more, no matter what the disposition, than constant denunciation. Let doubting Thomases give it a trial and their skepticism will disappear. Kindness is the key which unlocks the door to the human heart, and many boys who have been given up as incorrigibles under the "browbeating" process, have become bright and shining lights under the influence of kindly reasoning.

Many men, and foremen, too, who complain of the listlessness manifested by apprentices and their lack of authority over them, have themselves to thank for the result. *Too much familiarity breeds contempt.* Instead of pursuing a steady, even course, their discipline goes by fits and starts. They will make boon companions of them one day and curse them the next, and, as a result, lose all restraint, as well as respect, because in order to secure it they must first respect themselves. Boys make mistakes. Men, who are but "children of an older growth," do likewise. Some boys, like men, make more mistakes than others, and require to be more frequently corrected. But there is a wrong way of doing a right thing. Besides, many a misdeed is placed at the door of a boy, who, though guiltless, must depend on future developments for acquittal. The following example is one of many which we could cite to sustain our position. A case of new labor-saving rule had been obtained for a particular job, and strict injunctions given against *cutting* it under any circumstances. A few weeks after, it was discovered that several lengths had been destroyed. Inquiry failed to develop the criminal, but one individual was positive that the *boy* was the guilty party, which charge he strenuously denied. A watch was kept, and, in a few days after, it was proven that the man who had falsely charged the apprentice with the crime was the culprit himself. And, if we are not much mistaken, there are several readers of THE INLAND PRINTER who will admit that this is *not* an exceptional case.

Boys have sins enough of their own to account for — sins of omission and sins of commission — without charging them with misdeeds of which they are innocent; and there is no surer method to destroy a boy's usefulness or prospects than to make him the pilgarlic on all occasions, no matter who the offender may be.

Curses and ill treatment, like chickens, too, come home to roost. Some years ago, there was employed in a certain office in this city, an errand boy, part of whose duties it was to sweep out the counting and editorial rooms. One day a cowardly bully, employed on the editorial staff, dropped a sheet of manuscript, and, being too lazy to pick it up, called to the boy to do so, who, being unfortunately defective in his hearing, failed to understand what was required. Beckoning the boy to him, the brute raised his foot and kicked the little fellow insensible. When he had sufficiently recovered, he was taken to his widowed mother's home, where he was confined for several days. The widow was placated by promises which were never fulfilled. Years rolled on. The boy grew to be a stripling, the stripling to be a handsome young man, who had improved his opportunities, and in the course of time secured the responsible position of paying teller in one of our banking institutions. The incident had apparently been forgotten. One morning, however, a gentleman (?) presented a check for payment, and after the money had been counted, he asked the teller if he had not seen him before. "Yes," he replied, "you *have* seen me. I am the same fatherless boy you kicked insensible *seventeen years* ago in the ——- office. *I will remember you till I die*, and if you think you would like to repeat the experiment, I will be very glad to accommodate you." The feelings of the inquirer, under this explanation, may be more easily imagined than described.

In dealing with boys there is but one safe course to pursue. Tell them firmly and kindly what they are expected and required to do, but don't blow hot and cold at the same time. Talk to them in a proper spirit, and always take a fitting opportunity to reprove or admonish. No benefit accrues to either party by needlessly wounding their feelings. If a proper question is asked, don't snap like a coach dog. *Civility costs nothing.* Don't tell them they are lazy hulks, boobies or good-for-nothings. They can be answered properly or shown "how to do it" in less time, and, unless they are ingrates, they will duly appreciate your efforts. Be positive, be kind, be con-

sistent. Secure their *confidence* and *esteem*. Inculcate a manly spirit. Tell them what they *may* become if they improve their opportunities — what they *will* become if they neglect them. Enforce respect for age and responsibility, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred such treatment will secure far better results than a system of bullying, bickering or browbeating. Try it.

CORRECT SPACING.

A GOOD compositor is invariably a correct spacer; in fact, correct, even justification furnishes an unerring test by which a compositor may be judged. A careful distributor who makes it a point to separate his spaces, who believes there is a *place* for everything, and that everything should be in its place, who when he wants a five-em space does not need to fumble in the three or four-em space box to find it, is very apt to pass his galley for correction to the compositor who is "not so particular." A clean proof and a clean case generally keep company; and the man who keeps his case in apple-pie order will, as a rule, not only save time in correcting, but average as much for a week's work as the "rusher" who sticks an en quad after a comma, and a four-em space between an "f" and an "l."

Uniformity in spacing is a very important branch of the compositor's business, requiring care and judgment, and ought to be particularly impressed on the mind of the beginner, because if a slovenly habit in this respect is once acquired it is almost certain to stick to him through life. It is comparatively easy to cast the eye over the line as it is justified, and when this method is properly mastered and systematized his work will be expedited instead of delayed by its practice, while its advantages will be seen at a glance in the uniformity of appearance in every page.

The correct, even spacer is also the more profitable workman. The compositor who properly justifies will not use his thin spaces except where they are required, whereas the slovenly workman, who thinks it a waste of time to *separate* them, will use the first that comes to his fingers; and as a consequence, when correcting, has frequently to run round from one case to another to find just what he wants, because his own are either broken or mixed in his thick space box.

When a line is even spaced, and yet requires justification, it is proper to put the needed space between the words of the line where it will be the least observed, namely, between a "d" and a "b," or an "l" and an "h," which, being perpendicular letters, will admit of the addition, but not in a greater degree than a middling and thin space to a thick spaced line; or after a curved letter, the beak of which may bear upon the tops of a perpendicular one, as, for example, the "f" and the "h."

The same rule should be observed where it may be necessary to reduce the spacing of a line; less spacing is required after a sloping letter than a perpendicular one, and even after a comma or apostrophe, or quotation marks; and when spaces are cast to such a graduation no excuse—at least no valid excuse — can be offered on the part of the compositor for slovenly or irregular justification.

A slovenly distributor and an uneven spacer is sure to be a slovenly, unreliable *corrector*, but of this we shall speak at length in a future issue.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"Can you explain the query, Why do religious bodies, as a rule, pay such poor prices for their printing? I have on my books five representatives of religion, and although they all strongly object to nasty work, cheapness is an indispensable essential to doing business with them. I know this is a mania with which we are all more or less afflicted, and the low figure generally secures the order; but, for downright starvation prices, my experience has brought me in contact with no tradesman who can be compared to religious folk. 'How much do you charge for a hundred bills about this size?' (demy-folio) I was lately asked by a clergyman who wanted some done 'at once.' 'About 5s. or 6s.; it depends on the matter to be set-up.' 'So much as that! I never paid more than 3s. 6d. when I was in Bermondsey!' And a similar wail do I have to hear with larger orders from the same class of customers. I do not know if other printers have a like unpleasant experience, but certainly it is my lot to deal with religious people who have desperately narrow views of the laborer being worthy of his hire."—[We cannot answer this query, except on the ground that, if a clergyman is able to get his printing done at a price, like meaner mortals, he does not care to pay more than that price.] *London Press News.*

We certainly have no reason or desire to throw discredit on religion or religious institutions; far from it, yet it is a fact that admits of no denial that a majority of religious periodicals are printed in unfair offices, and that as a rule printing for churches or church sociables, concerts, lectures, etc., is of an unprofitable character. Why compositors employed on Sunday school magazines or denominational journals should receive less wages than those employed on secular publications is a conundrum we should like to have satisfactorily explained. The Bible teaches that the laborer is worthy of his hire. We are not referring to country publications, or the struggling parish minister, but of religious publications, official and representative in their character, organs of the more wealthy denominations published in our larger cities. We like to see practice and preaching correspond. "Brother, this should be a labor of love with you; remember he that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," said a minister in beating down a poor brother's bill for printing. "Oh, I'm willing to lend to the Lord, and the security is satisfactory," he replied, "but I think the negotiator asks too large a commission."

AMONG the typographic specimens presented in the sixth series of the *Printer's International Exchange*, published in London, England, by Field & Tuer, of the Leadenhall press, is one by Mr. E. Grant, which was worked in the middle of the Atlantic, on board the Cunard mail steamer Gallia, an incident of the printing being the overthrow and partial smashing of the press, during a violent storm, which loosened the screws securing it to the saloon deck.

THE last report of the *Federation Typographique Francaise*, the Typographical Union of France, shows the total number of unions to be 81, with a membership of 6,103. The Paris Union numbers, 2,431 compositors, 49 proofreaders, 146 workers in typefoundries, 47 boss printers, 14 book binders, and 70 stereotypers — a total membership of 2,757. Under the French federation all workers about a printing-office or in any manner connected with it in the capacity of skilled labor are admitted to membership.



Engraved by Blomgren Bros. & Co., Photo-Engravers, 162 and 164 Clark St., Chicago.

IMPROVED METHOD OF PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

THE method of photo-engraving, by which the accompanying illustration is produced, is substantially the same as that used by the majority of *swelled* gelatine photo-engravers. This process is distinct from what is known as the "washout," or photo-electrotyping system, by which the "whites" of the original are washed out of the thick gelatine film, which is afterward electrotyped.

The copy to be photographed (successfully) must be in pure black and white. From such a very intense negative is prepared one in which the lines and dots appear as clear glass, and the white, absolutely opaque. The negative is one which all photographers would know as an ambrotype, or undeveloped negative. This consists of metallic silver, held in suspension in a collodion film, the lines being free from a deposit of silver. The metallic silver is then multiplied by dipping it in a solution of sulphate of copper or blue vitriol, and bromide of potassium, by which the silver is changed to bromide of silver, in the proportion of five to one. It is next placed in a bath of nitrate of silver, which changes it back to metallic silver. This operation is repeated from time to time, till a thoroughly opaque negative results.

This negative is then placed over a bichromatized gelatine film, and exposed to the action of any active light for a time sufficient to make the lines insoluble in cold water. Success, however, depends in a great measure on the method of preparation, the aim being to get the greatest possible relief with the least amount possible of gelatine.

After the gelatine plate has been sufficiently exposed, it is placed in cold water — the parts unacted upon by light swelling — and the lines remaining flat. When sufficiently swelled, the plate is treated with a tanning solution, to prevent sticking, and plaster of paris is then poured over it, which, when set, gives the plate, which is afterward stereotyped by the old plaster method. It is now given to the engraver, who deepens the parts which are too shallow, after which the plate is ready for the printer.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PROVERBS AND THEIR APPLICATION.

IV.

"HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY,"

YET we should be honest from *principle*, not as the result of policy. It sometimes needs great effort to be strictly honest in these rushing, grasping times, when the sole aim of many appears to be to follow the advice contained in the admonition: "Get money, honestly if you can, but get money." No method by which they can make a few dollars appears to be dishonest or dishonorable, and the result is an amount of sharp practice, and the adoption of schemes or following out of plans which leave the honest business man very little prospect of making headway under the fierce competition which he has to meet. To secure orders, some will even agree to fill them at prices which barely cover the cost of material, leaving nothing for labor or profit; and one instance came under our observation where a large order for printing was booked at a price *less than the actual cost of the stock required*. Can we wonder at the number of failures daily recorded when such a loose manner of transacting business is indulged in? The evil resulting from such a course is not confined to those who eventually have to give way beneath their heavy burden of responsibilities, but is felt by others who are endeavoring to conduct their business on sound principles. A person or firm who gets an order filled under such circumstances as above stated will naturally expect others to fill similar orders at the same price, and when told it cannot be done, will produce invoices to show that it has been done; and if the honest trader would like to get the order, he must make a large reduction in the percentage of profit that should accrue to him in order to secure it. The "cutting" business, about which so much has been written in all trade journals, cannot be cried down too much. It is dishonest in every shape or form, and ends disastrously to all who engage in it. The workman has to suffer, because the employer cannot afford to pay him the full value for his labor; the employer has to suffer because he does not get a legitimate profit on the order, if he gets any at all; the dealer who supplies the material for filling the order often suffers by having to accept a compromise of forty or fifty cents on the dollar (that is, if he is very fortunate); and even the customer, who gets the greatest benefit, suffers, because in the future he will consider he is being cheated when charged a fair price for his work by other parties.

Besides the cutting in prices, other cutting processes are indulged in by those who are making haste to get rich, such as giving short count, poor stock, slovenly workmanship, etc. Though the customer may be considered "green," and expected to take anything that is foisted on to him, he will learn by experience that he is not being fairly dealt with, and the result will be that some other printer gets his work and Mr. Smart gets a bad name. To earn a good reputation is far better than to have a big banking account and be known as a man of sharp practice, and to gain such reputation it is necessary to be strictly honest in all things.

Not only should employers be honest to their customers, but also to their workmen, by paying a fair price for the labor of all, and to each according to his qualifications. Employés should be looked upon and treated as men, and not as so many pieces of machinery, made use of only because they are the necessary means to the attainment of particular ends. They need to be treated with respect and have confidence placed in them, and employers who so treat their workmen reap much better results from their labor than those who do otherwise. Confidence begets confidence, and when a man knows that his employer is honest toward him, he will do his best to be honest to his employer.

Honesty should be a cardinal principle in the workman. When paid a fair rate for a day's work see that you put in a good, solid ten hours or nine hours as the case may be. Some excellent workmen have the failing of being just a little late in showing up at their work; only a *little*, say five or ten minutes each day, but just calculate how much time it amounts to in a year. "But," they

may say, "we are 'docked' for the time we lose." That may be, yet still your lateness is liable to be a source of loss to your employer. A press may be kept idle, or a job delayed because your part of it is not ready on time, and trouble and vexation ensue. Then again, the few minutes spent in private or frivolous conversation with your fellow workman, while the work is standing still on account thereof, is a loss to the employer, just as much as if the few cents represented by those minutes were taken from his pocket. It may appear somewhat harsh to look at the matter in this light, but it is none the less just; and if the position of employer and workman were reversed, he who thinks it no great matter to lose a few minutes would be the first to deprecate the same action on the part of his employé. Others are careful to put in full time, but are careless in handling material, and waste which might be avoided is the natural consequence. Various other matters crop up in the course of a day's work which may be a source of gain or loss to the employer according to the way in which they are treated by the workman. In all things "study to show thyself a workman that needeth not to be ashamed."

A workman should be honest to himself. His labor is the only capital he possesses, and he has the right to get the best value he can for it. If he is content to sell his labor for much less than it is worth he is not honest to himself or to his fellow workman of equal merit, for he is lowering the standard of value which should be placed upon labor. There are times when it is not possible to get a high rate of wages for labor, such as general depression in business or overstocking of the labor market; but when circumstances permit, the very highest rate obtainable should be sought for. In the printing business, for instance, many first-class workmen are laboring in "rat" offices for from ten to twenty-five per cent less wages than they could obtain in "fair" offices. By working for such low wages they are not acting uprightly to themselves or their fellows, whereas if they made a determined stand they could obtain a higher rate of pay, because their employers know it would be a hard matter to get others like them to fill their places. Ordinary workmen they can get at any time, but *first-class* ones are not a drug in the market.

The relations between employer and employed would not be so strained as they sometimes are if each tried to be strictly honest toward the other. Uprightness commands respect, and in all dealings with others it would be a good thing to bear in mind the following lines:

"Above all: to thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

A. P.

To make printers' black ink: Take of balsam of copaiba (pure) nine ounces, lamp-black three ounces, indigo blue and Prussian blue of each half an ounce, Indian red three-fourths ounce, yellow soap (dry) three ounces; grind the mixture to an impalpable smoothness by means of a stone and muller. Canada balsam may be substituted from balsam of copaiba where the smell of the latter is objectionable, but the ink then dries very quickly. The red inks are similarly made by using such pigment as carmine, lakes vermilion, chrome yellow, red lead, orange red, Indian red, and Venetian red.

THE MODEL SUBSCRIBER.

"Good morning sir; Mr. Editor, how are your folks today?
I owe for your next year's paper; I thought I'd come and pay.
And Jones is agoin' to take it, and this is his money here;
I shut down lendin' it to him, and then coaxed him to try it a year.
And here is a few items that happened last week in our town;
I thought they'd look good for the paper, and so I just dotted 'em down.
And here's a bushel of russets, my wife picked expressly for you;
A small bunch of flowers from Jennie, she thought she must do something too.
You're doin' the politics bully, as all our family agree;
Just keep your old goose quill a flappin' and give them a good one for me.
And now you are chuck full of business, and I won't be takin' your time,
I've things of my own I must 'tend to—good day sir, I believe I will climb."
The editor sat in his sanctum, and brought down his fist with a thump,
"God bless that old farmer!" he muttered, "he's a regular jolly trump."
And 'tis thus with our noble profession, and thus it will ever be still;
There are some who appreciate its labor, and some who perhaps never will.
But in the great time that is coming, when Gabriel's trumpet shall sound,
And they who have labored and rested shall come from the quivering ground;
And they who have striven and suffered to teach and ennoble the race,
Shall march to the front of the column, each one in his God-given place;
As they march through the gates of the City, with proud, victorious tread,
The editor and his assistants will not be far from the head.

MANUFACTURE OF MOTTLED PAPER.

In this the paper, stock and the coloring matter of any desired shade are thoroughly mixed in the same manner as for making plain colored paper. The stuff thus prepared is delivered to the machine and passes through it, and the special feature of the invention is the gauging of the proportion of the water in the stuff, so that when the web of paper reaches the dandy-roll there will be in it more than the ordinary amount of water. The result of this manipulation is that the stuff is displaced in an irregular manner, so as to acquire a mottled appearance. This effect is due to the fact that the stuff, when thus irregularly displaced, forms a paper the body of which has more material in certain portions than in others, so that when subjected to the action of the calenders the surfacers of the paper are more highly polished in some parts than in others, thus producing a mottled or marbled appearance.

PROPER PLACING OF COLORS.

Dresser enumerates the following teachings of experience, which will no doubt prove of especial interest to a number of our readers:

When a color is placed on a gold ground, it should be outlined with a darker shade of its own color.

When a gold ornament falls on a colored ground, it should be outlined with black.

When an ornament falls on a ground which is in direct harmony with it, it must be outlined with a lighter tint of its own color. Thus, when a red ornament falls on a green ground, the ornament must be outlined with a lighter red.

When the ornament and the ground are in two tints of the same color, if the ornament is darker than the ground, it will require outlining with a still darker tint of the same color; but if lighter than the ground no outline will be required.

A LARGE number of plate printers and other employés of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing have recently been discharged on account of the small appropriation for the continuation of work there.

Elegance and Novelty.

PATENT PENDING

GEM

8a 4A Two Line Pica Gem. $4 00

Messrs. Stitchem and Proudfit

Artistic Gents Furnishers Correct Wedding Outfits

Direct Importations

1457 Threadneedle Circle, North Side

At Home New York City Reception

6a 3A Three Line Pica Gem. $5 50

Annual Masonic Festival

Installation Ceremony Sumptuous Banquet

Excellent Programme

Musical and Literary Entertainment

To 238th Appearance Mr.

NEW YORK: 63 & 65 BEEKMAN STREET.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

CHICAGO: 154 MONROE STREET.



6A, 12a. DOUBLE PICA ALPINE. $4.35

CURVING LOVELINESS

Quaint Conceits of Modern Designs

Cunningly Devised

1234567890

4A, 8a. THREE-LINE PICA ALPINE. $5.80

BRONTE & CO.

Makers of Fictitious Men

12345678

IN COMBINATION.

Memorial National Banking Co.

SPECIMEN BOOKS OF NEW DESIGNS FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

CLEVELAND TYPE FOUNDRY,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Dinner given to

The Right Honorable

Lord Henry Irving

by

William Shakespeare

October 25th 1783

Stratford-on-Avon

Marder, Luse AND Company

Type Founders, 139 AND 141 Monroe St., Chicago, Ills., U. S. A.

Parisian Black.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

10A,30a NONPAREIL. $3.00

How sleep the Brave, who sink to rest
By all their Country's wishes blest. When Spring,
With dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mold, she there
Shall dress a sweeter sod than Fancy's
Feet have ever trod.
49 By fairy hands their knell is rung 63

8A,24a, BREVIER. $3.25

Beneath those rugged Elms,
Yon yew tree's shade, where heaves the Turf
In many a moldering heap, each
In his narrow cell
Forever laid, the rude Forefathers of the
51 Hamlet Sleep 94

8A,24a, LONG PRIMER. $4.00

The Curfew tolls the knell of parting day; the
Lowing Herd winds slowly o'er the lea; the Plowman homeward plods his
Weary way, and leaves the World to Darkness and to me
Ring out the Grief that saps the Mind
For those that here we see no more; ring out the feud of rich and poor,
18 Ring in Redress for all Mankind 76

6A,16a, PICA. $3.25

Trust no Future, howe'er Pleasant, let the dead Past
Bury its Dead; act - act in the
Living Present! heart within and God o'erhead. Lives of great men
All remind us we can make our lives Sublime,
5 And, departing, leave behind us Footprints on the 8

5A,12a, GREAT PRIMER. $4.90

Diligently Revised and Compared
Dealers in Tapestries, Bronzes, Porcelains and Antique
Silver, Marbles, Tall Clocks, Etc. Etc.
8 Great Easter Musical Festival Promenade 7

5A,12a, DOUBLE SMALL PICA. $5.60

Board of Trade Speculations
The Belvidere Patent Fire Escape Company
Capital, $250,000
Art, Ships, Commerce and Agriculture

GERMAN AND SWEDISH ACCENTS ARE PUT UP WITH THIS SERIES.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE.

5 A. 10 a. Dbl. Grt. Prim. (3 Li. Pica.) American Bnk. Note. $7.50
3 A. 5 a. $4.50

EXHIBITION

Lake Michigan Yacht Club.

Chicago, Illinois.

Bought of

Office of

Type-Founders & Dealers.

PATENTED, DEC. 30, '84.

JOHN G. MENGEL & CO.

MONUMENTAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

31 GERMAN ST. BALTIMORE, MD.

MONUMENTAL ORNAMENTED.

10 A. Great Primer Monumental Ornamented. $4.50

BILL OF FARE

NEW YEAR'S 1885

8 A. Two Line Pica Monumental Ornamented. $6.00

ANNOUNCEMENT

BOYS A-FISHING.

5 A. Three Line Pica Monumental Ornamented. $6.50

B. & O. R. R.

CAR NO. 81


ENGRAVING for all PURPOSES
John Hastings Pres't
A. R. Hart Manager
Photo Engraving Co.
67 to 71 PARK PLACE
NEW YORK.



THE COQUETS.

Engraved by Photo-Engraving Co., New York.

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.

Editor Inland Printer: INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana, May 21, 1885.

I wish to add a few lines to the "Old Printer" item published in the last number of THE INLAND PRINTER: Mr. Calvin Frary, who has for years worked on the *News*, if not the oldest, is certainly *one* of them. He was born in 1808; was apprenticed to the printing business in the office of the Worcester (Mass.) *Ægis*, in 1823, and has worked at the business continuously since, making sixty-two years in a printing-office. He is always at his case, and promises to work many years yet. Who's the next? E. H. PERKINS.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

To the Editor: HELENA, M. T., May 5, 1885.

The *Herald* and *Independent* have stopped exchange of matter and use of plates. Trade is dull. Plenty of printers in Montana. The scale is 40 cents for day work, and 45 cents for night work; $21 is the price for a week's work. Expenses of living, high. Work promises to be dull all summer. Sam M. LeRoy was elected delegate from Helena Union, No. 95, to the International Typographical Union. At the last regular meeting this union unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That Helena Typographical Union, No. 95, recommends a system of combining several towns into one union district, as a scheme by which country printers in the territories may be brought into the jurisdiction of the I. T. U.

The working people are about organizing a Knight of Labor Assembly at this place. Our union controls all the offices in the city.

S. L. R.

ONE OUT OF MANY.

To the Editor: MAIL OFFICE, SHELDON, Iowa, May 17, 1885.

The writer was today the recipient of the first copy of your paper, THE INLAND PRINTER, which it has been his pleasure to be afforded an opportunity to peruse, and, as an assurance that the theories advocated by said journal are in full accord with those of ye scribe, I herewith inclose the necessary amount of cash to entitle me to such paper for six months, at the expiration of which time you may expect a renewal of my subscription. Have been afforded numerous opportunities to contribute to the support of publications devoted to the art of printing, but as yet have failed to receive any journal of that or any other nature which I deem as worthy of patronage and encouragement at the hands of all members of the craft, as I do that of THE INLAND PRINTER. It not only contains such reading as will prove interesting and instructive to all typos, but to the proprietors of newspapers as well. We congratulate THE INLAND PRINTER on its apparent success, and bespeak for it the united support of the printing fraternity, as we certainly feel that no well regulated printing-office can afford to be without it. Respectfully yours, F. A. P.

A WRINKLE WORTH KNOWING.

To the Editor: SCHENECTADY, May 21, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—Anxious to contribute my mite to the fund of information THE INLAND PRINTER affords, I send the following wrinkle. It may not be new, but it certainly was original with me, and came about as follows:

Having received an order for twenty-five hundred labels, two inches in diameter, and the same number, three and a half inches in diameter, trimmed round, I was naturally puzzled how to do the job without sending it to New York to be cut. But I took the order, with the intention of finding a way to do it, and, after some thought, was successful, after the following plan:

I made a circle, on my curving-machine, from a six-to-pica hair line brass rule (steel cutting, *not perforating*, rule is very much better, but at that time I had none), which circle was the size the label was to be when trimmed. Through the face of this circle, when done, I cut three or four notches or nicks, about a quarter of an inch long, and one-eighth deep. This outer circle of rule was then placed around the circular label, and locked up with the job. The cutting rule was then carefully underlaid until it was high enough to cut through the sixty-pound book paper on which the labels were printed. They were then run as fast as an ordinary job. *The register must, of course, be perfect.* Then, when evenly jogged up, three or four cuts of the paper-cutter down through the pile, and cutting across the blanks, left by the nicks already spoken of, finished the job, and it was a perfect success. Printers will now see the necessity for *perfect* register, as otherwise the trimming in the cutter would not finish the label round, but would fail to cut close enough on some, and too close on others, making flat spots. I have since thought that two nicks, one on each side, would, on small work, be sufficient to take the paper from the type, and make a nicer job. I found four sheets of one hundred-pound bristol to make the best tympan, as when cut through it would not curl up and tear. Hoping some brother printer will derive as much benefit and profit from this simple device as I am now doing, I send it to you. I now have a small stock of steel cutting rule, which I propose to make up into circles of various sizes, ready for use. This plan can, of course, be applied to any design, such as a star, diamond, crescent, etc., and has this merit—*the margin has to be parallel with the border, because both operations are done simultaneously.*

Very respectfully, CHAS. BURROWS.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, May 24, 1885.

If I remember rightly, when the prospectus for THE INLAND PRINTER was first sent out it had, among other paragraphs, one something like this: "While our object shall be to publish a trade journal, it shall also be our aim to relieve the minds of our patrons in giving them something else to think about besides advertisements, etc." I have therefore concluded that I can interest your readers by departing a little from the usual tone of my letters, and branch off on to subjects which are interesting the whole public.

As regards the state of trade here, I think it fairly good. I know of very few, if any pressmen out of work.

Collins's, who have printed *Godey's Lady's Book* from its foundation, forty or fifty years ago, have concluded to let it slide, the scandalously low price at which another house has offered to do the work being so low that they thought there was nothing in it.

We hear a great many talking about what they are going to get in Washington. They have an idea that there is the Eldorado of bliss for printers. Now, having had an opportunity of examining into the workings of the government printing-office, one year ago, while on my way to New Orleans, I am convinced that if a man has any chance at home at all, he had better keep away from Washington. As I saw it then, the discipline was very severe, and the work by no means light, and I take it that the new administration will not want to retrograde in this particular. Then, again, living is higher there, and, on the whole, a man is better off outside of Washington than in it, if he is any kind of a printer at all. Especially is this true of pressmen.

The near approach of the I. T. U convention, at New York, is just now demanding attention. "Big 6" will, no doubt, "throw" herself in making this the greatest convention we have ever had. The publishing of a daily issue of *The Boycotter* is a wrinkle worth attention. Philadelphia will, no doubt, see many of the delegates on their way home. When I last wrote (two months ago), strikes among the workingmen were numerous everywhere about the town; now, the horizon has cleared and work has been resumed.

The most prominent diversion occupying our minds just now is, of course, base ball. What surprises us is the lambasting our athletic club has been getting out west. They evidently are without a capable head. We are partly consoled, however, by the splendid form in which our Philadelphia League Club is showing up, and this reminds me that the Chicago League Club should have a person connected therewith who could teach them how to act in a gentlemanly way. Their conduct here was very childish, to say the least.

One of our steadiest-going papers, the *Evening Star*, lately printed a likeness of the Providence pitcher (Radboune), and in an article

on base ball, placed the celebrated players among the prominent men of the country, commanding salaries which are the envy of many a literary man, etc. * * *

If there is one thing Philadelphia loves it is "Planked Shad." Just now, dinners of that description are at their height. Every day the ferry-boats carry large numbers who patronize the hotels at Gloucester, a small town, situated in New Jersey, a few miles down the Delaware river. There are numerous private fish-houses scattered along the river, where select parties are given. Strawberries, also, are beginning to appear, so, you see, we are feeling pretty good here just now. C. W. M.

THE LABOR REVOLUTION.

To the Editor: MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin, May 28, 1885.

In the April number of THE INLAND PRINTER, Mr. Donath writes from Washington, supplementing his former appeal for a general uprising of American workingmen, on May 1, 1886, for the enforcement of their demand, that eight hours shall constitute a day's labor; also replying to an assertion of mine, that such a scheme as he advocates is wild and impracticable.

Now, I do not wish to be understood as opposing any sensible measure for the enforcement of the eight-hour rule. My remarks were directed against what appears to be the most gigantic piece of nonsense ever originated for the betterment of the workingman. It is a spasmodic effort of a few enthusiasts, not even patient enough to enforce the rule in their own localities, to confer a blessing upon millions of men who are unprepared and unwilling to join in this untimely revolution.

The writer would inform Mr. Donath that he alone has not been asleep. There are many like himself who have just been aroused from a deep slumber. Why we should leave our downy couches, we fail to understand. The sun is not yet up, and the night is still as dark as pitch. It is the time for slumber, and we are anxious to enjoy our time as God has directed. We see Mr. Donath crossing our threshold with a lantern, and exclaiming, "To arms! To arms!" This is the signal we have expected to hear some time when the sun was in the zenith. A second glance, however, and we are reassured. Mr. Donath is dreaming. His dim lantern is not the sun, and he has not yet the power to control, with his little finger, the glorious orb of day. We were about resuming our slumber, when a banner, unfurled from above his right shoulder (see a recent *Craftsman*), next deserved our attention. We saw, emblazoned, the words: "Success depends upon organization;" and "when the backbone is hard, we can stand erect." We admit that we were drowsy when we read these words, but we were forced to smile at his inconsistency. He cries "To arms!" and, in the same breath, tells us to organize.

"To arms!"

We are raw recruits, Mr. Donath. We don't know what arms are, half of us. We are afraid to enter battle, lest that with the arms which are given us to slay our enemies, we slay ourselves.

"Organize!"

Yes, but judging from the proposition, the organizing will come in after the fighting. Organize? What a task! We raw recruits are so numerous! It will be years before we can handle arms. But we are willing—some of us; the others must take some lessons in patriotism—to be drilled until we are up to the standard. We hope that in time we may be a valuable adjunct to the vast army of labor, and lend our efforts to that great battle which may some day be fought. Then we hope to see realized the dream of a working-day that will be an enjoyment and a blessing to man.

If Mr. Donath advocated a demand for the eight-hour rule in places that are capable of enforcing their demands, he would receive naught but encouragement. But when he asks every organization of workingmen to adopt his scheme, he asks them to make a fatal blunder. Circumstances will not allow every union, even where the most perfect organization exists, to join forces in this peremptory demand.

When Mr. Donath becomes practicable in his schemes for the amelioration of the condition of the laboringman, he will accomplish more toward this end. W. H. D.

FROM ENGLAND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

To the Editor: LONDON, May 10, 1885.

Trade: In London, still bad, "and with no prospects of improving," as several printers have said to me; in Dublin, dull; in Edinburgh, what I said in my last still holds good; from the most populous town in Wales, Cardiff, no reliable news. But notwithstanding these unfavorable reports, those connected with printing and the kindred trades, manage to keep out of the *Gazette* wonderfully well in comparison to those following other callings.

Herr Goebel's reply to Mr. Blades regarding the invention of the steam press is continued in the April and May issues of the *Printers' Register*. The writer upholds Koenig as the real and true inventor of the first of these indispensable printing-machines, in a manner that is at once lucid and remarkably well to the point. The reply is well worthy of study by all interested in the first inventorship of steam presses.

The statement in the March issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, that "Mr. Bergholtz, of this city, has published a volume containing the Lord's Prayer in one hundred and eighty different languages," and that "the characters of each language are employed in every instance," means indeed an immense amount of labor and trouble. But what must have been the toil, the immense cost—and this took place over eighty years before, and then with inferior materials and characters to work with—when, on the visit of the Pope to Paris to assist in the coronation of the Great Napoleon, the imperial printing-office produced *three hundred* copies of the Lord's Prayer in as many different characters and languages?

Lord Wolseley, the commander of the forces who recently tried to get to Khartoum, doesn't like special correspondents—the "pests of modern armies," as he calls them—and would be indeed happy could he expel them from his camp. Very differently, however, when, as Sir Garnet Wolseley, did he speak at the anniversary of the Newspaper Press Fund on June 19, 1880. "I can honestly say," he said, speaking of the services of the body now so unpleasant to him, that "I believe no men ever did their duty with greater honesty and greater zeal than the special correspondents. The army looks for many things to the gentlemen of the press, and feels deeply indebted to them for many a kind word, reaching the army often at moments of difficulty, danger and trial, which words are deeply appreciated at such times as evidence of public sympathy, and act, moreover, as a spur to their future movements and incentives to their further endeavors. To the press generally the British army now looks with the greatest anxiety and the greatest interest, for the rising men of the army feel that it is only the power of the press which will bring useful light to bear upon the dark spots of the military system, which they believe not to be in unison with the spirit of the age or with modern military science. The press alone has sufficient power to enable the army to correct and reform what they believe to be wrong, and to remove from the path of progress those great boulders of prejudice and superstition which now impede the way. The press alone will enable the army to put new wheels to the military coach, which by its creaking tells of its present dangerous condition, and which is only with difficulty maintained in an upright position at all."

The last number of *The Printers' Register* issued in 1884 contained, under the heading, "A Handsome Printer's Paper," a well deserved and well merited encomium of the I. P.; and particularly noticeable in this eulogy were the *P. R.'s* admiration of the style in which the advertisements in the Chicago printorial paper lying on their desk were set—their free use of little else but old-style Roman and italics of various sizes. The reason why I bring up this "g-h" notice is, that I would contrast the heavy, botchy, and vulgar-looking cross heads at the top of any exciting or startling news, which are now and again to be seen in the London dailies. Compare these offensive looking lines to those used in the New York *Herald*, a copy of which lies before me. Those of the latter are at once light, graceful, most pleasing to the eye—in a word, all that is good to a printer's eye may be said of them.

When a small book, at a cheap price, is issued—purporting to be expressly for the instruction of apprentices, morally, intellectually,

practically, etc., one would naturally expect, besides some wholesome common sense, that *printing* would be placed before the learners of the typographic art. Such a *brochure* was published some time ago here, and emanating from a well known printer-journalist's office, too. In a hasty glance over the pamphlet, I saw no less than thirty literals, while the spacing, machining and paper were of the lowest order. It takes quite a prosy view of the printing trade—perhaps, however, rightly,—a view, enough to put a "damper" on any youngster's spirits. Certainly, such professed printing-instruction books of this class are the last to be recommended to the apprentice.

In my last letter I mentioned that in the South Kensington Museum there were but two objects of interest to the craft, Benjamin Franklin's press and a type-writer. Since then, however, I have again visited the place, and notice there now an Anglo-American "Arab" platen printing machine (J. Wade). Lying in the bottom of the glass case in which the "Arab" is placed are nine chases, representing the different sizes the machine will take.

Several times recently have I read in the London papers, accounts of speeches delivered by public men, wherein they have stated that "it is to be deplored that the language of many newspapers, when commenting on various personages, has been reduced to so low and degrading a level as the tone of the American press when dwelling upon the same subject." I see nothing "low or degrading" in it whatever; on the contrary, to repeat the late W. F. Storey's (Chicago *Times*) opinion on the point, this exposure is the best way of making men honest, and would, if the London journalists were not so anxious about the half-pence, and were bold and courageous enough to follow their Transatlantic cousins in this respect, have a most salutary effect upon pretty well all classes.

T. S. A.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Saranac, Michigan, asks: 1st. What is the best method of working a single electrotype cut in three colors, as, for instance, the common G. A. R. cut, red, white and blue. 2d. State also some of the best and most tasty ink combinations, and the best way of mixing the colors together.

Answer.—Any of the following methods can be followed successfully, provided due care is taken:

1st. Make heavy *overlay* for parts of cut desired in red, the balance of cut not to show. Repeat this process for other colors.

2d. Stop all vibration of rollers, and print cut in stripes of requisite colors, a particle of white ink intervening between each.

3d. Pierce frisket for such part of cut as may be desired at each impression.

In reply to the second inquiry, various colors and tints are produced by the following combinations:

White, yellow, red and black, make umber.
Vermilion and black, make Turkey red.
Ultramarine blue, black and white, make slate.
White and ultramarine blue, make sky blue.
Orange, lake and purple, make russet.
White and lake, make pink.
White, ultramarine blue and black, make pearl tint.
Medium yellow and red, make orange.
Medium yellow and purple, make olive green.
Lake and purple, make magenta.
Red, black and medium yellow, make maroon.
White and purple, make lavender tint.
Lemon yellow and bronze blue, make grass green.
White, lake and lemon yellow, make flesh tint.
White, medium yellow and black, make drab tint.
Bronze blue, lemon yellow and black, make dark green.
White and medium yellow, make buff tint.
Carmine and lake, make bright pink.
Carmine and blue, make violet.
Carmine and yellow, make amber.
Red and green, make olive.
Red and orange, make brown.
Blue and black, make dark blue.
Blue and yellow, make green.
(First color usually predominates.)

The best methods of mixing must depend on the judgment and capacity of the pressman himself.

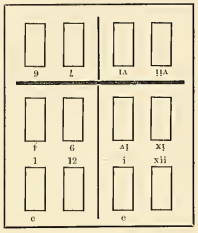
A MILWAUKEE correspondent, under date of May 27, writes as follows: Will you have the kindness to answer the following queries, for the benefit not only of myself, as a reader and subscriber, but also the craft in general, who are deeply interested in your invaluable monthly. If possible, please answer in the June issue. What is the reason that I am unable to pull rollers, cast from new composition, from the molds? I have tried oiling the molds in various ways, that is, thinly, with lubricating oil, and also with lard oil, etc., and have tried to pull the same, after gently warming the mold, but it was no use. In every instance the rollers had to be melted out. I am very careful to have molds perfectly clean; sometimes even cleaning them with hot lye, and always heat the molds just previous to casting. I also use Van Bibber's Composition Kettle, or one similar, that is, I pour from the bottom. But all is of no use. The rollers stick, and have to be melted out. My pressroom is damp, and these rollers, for summer use, were incorporated as per the following formula: 8 lbs. 20-cent hide glue, 2 lbs. North Carolina pine tar, 18 lbs. (1½ gal.) syrup. Do you think this is a good recipe for summer rollers for a damp pressroom? I cannot understand why the rollers do not draw easily. Will you please help me out? If you will give a first-class formula for composition, suitable for a damp pressroom in summer, I feel that the same will be greatly appreciated.

Answer.—The compound referred to by our correspondent is practically worthless in hot or damp weather. The rollers cast by it lack firmness. They are necessarily soft and flabby, hence his inability to draw them from the mold, for it must be remembered it is hot, *moist* weather, rather than hot, *dry* weather that causes havoc with rollers. We would advise our correspondent to try some of the roller composition manufactured by Bingham, of Chicago, or Van Bibber, of Cincinnati, which is considered the best in the market. The following directions for using the same may perhaps prove of special interest at this season of the year. First, prepare your roller stocks, which can be done as follows: If they are of wood, have them scraped *clean;* if they are of iron, have them cleaned well and painted; then after they are thoroughly dry (and painted stocks should stand all night to dry), wind each end for the space of three or four inches with small, rough cord or twine. If you do not paint the stocks, wind them the same as you would Gordon stocks. For Gordon or other job press rollers, clean the stock off entirely and wind with lamp wick or small, rough twine, with the strands about one-eighth of an inch apart. Have your roller mold warm, and smoothly and evenly oiled with lard oil, using a flannel-covered swab that fits the mold. You can heat the mold by pouring hot water on the *outside* or by standing it close to a hot stove. Be careful not to get too much oil in the mold, as it will spoil the face of the roller by causing oil cuts and flakes. This is caused by the surplus oil getting under the surface of the composition. Cut the composition into small pieces, and place part of it in a clean kettle (be *sure* the kettle is clean), setting it inside of another kettle containing boiling water (like a carpenter's glue kettle). Stir slowly and carefully, and avoid beating the composition into foam; as fast as the composition melts add more to it, until the batch is used up. Do not let the composition lie in the kettle while melting without stirring it, as the hot water will cause it to thicken, or candy, and thus ruin it. After the composition is melted, take the kettle out of the water and let it stand for about fifteen minutes, sheltered from a draft, for the froth to rise; then skim off the froth, and pour the composition in a steady stream on top of the roller stock. Place the roller mold perfectly straight, otherwise it would cause one side of the roller to be covered with pin-holes. When the roller gets cold and solid, after letting it stand over night, push it from the mold, then let it stand for at least three days before using it. Wash the rollers as little as possible; it is the frequent washing of rollers that ruins them, as every time you wash a roller some of its constituent parts are washed away, leaving the glue on the surface, which causes a thick skin to form. Do not allow drops of water to stand on the face of the roller, as they cause the face to blister and peel.

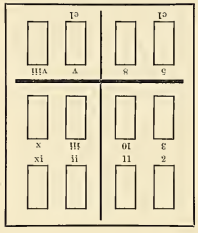
IMPOSITION.

TWO HALF-SHEETS OF TWELVES WORKED TOGETHER.

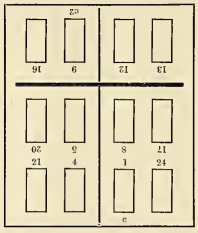
Outer Form.

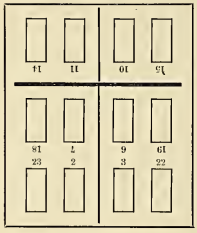


Inner Form.



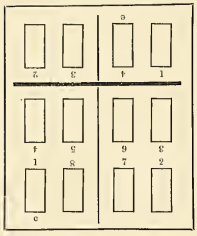
A SHEET OF TWELVES IMPOSED FROM THE CENTER.





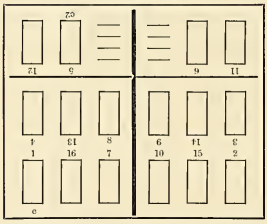
HALF-SHEET OF TWELVES, WITH TWO SIGNATURES.

4 pages of other matter.



A HALF-SHEET OF EIGHTEENS.

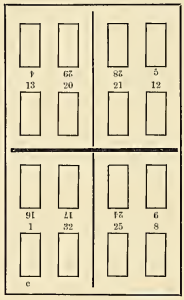
Containing 16 pages.



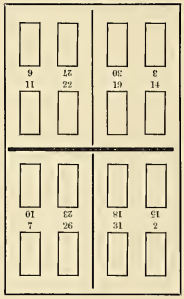
When the white paper is worked off, transpose the pages 7 and 10 in the place of 9 and 8, and the pages 9 and 8 in the place of 7 and 10.

A HALF-SHEET OF SIXTEENS WITH ONE SIGNATURE.

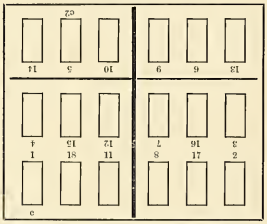
Outer Form.



Inner Form.



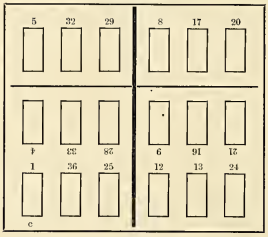
A HALF-SHEET OF EIGHTEENS.



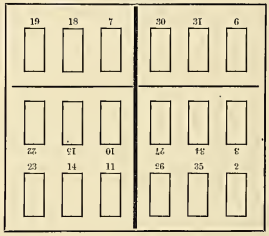
When the white paper is worked off, transpose the pages 11 and 8 in the place of 7 and 12, and pages 7 and 12 in the place of 11 and 8.

SHEET OF EIGHTEENS TO BE FOLDED TOGETHER.

Outer Form.

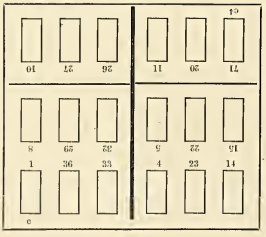


Inner Form.

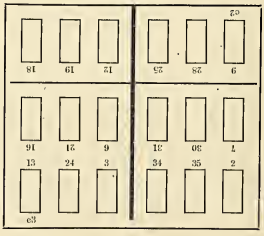


A SHEET OF EIGHTEENS WITH ONE SIGNATURE.

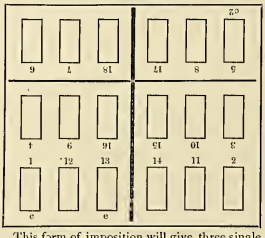
Outer Form.



Inner Form.



A HALF-SHEET OF EIGHTEENS WITHOUT TRANSPOSITION.



This form of imposition will give three single leaves when the sheet is cut, and should therefore be avoided where possible.

SPECIMEN FOR COMPETITION.



JAMES HOUGH, JR., COMPOSITOR, HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT, GUELPH, ONT.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms enumerated in this Directory are reliable, and are commended to the notice of all consumers of Printers' Wares and Materials.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

R. R. McCabe & Co., 68 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CARDS (Plain and Fancy).

J. H. Bufford's Sons, Boston and New York; Western branch, 156 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162–164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and stereotypers.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY AND FOLDING MACHINES.

Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68–70 West Monroe street, Chicago.

ENGRAVERS.

Chase Thorn, "Pioneer-Press" Building, 78 East Third street, St. Paul, Minn.

Randolph & Co., 16 Murray street, New York. Wood Engraving of superior quality. Engravers for the reports of the U. S. Government.

Vandercook & Co., State and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill. Photo and Wood Engravers.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Hand-feed and Attaching Newspaper Folder, Combination Folders, Special Folders, Inserting Folders, Book Folders and Covering Machines.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, San Francisco and New York.

C. E. Robinson & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadelphia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.

Geo. H. Morrill & Co., 34 Hawley street, Boston; 25–27 Rose street, New York; 56 Franklin street, Chicago.

Geo. Mather's Sons, 60 John street, New York.

J. H. Bonnell & Co., 7 Spruce street, New York.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job Press.

LETTER FILES AND FILE GOODS.

The Globe Files Co., Cincinnati. All kinds of filing appliances.

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162–164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless" cutters, five styles; "Jewel" cutters, two styles.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. "Champion" paper cutters.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manilla, etc., and specialties.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

F. P. Elliott & Co., 208 Randolph street, Chicago.

A. G. Elliot & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Bradner Smith & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago.

Chicago Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago.

F. O. Sawyer & Co., 301–303 North Second street, St. Louis.

Friend & Fox Paper Co., Lockland, Ohio, and 153 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Graham Paper Co., 217–219 North Main street, St. Louis.

Snider & Holmes, 214 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

St. Louis Paper Co., 703, 705, 707, 709 Locust street, St. Louis. (Send for packet catalogue.)

W. O. Tyler & Co., 169 and 171 Adams street, Chicago.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Snider & Holmes, 214 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

PAPER STOCK.

Follansbee, Tyler & Co., 389 and 391 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park place, New York. John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 52 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 306 Dearborn street, Chicago.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also Paper Folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; Paper Dampening Machines, Stereotype Machinery, etc.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. First-class and country Drum Cylinders.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL.

Chicago Brass-Rule Works, 85–87 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Brass rule is our specialty.

Ed. A. Stahlbrodt, 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y. Dealer in roller composition and printers' supplies.

F. Wesel & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago. We supply everything. Call and see.

Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

PUBLISHERS' BOOKBINDERS.

A. J. Cox & Co., 144 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

ROLLER MANUFACTURERS.

Bendernagel & Co., 36 Hudson street, Philadelphia. Composition in bulk a specialty.

J. H. Osgood & Co., 3 Bath street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.

Samuel Bingham's Son, 200 Clark street, Chicago.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago. Before buying, write for our list.

SECOND-HAND MATERIAL.

Illinois Type-Founding Co., 200–204 South Clark street, Chicago.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65, Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Illinois Type-Founding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

John G. Mengel & Co., 31 German street, Baltimore. Type Founders and Electrotypers. Largest and most complete establishment south of Philadelphia.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Western Agents, the Mackellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. Complete stock always on hand.

The Union Type-Foundry, 54–56 Franklin street, Chicago. Agents, Boston and Central Foundries.

WOOD TYPE.

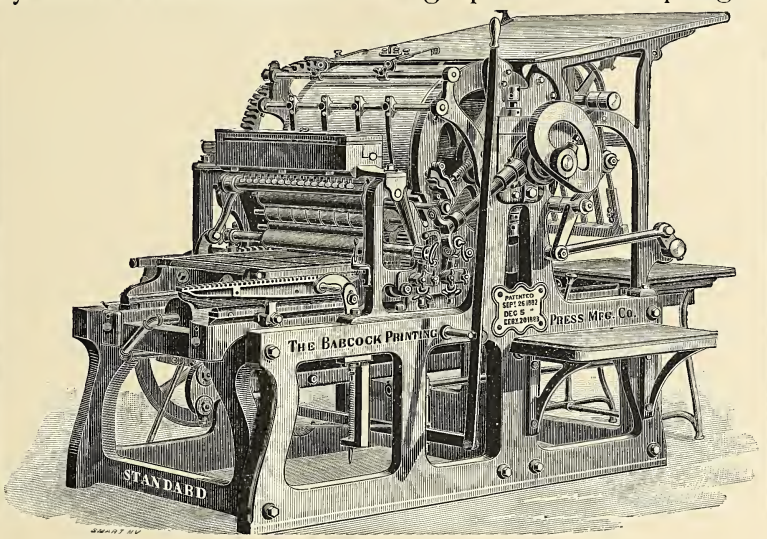
Hamilton & Katz, Two Rivers, Wis., Manufacturers of Holly-Wood Type, Borders and Reglets.

The Wm. H. Page Wood-Type Co., Norwich, Conn.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO'S

Drum Cylinder, Two-Revolution AND Lithographic Pat. Air-Spring Presses.

New Style Elevated Fountain, allowing easier access to forms and furnishing better distribution than the old style.



Tapeless Sheet Delivery, Perfect Register, Rapid, Strong, Durable, Handsome, and Guaranteed in all respects.

BABCOCK "STANDARD" PRESSES.

These Presses are built from new designs combining strength and durability with increased capacity for speed, and embody several new and very important improvements, among them the following:

NOISELESS GRIPPER MOTION, with PERFECT REGISTER. AIR VALVE, for removing the spring when desired, and invariably restoring it when the press is started. THE SHIELD, which effectually protects the Piston and Cylinder from paper, tapes, etc., that might fall upon them and produce injury. THE PISTON can be adjusted to the size of the Air-Cylinder, so that the wear of either can be easily compensated. This easy, positive and perfect adjustment prevents leaks and vacuums and secures evenness of wear in the Air-Spring. THE ROLLER-BEARING has the following advantages: Any single roller may be removed without disturbing the others. All of the rollers may be removed and replaced without altering their "set." When desired, the form rollers may be released from contact with the distributor and type without removing the rollers from their bearings or changing their "set." THE INK FOUNTAIN is set very high, allowing easy access to the forms, and furnishes much better distribution than the old style. These presses have PATENT POSITIVE SLIDE MOTION and PATENT BACK-UP MECHANISM, and are equal to any first-class presses in the market.

SIZES AND PRICES OF "STANDARD" PRESSES.

No. 1,	Size bed	19 x 24	$1,150.00	No. 5,	Size bed	29 x 42	$2,000.00
2,	"	22 x 26	1,400.00	6,	"	32 x 46	2,200.00
3,	"	25 x 31	1,600.00	7,	"	33 x 51	2,350.00
4,	"	27 x 38	1,800.00	8,	"	36 x 53	2,700.00

No. 9, Size bed 38 x 56 $3,200.00

THE BABCOCK NEW TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

DELIVERS THE SHEETS IN FRONT PRINTED SIDE UP.

In bringing out a series of Two-Revolution Presses, the BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MANUFACTURING CO. has sought to not only combine the best features known in other machines of this class, but also to add a number of valuable improvements which greatly increase the durability, usefulness and convenience of these Presses. In addition to the general features of the Babcock Drum Cylinders enumerated above, the Two-Revolution Presses *deliver the sheet in front printed side up*, without the use of either fly or swinging arms. They also have the new *backing-up motion*, enabling the pressman to back up his press while the belt is on the loose pulley and without the aid of either gears or friction—a most valuable improvement. The mechanism for raising the cylinder is remarkably simple—an important fact when the tendency to wear and lost motion in the joints is considered, and also requiring less power to run. These Presses are made very heavy for speed, and in every respect thoroughly constructed.

THE BABCOCK PATENT AIR-SPRING COUNTRY PRESS.

The best Newspaper and Job Cylinder Press for the price in the market. Size of bed 32 x 46 inches, will work a 6-column Quarto Newspaper without "cramping." It is simple, strong, and in every way splendidly constructed. It combines all the latest improvements for fast and good work, together with beauty in design and solidity in all its parts. With its other qualifications it is capable of a high rate of speed; has perfect register, fine distribution, runs easily and almost noiselessly. It is adapted to all kinds of work, having Air-Springs and Vibrators on Form Rollers. Price, $1,100. Steam Fixtures, $50 extra.

THE BABCOCK LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.

This machine has no superior. It is very heavy, and has many improvements, making it a very easy press to handle. In Register, Speed, Distribution of Color and Water, Facility in making Changes, Stillness in Operation, it is ahead of all competitors.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,
GEN'L WESTERN AGENTS
115 & 117 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

CAMPBELL & CO.
ELECTROTYPING,
Engraving and Printers' Supplies,
59 and 61 Longworth Street,
CINCINNATI, O.

OSTRANDER & HUKE,
(Successors to Huke & Stronger)
Manufacturers of Type Machinery, Perforating Machines, Lithographic Hand Presses, Gumming Machines, Electrotype Machinery, Stereotype Presses, Machinery, Shafting, etc. Varnishing Machines, Printers' Chases, Pulleys,
PRINTING PRESS MACHINISTS.
81 & 88 Jackson St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

MARDER, LUSE & Co.
TYPE FOUNDERS
—AND—
ELECTROTYPERS,
CHICAGO.

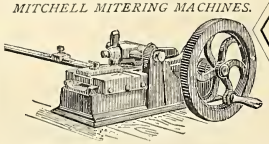
SHELDON COLLINS' SON & CO.,
PRINTING INKS,
32 & 34 FRANKFORT ST.,
NEW YORK.

INDEXED MAPS AND GUIDES
—OF—
All Countries in the World!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
RAND, MCNALLY & Co., Publishers,
Nos. 148-152 Monroe Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

DOUGLASS, THOMPSON & CO.
Merchants in all Requisites pertaining to the
Art-Science of Photography,
PHOTOGRAPHERS' BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, PUBLISHERS AND NEWSDEALERS,
Nos. 229 & 231 State Street,
CHICAGO.
GAYTON A. DOUGLASS.
HENRY G. THOMPSON.
Send for Catalogue.

CAMERON, AMBERG & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Amberg's Cabinet Letter Files.
71 & 73 Lake Street,
SEND FOR CATALOGUE. CHICAGO.

WM. H. RANNEY,
MANUFACTURER OF
Printers' Rollers and Roller Composition,
10 AND 12 SEITZ BLOCK,
Entrance, 33 Congress St. West. DETROIT, MICH.

WALKER & BRESNAN,
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
201-5 Williams St., NEW YORK CITY.
—SOLE AGENTS FOR—
MITCHELL MITERING MACHINES.


Type Founders!
INSERT YOUR
New Specimen Pages
IN THE
INLAND PRINTER.

O'NEILL & GRISWOLD,
EDITION BOOK BINDERS.
Especial attention given to Country Orders for Case Making, Stamped Titles, Stamped Backs, etc.
SEND FOR ESTIMATES.
Nos. 180 & 182 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

STORY!
An original collection of humorous tales, quaint rhymes and jests pertaining to Printerdom.
COLLATED AND PUBLISHED BY
GEO. W. BATEMAN,
206 RACE STREET, - CINCINNATI, OHIO.
PRICE, - - - - $1.50.
Lovers of humor, send for a copy.

AULT & WIBORG
MANUFACTURERS
PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS
AND VARNISHES,
CINCINNATI, OHIO

RULING, NUMBERING,
PERFORATING AND BOOKBINDING,
DONE FOR THE TRADE.
J. S. McDONALD & CO., 140-146 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

Manhattan Printers' Warehouse.
HENLEY & GOLDEN,
PRESSES, TYPE & PRINTING MATERIAL,
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
92 ANN AND 59 GOLD STS., NEW YORK.

"Knowledge is of two kinds; we know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information upon it."
THE LIBRARY CATALOGUE AND INDEX.
No Library Numbering One Hundred Volumes should be without one.
IT is handsomely bound in one volume, half morocco, quarto (6¾ x 8½ inches), made of the best paper, and will be mailed postpaid to any address on receipt of $2.50 by the publishers. Send for descriptive circular.
SHEPARD & JOHNSTON,
140-146 Monroe St., Chicago.

J. Kanzman, Proprietor. J. P. Trenter, Manager.
The Chicago Brass Rule Works,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Brass Printing Material,
Such as
Brass Rule, Ellipses, Circles, Labor Saving Rule, etc.
85 and 87 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

J. P. ELLACOTT,
Successor to ELLACOTT & LYMAN, Manufacturers of
PRINTERS'
Brass Rule, Borders, Leads and Slugs,
As a Specialty, by Improved Machinery.
192-194 Madison St., cor. Fifth Avenue,
CHICAGO.

THE
British AND Colonial Printer AND Stationer
—AND—
Booksellers' Circular.
Consists of 16 pages. Illustrated. Every Thursday. Three Dollars per Year.
W. J. STONHILL,
Ludgate Circus, - - - LONDON, ENG.

THE
INLAND PRINTER
—HAS BEEN—
ENLARGED TO FIFTY-TWO PAGES
AND COVER.
$1.50 PER YEAR. — 75c. SIX MONTHS.

GEO. E. LLOYD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FOLDING MACHINES,

ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY,

AND

GENERAL PRINTERS' MACHINISTS,

68 WEST MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. McALLASTER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF AND JOBBERS IN

ADVERTISING CARDS,

FOLDERS, BEVEL EDGE CARDS,

NOVELTIES, SCRAP PICTURES, FRINGED GOODS, &C.

196 & 198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

Illustrated Catalogue sent free to any Address.
Liberal discount to Printers.

GEO. WEBBER,

DEALER IN

PRINTERS' WASTE,

113 W. Lake St.,

o———CHICAGO.———o

The Trade furnished with Wipers at short notice. Highest Prices paid for Printers' and Binders' Cuttings. Offices in the city cleared periodically by arrangement.

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION

NEWSPAPER

PRINTING, FOLDING & MAILING

Done upon Short Notice, and at Reasonable Prices.

NEWSPAPER WORK OF ALL KINDS A SPECIALTY.

☞ Give us a Call. ☜

271 & 273 FRANKLIN STREET.

SNIDER & HOOLE,

BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS,

152 MONROE STREET,
CHICAGO.

101 & 103 WALNUT STREET,
CINCINNATI, O.

In its Thirtieth Volume.

ROUNDS' "PRINTERS' CABINET,"

Published by

S. P. ROUNDS, JR., & CO.,

191 So. CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

The oldest Typographical Journal published.

Subscription Price, $2.00.

COFFIN, DEVOE & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

B-R-O-N-Z-E-S

GOLD, SILVER AND FANCY COLORS.

Price, from $1.00 to $6.00 per Pound.

176 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

TO PRINTERS ONLY.

SPECIAL LINE

OF

ORDERS OF DANCE

AND

Announcement Circulars,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Sample set, with price list, sent on receipt of 25c.

EVANS & DARLING,

6 BOND STREET, . NEW YORK.

W. B. CONKEY,

BOOKBINDER.

PAMPHLETS MY SPECIALTY.

163 AND 165 DEARBORN STREET,

CHICAGO.



SIOUX CITY

NEWSPAPER UNION.

The most Complete Establishment of the kind west of the Mississippi River.

Ready-Prints of the best class of Western Newspapers.

A complete stock of all kinds of Printing Papers, Card Board, Envelopes, &c., constantly on hand.

216 and 218 Douglas Street,

SIOUX CITY, - - - IOWA.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL'S

(Established 1844),

PATENT ROLLER COMPOSITION

IS SUPERIOR IN EVERY RESPECT.

Give it a trial, and you will never want any other. Rollers always ready for use; do not Harden, Shrink nor Crack, and seldom require washing.

OUR PATENT COPYABLE PRINTING INK,

all colors, in pound and half-pound cans. No Ink made that is equal to it. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

CYRUS H. LOUTREL. 45 Maiden Lane,
C. FRANK LOUTREL. NEW YORK.

THE INLAND PRINTER.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
2 Taylor Building, Monroe Street,
CHICAGO.

EDITORIAL ROOMS,
Room 1, 191 South Clark Street,
CHICAGO.

ITS unprecedented success is admitted by its contemporaries and patrons to have been achieved by sterling merit. It caters to no clique, advocates no crotchets, nor pursues impracticable theories, but seeks to worthily represent the interests of the craft as a whole, to instruct the workman and apprentice, and interest the employer.

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON,

PRINTERS OF FINE JOB WORK,

FOR THE TRADE.

BOOKWORK, *BILL HEADS,*
CATALOGUES, *LETTER HEADS,*
PAMPHLETS, *BUSINESS CARDS,*
MAGAZINES, *PROGRAMMES.*

SPECIAL FORMS SET UP AND ELECTROTYPED
FOR THE COUNTRY TRADE.

140–146 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

The typography of this journal is a sample of our work.

FRENCH LINEN.

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CREAM LAID LINEN FLAT PAPER

500 Sheets to Ream.

Made of Pure Linens. Suitable for Finest Office Stationery.

We carry in Stock the following Sizes and Weights:

12 lb. Folio,	$3.00 per Ream.	12 lb. Demy,	$3.00 per Ream.
16 " "	4.00 " "	16 " "	4.00 " "
16 " Royal,	4.00 " "	20 " Double Cap,	5.00 " "
20 " "	5.00 " "	24 " "	6.00 " "

Above prices are net.

CHICAGO PAPER COMPANY,
181 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

C. JURGENS & BRO.

86 & 88 Dearborn Street,

CHICAGO,

Electrotypers

AND

Stereotypers,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEADS, SLUGS,

AND

LABOR-SAVING FURNITURE.

COUNTRY ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

SMITH & SEAL,

DEALERS IN

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS'

Machinery & Materials

No. 124 EXCHANGE PLACE,

Philadelphia, Pa.

ESTIMATES FOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND OUTFITS FURNISHED.

MESSRS. GEO. MATHER'S SONS, Sixty John Street, New York, manufacture fine Printing Ink of all colors, and many of the best printers give their goods preference over all others.

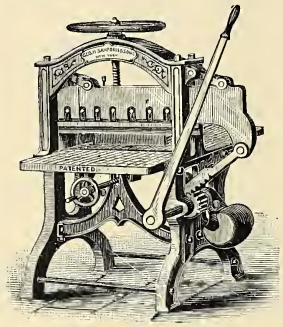
For sale by all first-class dealers in Printing Material everywhere.

SANBORN'S

PAPER CUTTING
BOOKBINDERS'
PRINTERS' AND
PAPER BOX MAKERS'

MACHINES

COMPLETE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.



PRINTERS' CUTTER.

SANBORN MACHINES CAN BE SEEN AT
152 Monroe St., Chicago.

GEO. H. SANBORN & SONS,

69 Beekman St., NEW YORK.

Manufactory: Standard Machinery Co., Mystic River, Ct.

JNO. T. MOORE, Pres't. J. W. BUTLER, Vice-Pres't. G. W. MOSS, Treasurer. C. M. DAVIS, Secretary.

J. W. BUTLER PAPER COMPANY,

173 & 175 ADAMS STREET,

CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PAPERS

USED BY PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS & STATIONERS.

We respectfully solicit attention to the following popular brands of goods which we carry in stock:

FLORENCE MILLS,
WAWASA MILLS,
LAKE SHORE MILLS,
BUTLER MILLS,
ST. CHARLES MILLS,
LEDGER MILLS,

FLAT and RULED PAPERS.

L. L. BROWN'S LEDGER PAPERS.

We also have a full line of

Holiday Cards, Ball Programmes, Wedding Goods

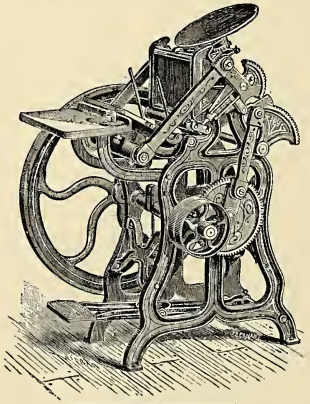
OF THE LATEST STYLES.

SPECIAL RULING done and SPECIAL SIZES OF PAPER made to order on short notice.

THE "PROUTY"

Job Printing Presses.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS IN MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.



UNEQUALED FOR SPEED, DURABILITY, EASE OF MAKING READY AND OPERATING.

(Small 8th Medium.)

Strength and Power without excessive bulk and weight. Simplicity of construction, perfect register, and beauty of design and finish.

For Illustrated Pamphlet and Specimens of Printing, address

THE PROUTY PRESS CO.

52 Federal Street, BOSTON, MASS.

LOCAL ITEMS.

BRADNER SMITH & Co. have returned to their old quarters on Monroe street.

J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, 156 and 158 Monroe street, are now showing a large stock of advertising fans in new and unique designs.

HOWARD, WHITE & Co., publishers of the *Daily Commercial Bulletin*, have removed to Nos. 123-125 Quincy street, near Fifth avenue.

PARTIES desirous of obtaining bargains in electrotype cuts can hear of something to their advantage by addressing Ostrander & Huke, Chicago.

THE bookbinders of this city have effected a permanent trade organization, adopted a constitution and by-laws, and elected officers for the ensuing year.

THE Enterprise Publishing Company, Chicago, capital stock, $50,000, has been incorporated by John C. Curtis, Fred S. Baker, and Wm. Donlin. Object, to print books, papers, etc.

THE E. P. DONNELL MANUFACTURING CO.—158 and 160 South Clark street, have materially enlarged their premises, and are now carrying a full supply of bookbinders' material of all descriptions.

THE CAMPBELL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING Co., have at length moved into their new and commodious quarters, 304-306 Dearborn street, and 47 Fourth avenue, of which they have obtained a lease for five years.

THE Taylor Building, 140 and 146 Monroe street, well known as the headquarters of a number of our largest printing and publishing houses, has recently been sold to Col. Richard Ives, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, for $250,000.

A. P. SWINEFORD, editor of the Marquette (Mich.), *Mining Journal*, recently appointed governor of Alaska, was formerly employed in the *Post* joboffice, of this city. His many friends will be pleased to learn of his good fortune.

H. MCALLASTER & Co., 196 and 198 Clark street, have recently turned out a number of chromo-lithographic fans and cards of exquisite designs, for advertising purposes, the finish of which is of a very high order. They are really beautiful, in the highest acceptation of the term.

J. C. SKEEN, formerly of the Skeen & Stuart Stationery Company, has decided to reënter the stationery business, and has bought out F. A. Gibbs' interest in the firm of E. A. Snell & Co. Mr. Skeen intends to gradually enlarge the business, and will have a printing-office in connection with it.

MR. SAMUEL RASTALL, the secretary-treasurer of the typographical union, is in attendance at the session of the International. He will, no doubt, have an opportunity to more fully explain the advantages of what is now known as "the Rastall Measurement System," and what is more, he is *able* to do so.

MR. JOHN C. REID, managing editor of the New York *Times*, and his wife, arrived at Paris, recently.—*Ex.* John, give us your hand, old fellow. *Fortuna favet fortibus.* But we didn't think that "Our John," who used to lay down the law with such unction in No. 16, would ever be managing editor of the New York *Times*.

CHAS. W. CURRY, for many years known to the Chicago public as a newsboy, has recently opened a fine stationery and periodical agency at 183 East Madison street. Mr. Curry has taken good care of the nickels in the past, thereby accumulating considerable ready money. We are glad to announce his success, and trust he will rapidly push to the front and receive the patronage he so richly deserves.

A VISITOR FROM THE PACIFIC.—Col. James J. Ayres, superintendent of the state printing office, Sacramento, California, has recently paid our city a visit. The object of his mission is to purchase presses, machinery and the necessary material for the printing of the text books of the California public schools, which was provided for by an amendment to the state constitution, and an act of the legislature appropriating $175,000 for the purpose of carrying out the work. It is stipulated that the books are to be furnished to the school children at cost price, and as there are 225,000 pupils of public schools in California, it will be seen that the undertaking is one of considerable magnitude. The Colonel is at present in the East making investigations. He will revisit Chicago on his homeward trip.

ON Thursday, May 28, the Chicago delegates, accompanied by brethren from Denver, Milwaukee, Grand Rapids, and several other neighboring towns, left this city in a special car, by the Chicago & Atlantic railroad, to attend the International Typographical Convention. Several ladies accompanied the excursionists.

CAPTAIN W. E. QUINTON, of the Seventh United States Infantry, now stationed as recruiting officer in this city, is a practical printer, and an old member of No. 16. From his boyhood it was his ambition to be a warrior; his father was one before him, and the martial spirit seemed to run in the blood. He is an accomplished gentleman, a gallant soldier, and an honor to his old profession.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that a painful, though fortunately not a serious accident occurred to Mr. Marder, of the firm of Marder, Luse & Co., while on a recent trip to his country residence, at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin. Carelessly jumping upon a pebble, he unfortunately stretched a cord in his leg, by which he was crippled and laid up for ten days. He is able to be around once more, however, but resolved that whether at Oconomowoc or Coney Island, he will, in future, look before he leaps.

MR. W. O. TYLER, for a number of years secretary of the J. W. Butler Paper Company, and a gentleman well known to the trade, has rented the premises Nos. 169 and 171 Adams street, which he is now busily engaged in fitting up as a paper warehouse. The carpenters and fresco painters are hard at work getting matters into ship-shape. When finished, the store will be one of the best fitted up in the city of Chicago. Mr. Tyler has a large personal acquaintance among printers, and we feel satisfied that his prospects for obtaining a goodly share of public patronage are all that could be desired. THE INLAND PRINTER, at least, wishes him every success.

A. ZEESE & Co. electrotypers, are now safely moved in their new quarters, 119 Monroe street, and 2, 4, 6 and 8 Custom House place, where they are now prepared to promptly fill the ever-increasing orders of their customers. No expense has been spared to fit up with the latest and most improved machinery, among which is a new electrotype press, manufactured in Worcester Massachusetts, the only one of the kind west of New York. Some idea of the extent of the business may be formed when we state that the office and workshop of this firm occupy 13,600 square feet. The building is lighted on three sides, and has a freight and passenger elevator in constant operation.

THE BURLINGTON ROUTE (C. B. & Q. R. R.) has more through-car lines than any railroad in the world. It is the only road selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail west of Chicago. It carried on its line the first international train from the City of Mexico to Chicago. For its superior excellence it was patronized by the main body of the Knights Templar and Grand Army of the Republic journeying to San Francisco and Denver in 1883. For years the great army of tourists, business travel and home-seekers in the largest majority have journeyed over its lines. It is, in fact, the principal line to reach all points in the great states and territories west of Chicago.

HOW IS IT DONE?—One of the many one-horse printing establishments with which this city is cursed, is at present engaged in the laudable undertaking of acquainting the public with the fact that it is prepared to deliver a No. 4 business card on bristol board for $1.00 per thousand. Now let us see how much *profit* these figures allow to the firm turning out the work. The stock costs 48 cents; composition, 25 cents; presswork, $1.00—total, $1.73. Comment is unnecessary. Is there any wonder that reputable firms complain of such competition. Of course there can be but one outcome from these practices. *Somebody* is going to get left, and who that somebody is can generally be found out by application to the sheriff.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT.—The J. W. Butler Paper Company, 173 and 175 Adams street, announce a business change in the firm, in the following circular:

TO OUR MANY PATRONS AND FRIENDS,—We wish at this time to call your attention to the reorganization of our company, Messrs. Moss and Davis being admitted in the management; and as these gentlemen have been in our employ

through a long series of years, we now have the benefit of their experience in a closer relation, and under the new arrangement particular pains will be taken as to uniform goods, the lowest market prices and prompt shipments, and as our stock is the largest and most complete in the West, without exception, we can and will do just what we represent.

Shall be pleased at all times to send samples and quote prices. Thanking you for your generous patronage in the past, and striving to merit it in the future, we remain, yours truly, J. W. Butler Paper Co.

The statement in our last issue that it was the intention of Mr. Butler to retire from active participation in the business, was inserted under misconception. It is not so.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

There is really little change in the business outlook since our last issue; and the general feeling seems to be there will be no permanent appreciable improvement till the fall. The following are the reports as taken directly from our representative business firms:

Snider & Hoole.—Trade quiet.

Louis Schaupfner.—Business dull.

A. Zeese & Co.—Business good; all they can do.

Garden City Type Foundry.—Business fair to middling.

Ostrander & Huke.—Business brisk with favorable outlook.

H. McAllaster & Co.—Business slow, and somewhat unsettled.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler.—Trade quiet. No material change from last report.

Illinois Type Founding Co.—Business good, and prospects encouraging.

Globe Manufacturing Co.—Business dull. Prospects, not what could be desired.

Blomgren Brothers.—Trade excellent both in electrotyping and photo-engraving departments.

Campbell Press and Manufacturing Co.—Trade continues to pick up, though not as fast as desired.

Chicago Paper Company.—State of trade, quiet. Think that with warm weather will come an improvement in business.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co.—Business fair, and have no reason to complain. Make a specialty of large contracts for book and news paper.

Farmer, Little & Co.—Mr. C. B. Ross, manager, reports trade fair, though customers are only ordering what is absolutely necessary.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons.—There is no material change from last month's report. Business is not as brisk as anticipated, and prospects do not seem to improve.

Marder, Luse & Co.—Trade is slowly improving, with hopeful prospects. Still do not think there will be much change, if any, for some time to come.

Shniedewend & Lee Co.—For the past month, business in type and press machinery has not been very brisk, and the outlook is not encouraging. In the machinery department they are running day and night. They are also busy in the electrotype foundry.

Celluloid stereotypes are now made, the plates being easily prepared. The engraving or the form of type to be stereotyped is first used to make a fine paper matrix, just as if a common metal stereotype was to be made. Then this matrix is placed in a form, and over it is laid a sheet of celluloid. The two are put in a hydraulic press, the temperature is raised to 300° F., the celluloid is pressed into the matrix at a pressure of 400 pounds to the square inch, and then the thing is done. When taken out and cooled the celluloid plate is an exact counterpart of the original form, and when cemented to a suitable wood backing it is good for four times as many impressions as a copper stereotype. Besides that, it is not easily damaged. Another use made of celluloid is in facing wood type. This is done by laying a thin sheet of celluloid over the face of a big block of wood, and the two are shoved into the hot press. When they come out the celluloid has been forced into the pores of the wood an eighth of an inch, and has made a surface that is simply beautiful. The block is then cut up into wood type by the ordinary wood type machine, or it may be sold to wood engravers, who find it equal to boxwood.—*New York Sun.*

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

The Lawrence (Massachusetts) Typographical Union is defunct.

A typographical union will soon be established in Cambridge, Ohio.

It is stated that it is only a century ago since piece work came into practice.

Within twenty-five years forty-one daily papers have died in New York City.

Efforts are being made to establish a typographical union at Steubenville, Ohio.

The engravings in *Harper's Monthly* cost in the neighborhood of $100,000 a year.

Laid Over.—Several specimens of typography for competition, will appear in our next.

Dakota has two thousand school houses and two hundred and seventy-five newspapers.

Mark Twain says he set type in the Philadelphia *Ledger* office more than thirty years ago.

A paper to be called the *National Cooper's Journal*, is announced to appear from Buffalo, June 1.

Messrs. Burnett & Wright have opened a new job office at 38 Exchange street, Rochester, New York.

L. D. Sale, a well known Detroit journalist, has received an appointment in the treasury department, at Washington.

Illinois has one thousand and nine newspapers, of which three hundred and eighty-six are published in Chicago.

A labor paper is to be printed in the Hebrew language, and published by the Hebrew Tailor's Society of New York.

The newspaper compositors in Fall River, Massachusetts, are seeking an increase in the price of composition on two of the papers.

There are sixty-four newspapers published in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, which adjoins Suffolk county, of which Boston is the capital.

The Galveston *News* is going to establish a branch at Dallas, Texas. Stock has been taken sufficient to bring up the capital to $300,000.

Nearly all the printers in Kalamazoo, Michigan belong to the newly organized Typographical Union. A scale of prices will soon be presented.

Detroit is to have a one cent daily, a company having been formed for that purpose, with sufficient capital to make it a success. It will be issued about June 15.

Editor McCulloch, of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, has accepted a non-resident professorship of journalism at Harvard, receiving $4,600 for ten lectures.

Mr. William H. Welch, 73 Olive street, Boston, is the inventor of the Type Finishing Machine, a description of which is given in the present issue of The Inland Printer.

Up to the 18th inst. the New York *World* had collected $52,203.41, representing the contribution of 56,316 persons, in aid of the Bartholdi pedestal fund. The sum needed is $100,000.

An employing printer writes: I wish I could devise some means of stimulating the average pressman to greater endeavors. He needs it in a greater degree, I think, than the compositor.

We have received the first issue of *The International Printer*, a monthly journal published in Detroit by A. M. Dewey & Co. It is a creditable production, and we wish it success. Price $1 per year.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to visit the new building and office of the Saginaw *Evening News*—printing and binding establishment Will accept it when business calls us in that direction.

The pressmen of Indianapolis met in Typographical hall Saturday night, May 16, and perfected an organization to be known as the Pressmen's Union. The matter had been under discussion for some time. The following named persons were elected officers: Charles P. Froschaur,

president; E. P. Fulmer, vice-president; Fred Lorenz, financial and corresponding secretary; Ed. Baker, treasurer; David Seli, recording secretary; Harry Danforth, sergeant-at-arms.

New unions have recently been formed in Kalamazoo and Bay City, Michigan, Davenport, Iowa, and Rock Island, Illinois. Applications for charters have also been received from Kingston, Ontario, and for a pressmen's union, at Indianapolis.

The *Dakota Siftings*, published at Minnewakan, lately issued a boom edition of ten thousand copies, printing it upon a Washington hand press. The presswork was all done by one man, who averaged fifteen hundred impressions a day on the job.

The managers of the *Brooklyn Eagle* have provided tables and set aside a room for the use of the compositors at lunch-time, which they visit in squads of twenty to partake of a hot lunch on the European plan. Other managers should follow their example.

The first newspaper devoted exclusively to religious information is said to have been the *Herald of Gospel Liberty*, published at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The first number appeared September 1, 1808, and was issued "every other Thursday evening.

The New York *Times* has prepared a special edition, which has for its object the enlargement of American trade with Mexico and Central and South America. This special edition is printed in the Spanish language, and is intended for circulation exclusively in Spanish-speaking countries.

Sitka, Alaska, seems to be a cold and uninviting place for a newspaper, as is evidenced by a recent order from the United States District Attorney, for a complete outfit for a paper to be published for the purpose of advertising legal notices. Perhaps the new governor may enliven matters a little, when he gets out there.

The Hon. Edward Ross, recently appointed Governor of New Mexico, was formerly United States Senator from Kansas, and was one of the Republican senators who voted against the impeachment of President Johnson. He is a printer by profession, and formerly worked at the case in Lawrence, Kansas, and has recently been setting type at Santa Fe.

Important to Printers.—Messrs. Evans & Darling, of No. 6 Bond street, New York, make an extraordinary offer to printers to send a line of samples of special orders of dance, and announcement circulars, on receipt of twenty-five cents. We would advise every printer who uses such goods to send for the samples at once, and he will then have samples which will meet the requirements of any customer who is looking for novelty in this line.

The International Typographical Union has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Martin R. H. Witter, of St. Louis, president; Sherman Cummin, of New York, and Reuben F. Gray, of New Orleans, being the other candidates; Thomas S. Lacy, of Ottawa, Canada, vice-president; E. S. McIntosh, of Philadelphia, secretary and treasurer, and H. Thomas Elder, of Fort Wayne, corresponding secretary. James P. Boyer, of Columbus, Ohio, was elected chief organizer without opposition. A plan was submitted for the relief of members who, by force of circumstances, are compelled to travel around the country in search of employment. It is to furnish them with traveling cards which will insure their being paid three cents per mile for any number of miles not exceeding 150 traveled in any one week.

On June 4, Joseph McCann, a compositor on the *Herald*, and Ira Somers, a compositor on the *World*, set type for a purse of five hundred dollars. The match resulted in a victory for McCann, and the breaking of all previous records. The copy set was that of an editorial, cut from a New York paper. The match was a three hours' straightaway, solid minion. McCann set the first stickful in fourteen minutes, and Somers followed two minutes later. In the first hour the *Herald* man got up 2,123 ems, beating Arensberg's record of 2,068. Somers set just 2,000. The second hour McCann set 2,110, and Somers 2,025. In the third hour 2,123 was again the record of McCann, while Somers reached 1,997 ems. In the three hours McCann set 6,350 ems, and Somers 6,075. They had to correct their own first and revised proofs, a line being taken off for every minute. Allowing for correcting, McCann set 6,062½ ems; Somers, 5,757½.

FOREIGN.

The *Cable* is a London paper published specially in the interests of Americans and Canadians in England.

Roumania is to have its trade printing paper. Mr. I. S. Radulescu, of Bucharest, will publish one shortly with the title, *Tipografia*.

During the exhibition which is to be held at Antwerp this year a typographical congress is to be formed, which, it is hoped, will be an international one.

All printers in St. Petersburg, Russia, are searched nightly by the police, on leaving their offices, in order to prevent the secret printing of seditious literature.

There are 727 newspapers and periodicals published in the kingdom of Bavaria, according to the official subscription list published by the Bavarian postoffice.

The master printers of Paris contemplate establishing a mutual fire insurance association, with a view of effecting the insurance of printing-offices at a lower premium.

The recent entertainment at the Academy of Music, New York, for the benefit of the Press Club's charity fund was a great success, and increased its treasury by $3,500.

The newest thing in London journalism is a little French paper, *l'Europe*, intended to supply Frenchmen in London with a paper entirely modeled on their own journals.

There are published in Honolulu four English daily newspapers, four English, three native, one Chinese and one Portuguese weeklies, and three English and one native monthlies.

E. J. Hale, recently appointed consul at Manchester, England, is a native of North Carolina, and is about forty-five years of age. He is editor of the Fayetteville, North Carolina, *Observer*.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* learns that the professors of the University of Tokio have formed themselves into an association for promoting the introduction of Latin writing and type in place of the Chinese.

A party of Frenchmen, in Mauritius, have recently started a paper called *The Madagascar*, with the object, as its title implies, of promoting the annexation of the great African island to the domains of France.

It is stated that the latest additions to the Storey-Carnegie list of newspaper purchases in England are the *Northampton Mercury* and *Daily Reporter*, the former of which has been in the hands of the Dicey family for one hundred and sixty-five years.

At Zurich and Berne, in Switzerland, typographical clubs have been formed among the operatives. The sole purpose of these clubs is to discuss technical subjects during their meetings, to read technical papers, and to arrange from time to time small exhibitions of prominent trade subjects.

The two hundredth anniversary of the first publication of any kind of newspaper in Ireland occurs this year, the *Dublin News Letter*, which is credited with being the first journal printed on the Sister Isle, having appeared in 1685; the first daily, *Pue's Occurrences*, was not published till 1700.

The London *Printers Register* says: Messrs. Horncastle & Co., advertising agents, of 61 Cheapside, E.C., received lately, direct by telephone from Brighton, the actual words and instructions respecting insertion of an advertisement in a daily paper. The whole transaction only occupied a couple of minutes. This is, we believe, the first practical use of the telephone for newspaper purposes over so long a distance.

In May last year a lad in the employ of a London lithographic printer was cleaning a machine, when the machine-minder set it in motion without giving warning, and the result was that the boy's hand was crushed. He consequently sought, under the Employer's Liability Act, to recover compensation for the injury, and the case was heard before Judge Eddis and a jury at the Clerkenwell County Court, with

the result that the jury found for the plaintiff £95 10s. This amount represents three years' estimated earnings, the full amount allowed by the Act.

THE artistic printing establishment of Mathews and Northrup, Buffalo, New York, is to be rebuilt at once; one building will be of brick, five stories high, provided with steam heating apparatus, elevators, etc., and stocked throughout with new presses, printing materials, etc. Estimated outlay, $100,000.

IT is pointed out in a French paper, that out of the twenty celebrations that have been held of the invention of printing, not one was held in France. Books were published in France as early as 1470, but the three earliest printers in Paris were Germans, and the most of their early successors were also Germans.

THE *Manchester Guardian* says that Mr. Barker, of Manchester, proposes, during the present year, to reproduce the Gutenberg (or Mazarin) Bible by means of photo-lithography. This is regarded as the earliest book printed with metal types by the inventor of printing. It is remarkable for the firmness of the paper, the blackness of the ink, and the general uniformity of the impression.

BOSTON has one hundred and twenty-five printing establishments, employing three thousand four hundred and forty-eight hands, who earn $1,867,207. There are one hundred and forty-five printing and publishing establishments, which enrich the community to the amount of $5,469,518, and pay out to two thousand nine hundred employés the sum of nearly $1,800,000. The capital invested in this industry is about two and a half millions.

THE number of books in the Melbourne Printer's Library is 1,250, classified as follows: Works of fiction, 1,020; voyages, travels, etc., 200; biography, 160; history, 120; poetry, etc., 140; letters, essays, etc., 80; magazines, 130; arts and sciences, 60; miscellaneous, 60; works of reference, 40; theology, 50; medical, 41; philology, 25; natural history, 30; and sports and pastimes, 20. The library was opened in 1870 with 1,000 books. About 300 books, mostly novels, have been lost. The library is now placed in the Melbourne Trades Hall, and a new catalogue is in preparation.

A NEW machine has been devised for separating into single columns of prints (preparatory to punching) a sheet of pasteboard or cardboard imprinted with a congeries of designs or pictures such, for example, as go to make up a "pack" or "deck" of playing cards. In machines of this class commonly employed the sheet is fed directly in between the feed-rollers, and accuracy of cutting is made to depend on two causes, both variable and imperfect, to wit: First, an extremely skillful manipulation, and secondly, strict rectangularity and uniform thickness of the advancing sheet-edge to the lines of demarkation between the rows of columns of prints to be separated from one another. The difficulty of securing prerequisites causes many sheets to be spoiled in the act of cutting by the running of the cuts over printed matter, or so near to it as to destroy merchantable symmetry of the finished cards. This difficulty is overcome by providing means by which the act of the operator which slips the drive-belt onto the loose pulley is made effective to simultaneously elevate the pressure-roller, thus enabling the attendant to arrange the sheet in strict alignment with the gauge while its forward portion is well advanced under the roller, so that on starting the machine the roller closes automatically down upon the sheet at right angles to the demarkations, with the result of feeding the sheets in strict parallelism thereto, no matter how much out of truth the front edge may be.

MR. GEO. L. REED, of the Dennison Paper Manufacturing Company, of Mechanic's Falls, Maine, has recently been on a visit to Chicago.

PERSONAL.

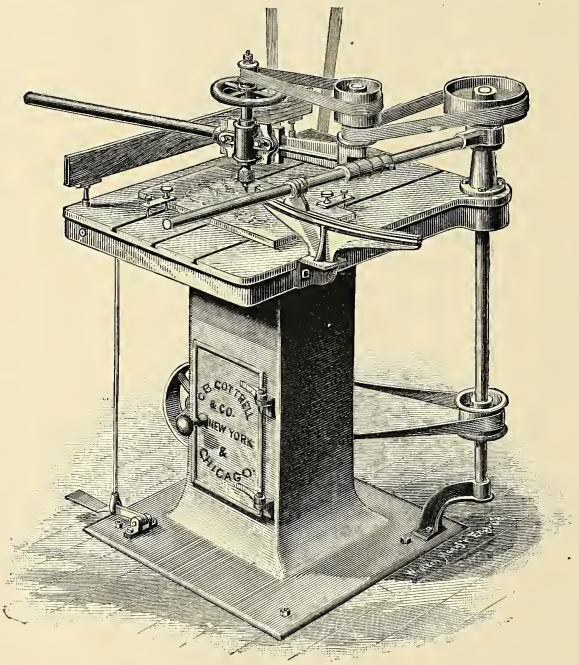
THE Hon. Wm. Whiting, M.C., from Holyoke, Massachusetts, one of the largest paper manufacturers in the country, is now in the city, in connection with business interests.

WE acknowledge the pleasure of a call from Mr. James Sutton, of New York, representing the *Aldine*, of that city. He was very enthusiastic in his praises of THE INLAND PRINTER.

MR. C. M. DAVIS, formerly agent for W. H. Parsons & Co., the extensive Paper Manufacturing Co., of Holyoke and New York has relinquished his trust to assume the treasurership of the J. W. Butler Paper Company. Mr. Davis enjoys a wide acquaintanceship among our business men.

IMPROVED ROUTING MACHINE.

The accompanying engraving represents an Improved Routing Machine, manufactured by C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 198 Clark street,



Chicago. It differs in many important particulars from any other in the market. As will be observed it is solidly mounted on an iron base. The power being applied *below* the work table, the long upright shaft is dispensed with, the springing of which imparts a tremor to the work table which makes accurate work an impossibility. The improved spindle for regulating the height of the tool is also a very important improvement, it being so constructed that its position remains permanent until changed by the operator, a feature peculiar to this machine, as it will be remembered that on the ordinary Routing Machine now in use it is necessary to tie the hand wheel to prevent the wheel from moving, and thus changing the position of the tool. This improvement will undoubtedly be appreciated by anyone who is now using the old style machine. The spindle is made of tool steel hardened, and then ground. The improved clamps while holding the work firmly, are so constructed that they cannot mar the plate. The shipper rod is so conveniently arranged for hand or foot that the operator can throw the belt on or off without changing his position. This machine has many other advantages, the above mentioned being the most prominent.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

It is worth pointing out that the wood of the Phillyrea is, perhaps, next to box, the best for wood engraving. It has been used for this purpose with entire success, with the advantage that blocks of large size can be had without joining.

Paper bottles now made in France are built from sheets of paper rolled together and cemented with albumen, lime and alum. They are said to be impervious to water and alcohol, and hence are reckoned specially valuable for travelers.

It is reported that an Austrian paper manufacturer has succeeded in making Chinese paper, or, at least, a paper possessing the same qualities and color as the real Chinese, The Vienna Society of Reproductory Arts is said to be using it largely for high-class prints.

Printing-ink is being manufactured from the lamp-black or soot produced by natural gas burned against sheet-iron. A New York firm proposes to lease or buy two gas wells in Pennsylvania, for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of printing-ink by the use of gas.

In Dunedin, New Zealand, the paper makers make an excellent quality of wrapping paper of a grass known by the name of red and white tussock. It grows in large quantities in that country; is gathered by the natives from far and near, and delivered at the paper mills at a comparatively low price.

A native of Japan, named Sahashita, is reported as having invented new kind of paper which he manufactures from the fiber of a Japanese water plant. This paper is said to be very strong, and so transparent that it makes a very satisfactory substitute for window glass; hence the name that has been given it—glass paper.

One of the New York roller-skating rinks is to have a new floor of paper laid down during the summer. There is a paper-floor rink at Indianapolis, and it is claimed to be the best surface yet employed, being smooth, but devoid of the slipperiness of hardwood floors, while it has the additional advantage of being noiseless.

The mailing machine which W. W. Ames, of De Ruyter, New York, a practical newspaper man has invented is an excellent aid to publishers in addressing their wrappers neatly and expeditiously. The machine is very simple in its construction, can be easily managed by anyone, and its low price places it within the reach of every newspaper publisher.

If, says *La Nature*, one should write upon a sheet of white paper with chloride of platinum no mark would be visible, as the liquid is quite colorless. But hold the same sheet of paper over the vapor of mercury, and the metal it received in the former operation will be brought out in dark tints. Several surprising effects may be produced by utilizing that fact.

Transparent show bills may be cemented to glass windows in the following manner: Very fine white glue, or preferably clean parchment chippings, boiled in distilled water in glass or enamel until dissolved, must be applied very evenly with a soft hair brush to the face of the bill. Then press it on the glass, and in a few minutes the bill will be firmly fixed. Glass may be fixed to glass in this way, and the cement will bear a good deal of dry heat.

To make gum for thick labels dissolve one pound of gum arabic in one quart of cold water, and strain through flannel. For chemists' labels, take one pound of gum arabic and dissolve it in three pints of cold water; add one tablespoonful of glycerine and also two ounces of honey. Strain through flannel, and apply with a piece of Turkey sponge, which will last, in constant use, three or four months; a common sponge goes to pieces almost directly. Lay the sheet to be gummed on a flat board, and gum over evenly.

It is about a year since German trade papers first spoke of a bronzing machine having been invented and patented by Herr G. Seitz, the proprietor of a large chromo-lithographic establishment at Wandsbeck, near Hamburg. The inventor has ever since spent much time in altering and perfecting it, and it is now considered complete, in every sense. It will bronze sheets up to 100 by 130 centimeters, from 8 to 10 in a minute, one person only laying on the sheets, and no taking-off being required, whether the sheets are of cardboard thickness or mere film-paper. The machine weighs about 700 pounds, occupies 78 by 56 inches floor-space, and is 76 inches high; its price is 1,500 marks (£75), at Wandsbeck.—*Printer's Register, London.*

There are now nearly a dozen paper-mills, fitted up in European fashion, existing in Japan, and as original Japan paper is just now the craze in Europe, they are all doing a splendid business. The one established at Osaka has paid out of the profits during the first three years of its existence the whole capital sunk in its erection, and another one at Fji paid a dividend of 17 per cent.

White paper may be rendered temporarily transparent by moistening it with benzine, in which condition it may be used as a tracing paper. After a time the benzine will evaporate, and the original opacity of the paper will be restored to it. In this way a design can be transferred to any part of the sheet of paper without the necessity of employing regular tracing paper for the purpose.

The oldest known manuscript of the Gospel in the Russian tongue, bearing date 1056 and 1057, is just now being reproduced photographically and photo-lithographically at the expense of a St. Petersburg merchant, Flja Ssawenkow. Of the latter edition, four hundred copies will be printed, three hundred and fifty of which are to be presented by Ssawenkow to the great Imperial Library, the rest of fifty only going to the trade.

Seven hundred railroad carloads of lithographic stone were exported during the past year from Solenhofen to be distributed all over the civilized world. Substitutes of various kinds for lithographic stone have lately been brought into market, and used here and there, such as zinc plates, stone-sinter plates, etc., nevertheless it is impossible for the owners of the Solenhofen quarries to meet the demands made upon them for lithographic stone.

Not every bookbinder may be aware that gutta-percha dissolved in carbon bisulphide until it is of the consistency of treacle forms a very good cement for splicing leather. The parts to be joined must first be thinned down, then a small quantity of the cement is poured on each end, and spread so as to thoroughly fill all the pores of the leather. The parts are next warmed over a fire for a few minutes, joined quickly, and hammered well together.

A German printer, annoyed by the pi that was often caused by the breaking of page-cords, resolved to do away entirely with them, and had thin steel chains made for the same purpose. The thickness of the wire used for them is equal to a six-to-pica lead, each link being of the length of brevier body and of the width of nonpareil; every chain is provided at one end with a little crooked hook, which may take hold in any link of it. The wire being polished steel, is not subjected to rusting. The printer states that he is very satisfied with the result of his novel contrivance, but we should fancy the steel chains required very cautious handling, otherwise they would break and disable the corners.

A New Process of Photo-Engraving.—Our French neighbors are devoting much attention to the discovery of improved processes or substitutes for photography. In the studios at Asnières a new process has been invented, the printing of which may be intrusted to any good printer, and may be struck off at the same time as the text. This process, as worked by M. Manzi, resembles ordinary phototypes by the best method. An examination of the numerous specimens of this kind of photography, at the office of MM. Boassod, Valudon, et Cie., shows that they are infinitely preferable to their previous work. None of the work of the artist disappears in reproductions by M. Manzi's process. There are prints on view of considerable size, and of great beauty. To obtain this vigor, and to preserve the brightness of the high-lights, recourse is had to two or three printings, by which the effect of a drawing in two or three tints is produced. The flatness of a monochrome is thus broken up. M. Manzi has also invented a photographic aquatint process giving charming effect. The cost of the process of execution is from twopence the square centimeter, the process is very rapid, and can be done in one day, and the printing is carried on in the same way as copperplate engraving. Comparing its price with that of wood engraving, the latter costs in Asnières, for anything like work, from 1s. to 1s. 8d. the square centimeter, according to the subject; inferior work comes to about 3½d. or 4d. This aquatint process gives

less depth of tone than the phototypes, but very great transparency in the shadows, without taking away from the vigor of the original. The price of the photogravures is 1fr. per square centimeter, and a plate can be had in from a fortnight to three weeks' time.—*London Press News.*

ANCIENT BOOKBINDING.—The present plan of fastening the leaves to a back and sides is believed to have been invented by Attalus, of Pergamus, about 200 B.C. This king, or somebody for him, invented parchment, called hence pergamena, from Pergamus. It was devised as a substitute for papyrus, on which an embargo had been laid by Ptolemy of Egypt, who thus sought to embarrass the rival library in Asia Minor. The oldest bound book known is the volume of St. Cuthbert, circa 650. Ivory was used for book covers in the eighth century, oak in the ninth. The Book of Evangelists, on which the English kings took their coronation oath, was bound in oak boards A.D. 1100. Hogskin and leather were used in the fifteenth century, calf in 1550; silk and velvet as early as the fifteenth century. The Countess of Wilton, in her "Art of Needlework," says that the earliest specimen of needlework binding is a quarto in the British Museum. It was bound in 1471, and is covered with crimson satin, on which is wrought with the needle a coat of arms, a lion rampant in gold thread in a blue field, with a transverse badge in scarlet silk; the minor ornaments are all wrought in fine, gold thread. A folio Bible which belonged to Charles I., date 1527, is now preserved in the church of Bloomfield, Essex. It is bound in purple velvet, the arms of England embroidered in raised work on both sides. A will of 1427 devises several psalters in velvet bindings. Cloth binding superseded the paper known in England as "boards," in 1823. In 1841 india-rubber backs were introduced.

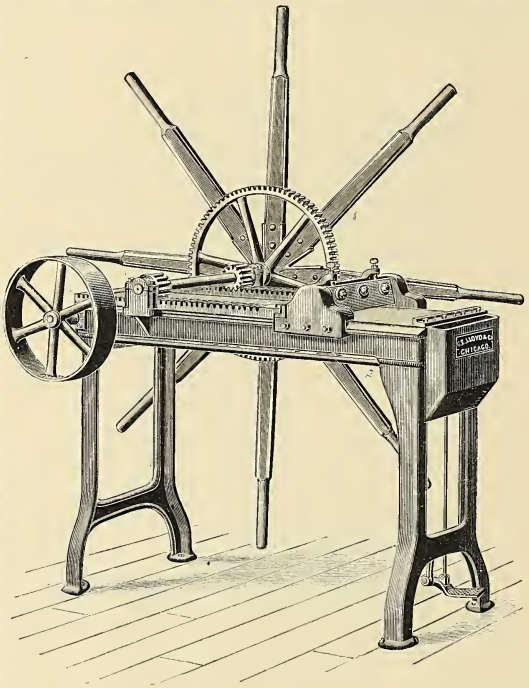
"ESTIMATES FREE."—A correspondent writes: "I desire to offer a suggestion to printers. Is there no means whereby the 'estimates free' nuisance can be stopped? To ask a printer to supply an estimate for a job, especially of the larger kind, means time consumed, and should, I think, be paid for. I therefore propose that a price should be put on all estimates required exceeding £5. I think by so doing a check might be put to the ruinous competition mania. Some customers I have known have applied to me for estimates for work merely for the sake of their own private experiments, and not with a view to business. What think you of this case? A London doctor applied to four printers for their price for printing 20,000 crown-octavo books of one hundred pages. He did not want them printed, for the sufficient reason that the task had already been accomplished. He simply wished to ascertain if his own printer had overcharged him. From the bungling way in which the request was sent (by letter) some difficulty was had in ascertaining the exact want of the man, and therefore much time was lost in obtaining a proper estimate. And all for what? To satisfy the whim of one who fancied he was being imposed upon. Surely there is nothing unreasonable in asking that time so spent should be paid for. Let, then, printers themselves put a stop to such freaks by imposing a charge when asked for an estimate that is likely to entail loss of time in producing."—[We think printers to a man are quite willing that a price should be paid under the circumstances. But what says the customer?]—*London Press News.*

AN inquirer from Huntington, Quebec, under date of May 29 writes: On the type used where the names of subscribers are printed a crust forms, which spreads out the measure by filling in between the letters, makes bad print, and is generally disagreeable. Do you know of any liquid that will dissolve this crust and leave the type clean? The difficulty might be avoided by rubbing the type with something else than lye, but soap and benzine have also their serious drawbacks. I should explain that I keep my list in galleys, being more easily corrected and avoiding the danger of figures dropping out, as is the case when put up in forms.

Answer.—Try lard oil or glycerine. Both have proved effective.

IMPROVED SHAVING MACHINE.

The accompanying illustration is calculated to represent a new Shaver for Electrotypers and Stereotypers. It is made extra strong, with cut racks and wrought iron pinions; has large, broad-faced gibs, which are fitted nicely, ways have scraped surfaces, is provided with patent steam attachment, which makes it far superior to any machine heretofore made for fine, accurate work, particularly large electrotype plates, and also for patent stereotype plates and bases, where they can be found in use by all the large manufacturers of patent plates and bases, such as the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co., Western Newspaper Co., American Press Association, the National Press Co., of New York, and many others, to whom the builders refer. They are provided with roller attachments when so ordered, for plate work. Ordinary sizes can be found in stock, as well as a fine line of all kinds of tools for electrotypers and stereotypers. For further particulars, address the



manufacturers, who also manufacture folding-machines, Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68–70 West Monroe street, Chicago.

THE ADVANTAGES OF STEREO-PLATES.

There is, at the present time hardly a newspaper office in the country that does not make use of stereo-plates. The economy and convenience resulting from such use have made them a necessary part of the outfit of a country office, and the fact that the service now to be obtained in them is so varied in the character of the matter, and the form and style of "make-up," that all tastes and wants can be suited, has brought them into general favor. We are led to these conclusions by an examination of the service rendered in this line of the A. N. Kellogg, Newspaper Co. of this city.

OSTRANDER & HUKE, 81 and 83 Jackson street, Chicago, have been appointed western agents for the Scott Web Press, manufactured at Plainfield, New Jersey.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

M. CULLATON & Co., 11 South Eighth street, Richmond, Indiana, send a circular and business card, which would be a credit to any office, both in composition and presswork.

CHAS. W. FASSETT, of St. Joseph, Missouri, sends us a business card, worked in carmine, green, drab, blue, and gold. The center is a very effective piece of workmanship, but the top and bottom of the card is weak, and out of keeping with its main feature.

ANDREW WELCH, proprietor of the *Ada* (Ohio) *Record*, sends a very creditable assortment of general commercial printing, consisting of checks, business cards, programmes, letter-heads, statements, etc., all of which are creditable, and many of which possess merit of a high order.

FROM Melvin W. Fisher, of No. 4 East Market street, York, Pennsylvania, we acknowledge the receipt of a book of specimens of his work. They are all meritorious samples of typography, and it is evident that York merchants have no need to go outside to have number one printing done.

H. W. CASLON & Co., 22 and 23 Chiswell street, London, England, send us their epitome specimen book of printing types. The Caslon Letter Foundry was established in 1716, and for enterprise, honor and reliability has achieved a reputation of which any firm, either in the old or new world have just reason to feel proud. Like every production which comes from this establishment, it is neat and unique, the specimens being printed in small squares, separated by rules printed in red.

WE have received from the office of *The Model Printer*, London, England, a book of specimens, worked in colors and gold, containing some magnificent samples, both in composition and presswork. They are the outcome of a series of premiums which the proprietors of this publication have awarded from month to month to the most artistic specimens of typography furnished for publication. *The Model Printer* is doing missionary work among our English cousins, and we wish it every success.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a specimen book of types, rules, cuts, borders, etc., containing over four hundred pages, issued by Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York, and presented by their efficient western representative, Mr. Charles B. Ross. It contains a large number of entirely new faces, as well as a large and varied assortment of the latest designs in borders, cuts, etc. It is a production of which the firm it represents has every reason to feel proud.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests, granted by the U. S. Patent Office during the month of May, 1885, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F. street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

ISSUE OF MAY 5, 1885.

317,470.—Printing-Machine. E. Prouty, Beloit, Wis.
317,218.—Printing-Machine Delivery-Apparatus. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.
317,194.—Printing-Machine, Lithographic. C. Potter, Jr. Plainfield, N. Y.
317,329.—Printing-Press Sheet-Flier. C. P. Fenner, New London, Conn.

ISSUE OF MAY 12, 1885.

317,679.—Printing-Machine. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.
317,844.—Printing-Machine.—Inking Mechanism. J. W. Osborne, Washington D. C.
317,740.—Printing-Machine.—Web Perfecting. L. C. Crowell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
317,518.—Printing-Machine.—Wood.
317,518.—J. R. Cross, Chicago, Ill.
317,741.—Printing-Machines.—Delivery mechanism for L. C. Crowell, Brooklyn Web Cylinder.
317,929.—Printing-Press feeding attachment. S. C. Cox, Lafayette, Indiana.

ISSUE OF MAY 19, 1885.

318,383.—Printing-Machine. C. Machris, Detroit, Mich.
318,143.—Printing-Machine.—Sheet delivery mechanism. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.

ISSUE OF MAY 26, 1885.

318,798.—Printing-Machine. W. H. Price, Jr., Cleveland, O.
318,808.—Printing-Machine Delivery-Mechanism. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.
318,617.—Printing-Press Ink Fountain. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Akron.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on (Sunday) morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $16. Good subs find some work.

Buffalo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on moring papers, 32 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Enough of printers here already.

Cambridgeport.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; bookwork, 40 and 42 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $20.

Chicago.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, unfavorable; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; job printers, per week, $18. The city is overstocked with printers.

Cincinnati.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. We are still working small offices into the union. Our advice to printers is to get out west as soon as possible on a farm; let them quit the printing business or it will quit them by starvation.

Cleveland.—State of trade, much improved; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. There is no difficulty, but would not advise printers to strike Cleveland, as there are still a number out of employment.

Dayton.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week, $15. No difficulty, and our members are all employed.

Des Moines.—State of trade, fair; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 and 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. Might get work, but the prices are not very good. The *State Leader* has been declared unfair and outside the union.

Detroit.—State of trade, fair to good; prospects, very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $14. No difficulty, but enough men now here to do the work at present.

Galveston.—No material change in business or prospects since last report.

Grand Rapids.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $13. No difficulty.

Indianapolis.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Plenty printers here to supply the demand.

Joliet.—State of trade, fair; prospects, indefinite; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. Plenty of resident subs in Joliet.

La Fayette.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. No difficulty, but supply of printers exceeds the demand at present.

Leadville.—State of trade, very good; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job compositors, per week, $26. Do not come here at present.

Lincoln.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Enough of hands here at present.

London, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $9 and upward.

Los Angeles.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on all piece work, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20. No more printers needed in this place; enough here already.

Milwaukee.—State of trade, greatly improved; prospects, very good until July; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $18. Milwaukee is well supplied with printers.

Mobile.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, none whatever; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20. Keep away, demand fully supplied.

Philadelphia.—State of trade, dull; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 38 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. We have too many "rat" papers in Philadelphia, so printers should give it a wide berth.

Pittsburgh.—State of trade, very good; prospects, still better; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Would not advise anyone to come here for the present, as the new scale of the Knights of Labor has not yet been adopted, and it is doubtful whether it ever will be. It looks a little serious. There is a slight difference from the old scale, which the proprietors do not wish to concede.

Portland.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not such as promise an increase in business; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. No difficulty existing, but there are plenty of printers here, several having come in during the past month.

Quincy.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $15. Men enough here now.

Sacramento.—State of trade, dull; prospects, dull for the summer; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. Supply of printers fully equal to the demand.

San Antonio.—State of trade, fair, with brighter prospects; most all offices to order new material soon. No change in composition rates, and no trouble existing. Printing business generally looking up in Texas.

Seattle.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, $21. Enough resident subs to fill demands.

Sioux City.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. A sufficiency of subs in the city at present.

St. John.—Business, good; prospects, fair; wages same as last reported. Inquiries are made after a couple of printers to work in Fredericton. Our "little war" in the West has made things lively around St. John during the past few weeks in printing circles, as a couple of comps, at the calling out of the volunteers, had to exchange the stick for the "shooting iron," to defend the country's rights. They were not required to go to the front, however, but spent a week in camp.

St. Louis.—State of trade, moderately brisk; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Good workmen with cards can get sufficient work to live on; others not wanted. The outlook is not good, but slightly improving.

St. Paul.—State of trade, fair; prospects, about the same; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers per week, $15. Subs on morning papers are very plentiful.

Terre Haute.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12; foremen, $14.

Topeka.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork and job printers, $15. There is a strike in the *Commonwealth* office, on account of "rat" foreman, so printers had better keep away till difficulty is settled.

Washington.—State of trade, very, very dull; prospects, no better; composition on morning and evening papers and bookwork, 40 cents. We are endeavoring to bring all the offices into the union. Don't touch Washington. Nothing doing here.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $15. Several of the dailies will don new dresses in a month or two, and everything looks bright for the future. If printers coming here have I. T. U. cards they can get a few days' work. No cards, no work.

ABBREVIATED LONGHAND. By Wallace Ritchie. A complete system of note-taking without ambiguous signs. Every ambitious printer should own the book, and qualify himself for reporting in a few hours. Mailed for 25 cents. Agent wanted in each large office. J. B. HULING, Chicago, Ill.

SUGGESTIONS IN PUNCTUATION AND CAPITALIZATION. This little work is by a practical printer and writer, and is the only comprehensive treatise published. Every printer will find its contents of great value. Mailed for 25 cents. Agent wanted in each large office. J. B. HULING, Chicago, Ill.

DIRR'S IMPROVED

"LIGHTNING" GALLEY LOCK-UP.

Saves Time!  Saves Money!

"Of great value to us."—*Chicago Evening Journal.* "Has the merits claimed for it."—*Chicago Tribune.* "Has proved of great value."—*Chicago Daily News.*

PRINTER WANTED in every town to introduce it. Liberal commissions. Address C. A. DIRR, Inventor, Room 5, 51 LaSalle St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Prouty Presses. *Central Type Foundry.* } SPECIAL AGENTS { *Holly Wood Type.* *Boston Type Foundry.*

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Type and Brass Rule,

PRESSES AND PRINTERS' SUPPLIES.

54 and 56 Franklin Street,

TELEPHONE 1040. CHICAGO.

A complete stock of Boston and Central Type Foundries' Beautiful Faces constantly on hand.

THE

Cincinnati Type Foundry,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TYPE, PRESSES,

AND PRINTERS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

ALL GOODS FIRST-CLASS, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Send for Specimens and Special Prices. CHAS. WELLS, Treas.

201 VINE ST., CINCINNATI, O.

SUPERIOR

PRINTING INKS,

MADE BY

THE ULLMANN & PHILPOTT MFG. CO.

Nos. 56 and 58 Merwin, Corner of West Street

CLEVELAND, O.

FOR SALE BY

GUSTAV HINSTORFF, 48 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY, Third and Vine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.
KANSAS CITY PAPER CO., 420 West Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.
ROBERT ROWELL, Third Ave. and Market St., Louisville, Ky.
H. B. PARKER, Cass and Congress Sts., Detroit, Mich.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 128 St. Clair St., Cleveland, O.

VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO.

TYPE AND BORDERS,

Presses and Materials,

WOOD TYPE, CABINETS, STANDS, ETC.

TURKEY BOXWOOD AND OTHER ENGRAVERS' MATERIALS AND WOODS.

PRINTERS' "STRONG SLAT" CASES. (TRADE MARK.)

110 Fulton and 16 & 18 Dutch Streets, NEW YORK.

FACTORY: PATERSON, N. J. N.B.—MACHINISTS' PATTERN LETTERS.

THOMAS FOX, *Pres't & Treas.* GEO. N. FRIEND, *Vice-Pres't.*
GEO. B. FOX, *Secretary.*

Friend & Fox Paper Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN FINE

BOOK, COVER, NEWS, WRAPPING,

ROOFING AND CARPET FELT.

LOCKLAND, OHIO, AND CHICAGO.

153 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

Lockland Mills, Crescent Mills, Rialto Mills.

REMOVAL.

A. ZEESE & CO.

ELECTROTYPERS,

Relief Plate and Photo-Engravers,

HAVE REMOVED TO

119 MONROE STREET,

AND

2, 4, 6 and 8 CUSTOM-HOUSE PLACE,

CHICAGO.

GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler,

115 & 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE

USED BY THE

Chicago Tribune, Chicago Times, Chicago Daily News, Chicago Staats Zeitung, A. N. Kellogg Co. (all offices), Chicago Newspaper Union, Western Newspaper Union, St. Paul Globe, Bloomington Pantagraph, Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis Journal, Kansas City Journal, Des Moines Register, Des Moines Leader, Quincy Whig, Quincy Herald, Dubuque Herald, Dubuque Times, Keokuk Gate City, Burlington Argus, Muscatine Tribune, Muscatine Journal, Fort Wayne Gazette, Fort Wayne Sentinel, Oshkosh Northwestern, Springfield (Ills.) Journal, and scores of other leading papers throughout the country.

IF YOU CONSULT YOUR BEST INTERESTS YOU WILL

Buy only our Superior Copper-Mixed Type.

WE ARE GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS FOR THE

BABCOCK PRINTING-PRESS CO'S DRUM CYLINDER, TWO-REVOLUTION AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES,

THE HOWARD IRON WORKS' PAPER CUTTERS,

AND ALSO CARRY A FULL LINE OF

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRESSES.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED
AND
COMPLETE OUTFITS SHIPPED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Lithographing in all its Branches.

ALL KINDS OF

SKETCHES, SCRIPTURES, VIGNETTES, DECORATIVE-ARCHITECTURAL-and FANCY WORK, done to the Trade

—BY—

Maurice J. Canegiser,

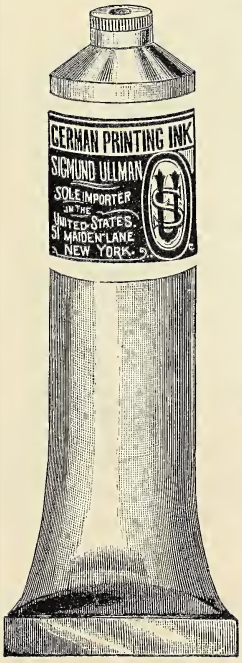
Graphical Instructor and Solicitor,

(Pen or Crayon Drawings for any Photo-Engraving Process, also New Combinations for Safety Tints and Borders for Positive or Negative Printing on both Presses, done on Copper Plate.)

56 & 58 Wabash Ave. —OR— 511 Sedgwick Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Inquiries please supply with sufficient Postage for Reply.



FULL LINES OF BLACK AND COLORED

Printing & Lithographic

INKS

AND

PASTE COLORS.

The largest and most complete assortment in the country.

Bronze Powders for Printing

A SPECIALTY.

GERMAN PRINTING INKS IN TUBES IF DESIRED.

KEEPS THE INK FREE FROM SKIN AND DUST UNTIL USED UP.

Price List and Specimens sent on application.

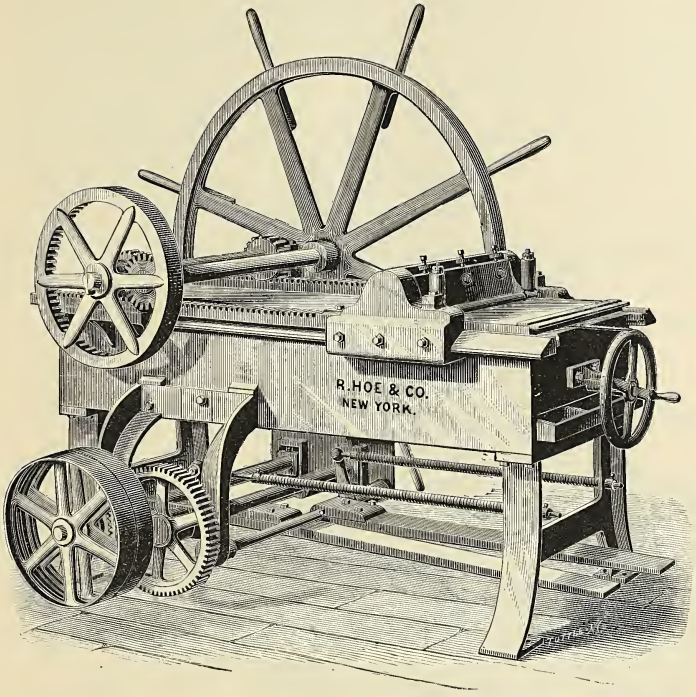
Sigmund Ullman

51 MAIDEN LANE,

NEW YORK.

SIGMUND ULLMAN.
E. H. WIMPFHEIMER.


BLOMGREN
BROS & CO
USING THE
Electric Light
EXCLUSIVELY.
WE ARE ENTIRELY
Independent of the Sun.
162 & 164 CLARK ST.
CHICAGO
PHOTO-
ENGRAVING
ELECTROTYPING
WAX-ENGRAVING
STEREOTYPING



R. Hoe & Co.

POWER

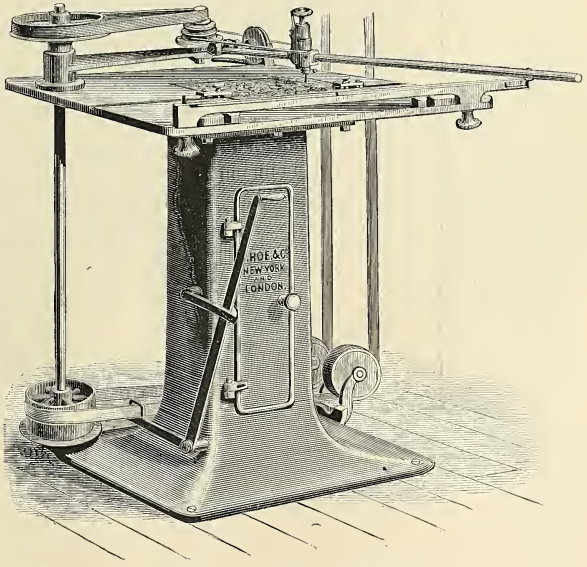
Inclined Plane Shaving Machine.

This is the most convenient and accurate machine of its kind, and is used for truing up the plates before they are used on the press. Perfect accuracy is gained and much time saved in making ready after plates are put on the press. All plates are shaved to exact thickness by means of a dial wheel and screw.

R. Hoe & Co.

Routing Machine.

This machine is used for cutting out blank spaces in plates by means of rotating steel cutters as shown in cut. It is solidly mounted on an iron base. Power is communicated to the upright shaft and thence by pulleys and belts to the steel cutters. A spring rest prevents the tool from touching the plate till pressed down by the operator. The stand contains shelves for tools, etc.



R. HOE & CO., 504 Grand Street, N. Y.

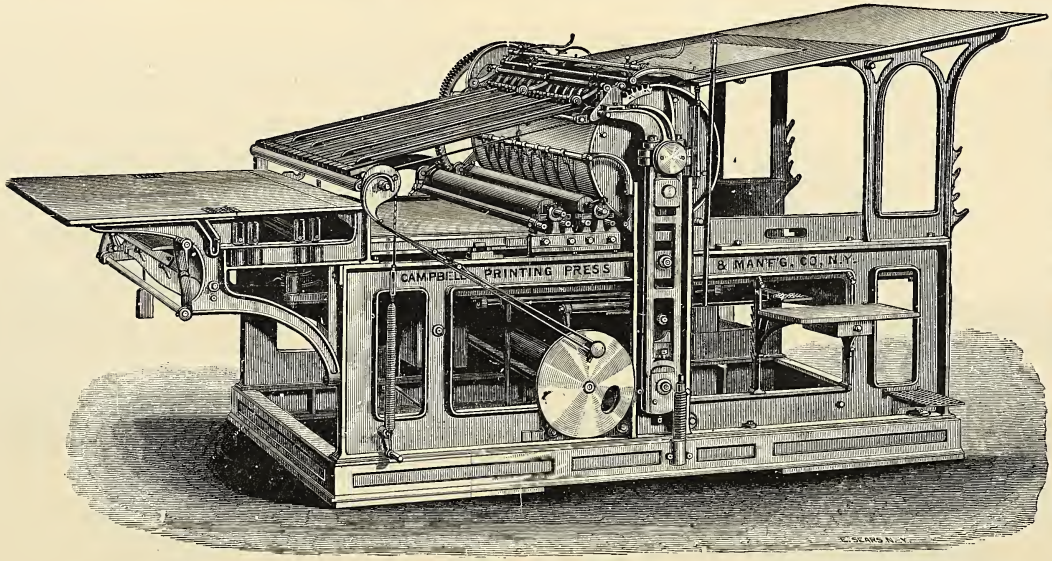
199–201 VAN BUREN STREET, CHICAGO, *TUDOR ST., LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND.*

THE CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

Is the First, the Best and the Acknowledged Leading Two Revolution Machine.

NEVER SMUTS, AS SHEET IS DELIVERED CLEAN SIDE TO FLY.

NO TAPES.



CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS.

NO FLY OR DELIVERY CYLINDER BEHIND TO MAKE BED INCONVENIENT TO GET AT.

FEEDER CAN TRIP THE IMPRESSION AT WILL.

No Cast Iron Bed Rack as on all other Two-Revolution Presses.

EVERY TOOTH ON CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS BED RACK IS A SEPARATE STEEL PIN.

PERFECT REGISTER. UNYIELDING IMPRESSION. HIGHEST SPEED. UNEQUALED DISTRIBUTION.

CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO.,

New York Office, 160 William Street. *306 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.*

THE INLAND PRINTER

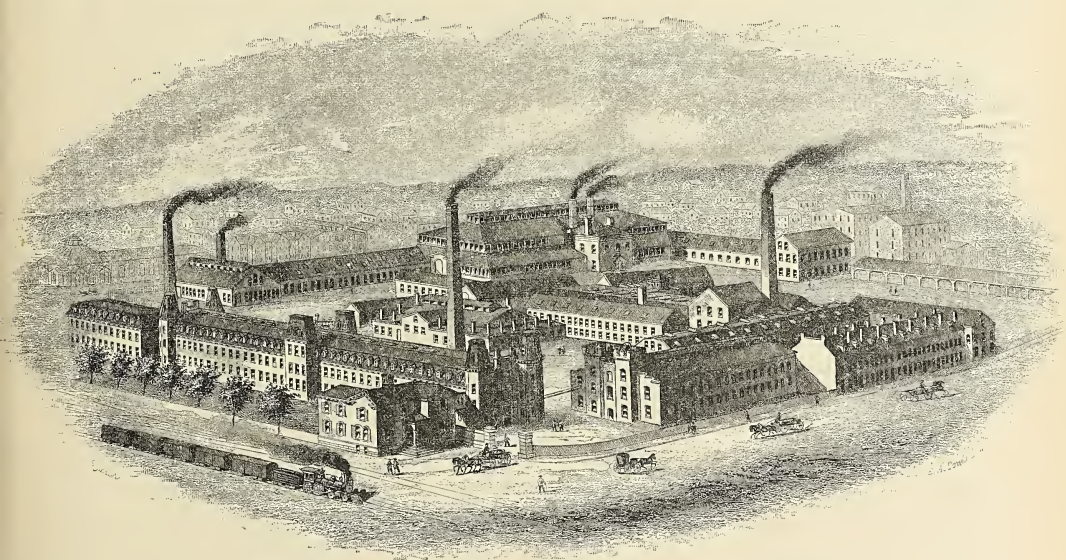
A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. II.—No. 10. CHICAGO, JULY, 1885. TERMS: $1.50 per year in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

THE CAMPBELL PRINTING-PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S PRESSES AND MACHINERY.

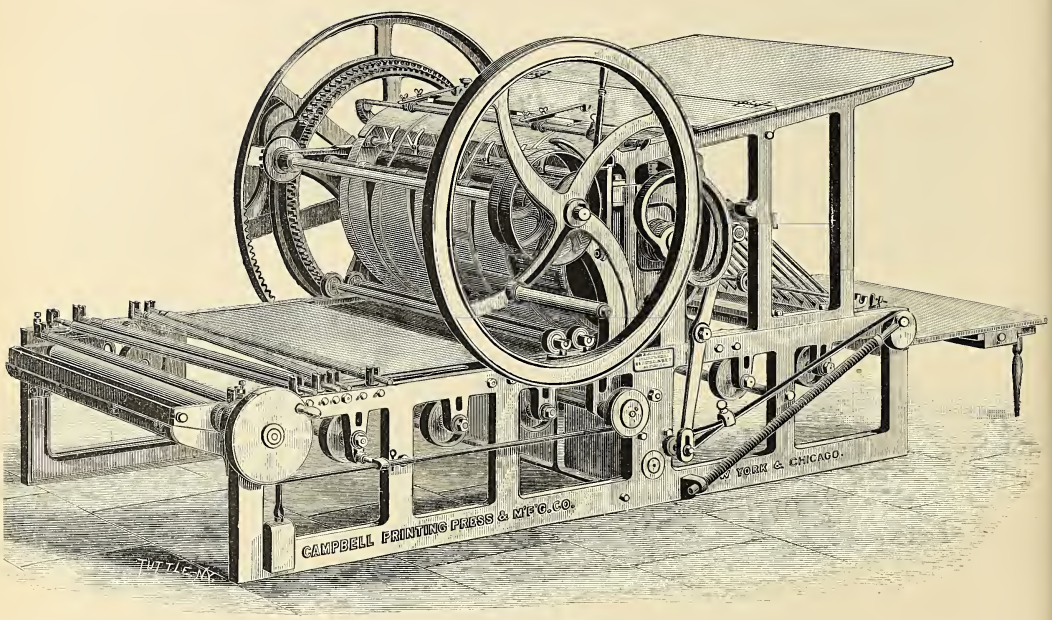
THIS company produces, principally, the different classes of machinery coming under the head of cylinder presses. In its earlier day, it manufactured several rotary web-perfecting machines, which are still in successful existence; but latterly it has given its attention more exclusively to the first mentioned class of machines.

Anyone at all familiar with the American cylinder printing-press will recognize the fact that, aside from the Campbell machines, the productions of pressmakers bear a very close external resemblance. It is none the less true that, internally and in all mechanical principles involved, they are still more closely related; and it will doubtless be accepted, without cavil, that generally the cylinder presses of the different kinds as manufactured by the Messrs. Hoe & Co., have, in all their generic and essential features, been pretty strictly copied by all other makers, except the Campbell Company. The Campbell cylinder presses, however, are characterized by great originality, not only in their general outward design, but more completely in the mechanism and principles employed in them. Throughout the entire series of machines produced by this company, they seem to have departed in a most radical manner from the beaten paths pursued by the others.



WORKS AT TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS, WHERE CAMPBELL PRINTING-PRESSES ARE MADE.

The founder of this company, Mr. Andrew Campbell (long since without any connection with it, however), seems to have boldly aimed, at the outset, at the solution



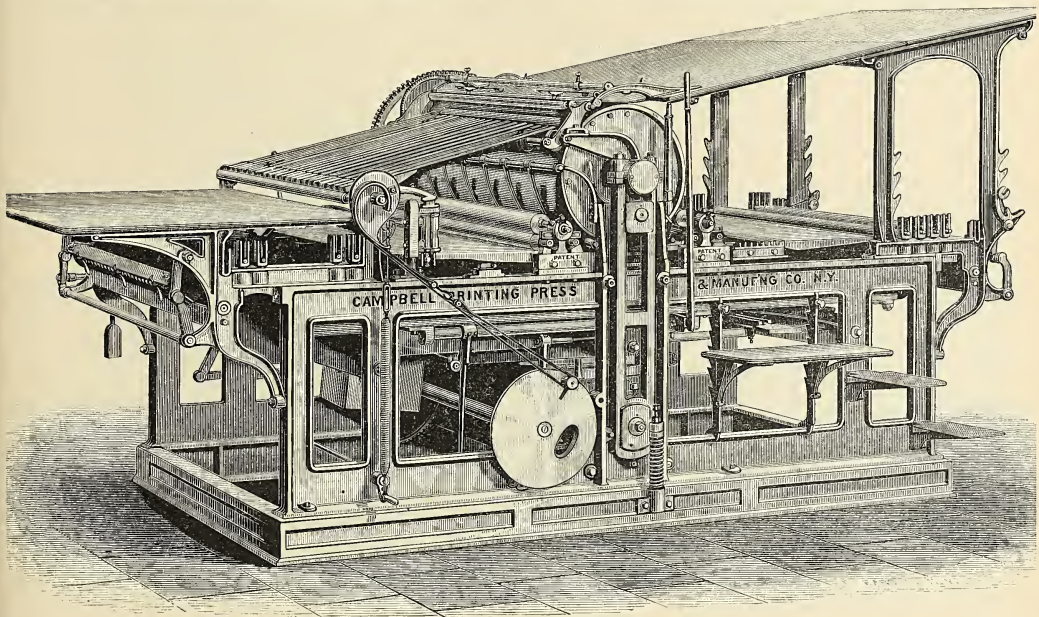
CAMPBELL COUNTRY PRESS.

of mechanical difficulties appearing in the cylinder presses of his day, and which had, at that time, become to be scarcely recognized by the others, but which have since become disturbing elements, acknowledged by mechanicians in this particular field to be of great importance in connection with the rapidity and accuracy required in modern printing. Since the present company severed its connection with Mr. Campbell, this same spirit of originality has been pursued by them in even a more marked degree; and, in the many changes and improvements made in the old machines, as well as in the several entirely new styles of presses originated by them, they have succeeded in keeping still further away from the old forms, methods and principles employed, so nearly in common, by all the others.

The first machine produced by Mr. Campbell — since remodeled and largely improved by the present owners — was what is well known throughout the United States as the Campbell "Country" press, of which there are now considerably over two thousand in successful use. Up to the time of Campbell's conception as embodied in this machine — about 1857 — there had been no attempt of any consequence to depart from the general form of cylinder machine known as the "Napier" press, then built almost exclusively by Hoe & Co., except the substitution, by Taylor, of the oscillating spur-gear upon the rack-pinion shaft, for the universal joint, theretofore exclusively used. Taylor's oscillating spur-gear, while it eliminated a portion of the defects that both he and Campbell recognized as inhering in the "Napier" movement, substituted something that overcame one difficulty by introducing another, not quite so important in its effects upon the correct working of the machine, but still unmechanical and objectionable to a considerable degree; and his device was remedial as effecting only one factor in the whole "Napier" scheme, there remaining other defects of no small importance. In order to avoid the inequalities produced in the rotation of the vibrating rack-pinion shaft by the universal joint, he (Taylor), in this device, attempted to use a pair of spur-gears under such circumstances as required them at one time to act as bevel-gears, and at another as spur-gears, with a continually varying angle of the two axes; and mechanicians know that it was only because of the small angle through which the two axes were permitted to vary that this mechanical abnormality could work at all, while it constitutes, undoubtedly, a source of wear and disarrangement of the elements of the machine depending upon it, even at the comparatively small departure from the theoretical accuracy involved in its use as applied. To overcome these objectionable features, Campbell conceived the idea embodied in the Campbell "Country" press, in which the rack-pinion shaft is revolved in fixed position in both directions, the rack-pinion engaging an ordinary (not endless) rack secured to the under side of the bed. The alternating rotation of the rack-pinion shaft is imparted by means of a very ingeniously contrived gear-wheel of large diameter secured to the axis or shaft of the impression cylinder. This wheel contains an internal and external spur segment of two considerably different diam-

eters, engaging, alternately, a second pinion, called the reversing pinion, secured to the outer end of the rack-pinion shaft, the transfer of the engagement of this reversing pinion from the external to the internal segments of this large cylinder wheel being secured by properly shaped epicycloidal guides engaging two studs, carrying rollers secured in the outer face of the pinion. The large cylinder gear also carries a continuous gear, into which a pinion upon the driving shaft meshes, giving motion to the whole. With this device, he also accomplished other very important results. The two segments of gear-teeth in the cylinder wheel being of different diameters, and being driven at a uniform rate by means of the driving-shaft, the external or small segment, when engaging the reversing pinion, being so proportioned, causes the rack-pinion shaft, and with it the bed, to travel at the same velocity as the cylinder surface during the printing stroke, and causes the bed upon the return, or the non-printing stroke, to travel at a considerably increased velocity. By virtue of this feature, a much smaller diameter of impression cylinder for a given sized form was used, because the impression surface of the cylinder occupied a considerably greater fraction of its circumference. The immense size of cylinder required in the one-revolution or drum cylinder form of the "Napier" press was thus overcome. Another advantage of this system is, that as the effort to propel a cylinder press through the impression stroke while printing is much greater than through the non-printing stroke, and as the effort to propel the bed in the Campbell "Country" machine during the non-printing stroke would be greater than during the printing stroke, if it were not printing, due to the greater velocity imparted to it, the one compensates for the other; and for a hand-power machine makes it very desirable, the effort required being about the same for either stroke. This scheme, therefore, at one and the same time, provided a theoretically correct device for converting rotary into reciprocating motion, to replace the theoretically imperfect devices of Napier and Taylor, reduced the diameter of the impression cylinder by fully one-third, equalized the power to operate the machine through an entire revolution, and provided for the whole mechanism being actuated from the driving-shaft as a continuous train through the cylinder to the type-bed, thus insuring perfect register.

No better criterion of the merit of the ideas carried out in this machine can be given than the great number of them made and sold. A general view of this machine as now made is given in the cut on page 426.



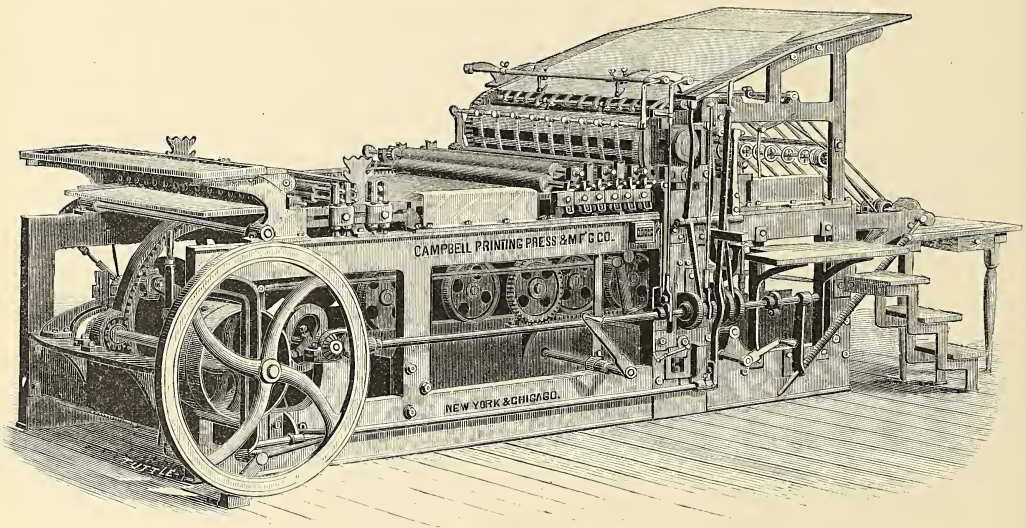
CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION, DOUBLE-INKING PRINTING-PRESS.

There were, however, some features in this device which precluded its being developed into the higher grades and larger sizes of machines; and Campbell, still pursuing the determination to avoid the Napier or Taylor methods, because of their palpable imperfections, constructed, for a higher class of machine, one of the first two-revolution presses ever built in this country, with a bed and cylinder movement in which an endless rack was allowed to slide vertically in guides parallel to itself to enable a rack-pinion, rotating upon a fixed axis, to run alternately upon the top and bottom of the vertically sliding endless rack. The horizontal travel of this rack was

multiplied by proper gearing into the bed, so that the bed had four times the travel of the rack. He found, later, however, that it was preferable to have the rack twice the length, and the bed's travel only twice that of the rack. This change simplified the mechanism very much, and on this principle of bed movement the Campbell two-revolution press has ever since been built. In this movement, every function of every member operates upon strictly correct mechanical principles, and entirely avoids the defects of the Napier and Taylor movements in the high grades of machines, as the double segment of the cylinder wheel with its reversing mechanism did in the country press, and is fully as distinct and original a departure from the designs and principles employed by other makers.

In connection with the two-revolution idea for a press, one of the most important devices that has ever appeared was developed: the cylinder, making two revolutions to an impression, permitted of the sheet being carried around on the first or printing revolution of the cylinder until the head arrived at about the point at which it was taken by the grippers from the feed-board, and then delivered in front, from the top of the cylinder. By stripping the sheet at this point during the second or non-printing revolution of the cylinder, by means of the fingers of the ordinary fly, the blank or dry side of the sheet only was brought in contact with the fly or tapes, whence the fly carried it over in the usual way on to the receiving board, face down, without the freshly printed side having come in contact with anything whatever. The smutting of the work, by contact of the freshly printed sides with the tapes and fly-fingers in previous methods, had long been an eye-sore to printers, particularly on fine cut and color work, or wherever a heavy amount of color had to be employed. This system of delivering the sheet has been confined exclusively to the productions of the Campbell Company up to the present time, and it is only within the last year that any of the other makers have succeeded in delivering the sheet without contact of the printed side with some part of the mechanism; and it is believed by the Campbell Company that, up to the present writing, none of these later attempts are to be compared with their original system as successful pieces of mechanism.

Another radical advance embodied in these machines is the method employed in adjusting the rollers to the form and the driving vibrator or distributing roller. In the printing of fine work of any kind, a critical adjustment of the form-rollers is, as is well known, of the last importance. Before the advent of this device, which the Campbell Company call their "Combination Distributer," every form-roller had to be adjusted vertically to the form and horizontally to the distributing or driving-roller; and both of these adjustments, as the composition rollers shrunk with age, had to be frequently made. Both adjustments for each roller required to be made, not only with the greatest nicety to both form and distributer, but both must be made exactly alike, or there would be danger of filling up the lines in a fine cut form. The difficulty of doing this with the rollers in place, particularly with the one nearest the cylinder, was no small one. The Campbell "Combination Distributer," by causing the form-roller journals to move upon inclined surfaces, in adjusting, so placed that, for all shrinkage of the rollers, a single adjustment of either form-roller to the distributer alone gave the corresponding proper adjustment to the form; and any roller taken out could be put back in any place, instead of being obliged to be restored to its own particular place or readjusted. To make this single adjustment also so as to be done at a convenient place, a



NEW LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.

duplicate of the form-roller bearing inclines and distributer-roller bearings are found at the back of the press, where every part of both rollers can be thoroughly inspected in making the adjustment, and then replaced and secured in their places in the press with a certainty that they are in accurate adjustment. The amount of time and trouble saved to printers by this simple device can hardly be estimated by those who have not had to perform the operations with both kinds.

Still another marked feature in which the Campbell two-revolution press departs from the general order of things in the printing of fine cut work, and similar grades of printing, is in their double-inking press, in which the form is inked — rolled twice — from each end by two rollers in a four-roller press, instead of from one end only by four rollers. It is unnecessary to explain here that two charged rollers entering upon a form from each end and returning, can more equably and perfectly distribute the ink than by making four fully charged rollers all enter upon one end of the form and return. This is admitted at all hands, and is borne out in the superior work done in fine cut work on presses having the arrangement of inking apparatus above mentioned. The cut on page 427 shows one of these double-inking two-revolution presses as now made.

Lately this concern has produced a novel machine for lithographic purposes, shown in the last cut; and it is as great a departure from the stereotyped stop-cylinder form of machine so sedulously copied from the original machines of Messrs. Hoe & Co. as its former productions are in the typographic line. This machine is the invention of, and is built from the designs and plans of Mr. John T. Hawkins, who, as mechanical engineer and inventor, and latterly as President of the Company, has taken the place, since 1877, theretofore occupied by Mr. Campbell. This machine is but one of a series they have in progress, adapted to the various kinds of printing, embodying the general form of the oscillating cylinder press, actuated by the ordinary crank motion. In the lithographic variety shown above, the aim has been to use an impression-cylinder of minimum diameter, as conducing to firmness and sharpness of impression, and the absence of all locking mechanism between the cylinder and bed, so as to permit of higher speeds being obtained, bringing the actuating mechanism of all moving parts into their simplest possible form. The theory pursued in the design of this machine has been fully borne out in practice, they having succeeded in producing fine black commercial work on these presses—which is acknowledged to be the severest test — in a manner superior to anything ever before done between a flat stone and a cylindrical impression surface, the finest grades of this work having been theretofore done either between a cylindrically surfaced stone and a cylindrical impression surface, or upon the hand "Scraper" machine. All other grades of work have also been done on it at a much increased speed. If Mr. Hawkins is as successful in his contemplated adaptation of the oscillating cylinder principle to the other kinds of printing as he has been in his lithographic press, he will have accomplished a greater departure from old methods than Campbell did in his original machines.

The officers of the company are, Mr. John T. Hawkins, president; Mr. John L. Brower, vice-president and secretary; Mr. Ogden Brower, treasurer and general manager; Mr. C. Frank Boughton, superintendent; and Mr. A. T. H. Brower, western manager.

The factory is located at Taunton, Massachusetts, and the manufacture of every machine is under the immediate supervision of the president, Mr. Hawkins, who resides there for that purpose. In Brooklyn, New York, and connected by telephone with the home office of the company, at 160 Williams street, New York City, is the largest and best equipped repair shop for the rehabilitation of second-hand printing-presses to be found in the United States. The home office in New York City occupies two spacious floors of the building, 160 Williams street. The western branch office is located at Nos. 304 and 306 Dearborn street, Chicago; and in the upper part of these buildings and the three adjoining ones is the western repair shop, which, though not equal in size to the large Brooklyn shop, is most thoroughly equipped, and is the largest of its kind in the western country.

Some adequate idea of the magnitude of the business of this company can be obtained when it is known that there are between four hundred and five hundred men employed in its offices and upon its products.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

BY S. W. FALLIS.

X.

FROM 1462 to 1481 no book is known to have been printed at Bamberg. In the latter year a press was established there by John Sensenschmidt, of Egra, who had previously printed several works at Nuremberg.

Several of the early printers who started in business on their own account after the dispersion of Faust and Scheffer's workmen in 1462, were accustomed to travel with their small stock of material from one place to another, remaining as long in a place as the productions of their press were in demand. They themselves engraved such crude cuts as their business would require from time to time; their main object was that of making money, the improvement of the art of either printing or engraving being of minor consideration, their work being confined to small jobwork principally.

From 1462 to 1467 no book appears to have been printed containing wood cuts. In the latter year one Ulric Hahn, a German, printed a book at Rome, entitled "Meditationes Johannis de Turrecrementa," which contained wood cuts in simple outline engraving. The work is folio in size, with thirty-four leaves, printed on stout paper on which is the watermark of a hunter's horn. The work contains thirty-four cuts. Fig. 16, the creation of animals, is a reduced fac simile of the first in the volume.

The remainder of the cuts are designed and engraved in a similar style. The designs are more spirited than those contained in Pfister's tracts, but the engraving can

not be regarded as in any way superior. Jackson enumerates the titles of the thirty-four subject illustrations. The last, No. 34, is "The Last Judgment."



Fig. 16.

Zani opines that these cuts were engraved by Italian artists, but beyond his opinion there is no authority pointing in this direction. It is most likely, says Jackson, that they were cut by one of Hahn's workmen, who could turn his hand to wood engraving and typefounding, as as well as to compose and work at the press; and it is also probable that Hahn's workmen were Germans and not Italians.

The second book printed in Italy, with wood cuts, is the "Editio Princeps," of the treatise of R. Valturius de Re Militari, from the press of Johannes de Verona (son of Nicholas, the surgeon, and master of the art of printing), at Verona. This work is dedicated by the author to Sigismund Malatesta, lord of Rimini, who is styled in pompous phrase "Splendidissimum Arminensium Regem ac Imperatorem semper invictum." This work was evidently written several years before it was printed, for Baluze transcribed from a MS. dated 1463, a letter written in the name of Malatesta, and sent by the author with a copy of his work to the Sultan, Mohamet II. The bearer of the letter was the painter Matteo Pasti, a friend of the author, who visited Constantinople at the Sultan's request, in order that he might paint his portrait. It is said that the cuts in this work were designed by Pasti. It is altogether probable that he might have made the drawings in Malatesta's own copy, from which it is likely the book was printed. Pasti was accredited as being eminently skillful in the arts of painting, sculpture and engraving. Mr. Ottley asserts, "with some appearance of probability," that the cuts in question were executed by his hand. If such be the fact, it is to be regretted that an artist of so much ability should have wasted his time on work so unworthy of his reputation, for allowing that considerable talent and conception is displayed in several of the designs there is nothing in the engraving for a man of ability to waste his time on, as any novice or apprentice might execute the engravings which are in mere outline.

There is, however, no evidence of reliability that would give the slightest grounds to suppose that these engravings were cut by Pasti. Indeed, it is believed by Jackson that Pasti died before printing was introduced into Italy. Several of the cuts occupy the entire folio page, but the greater number of them are of smaller size. They chiefly represent warlike engines, which display considerable mechanical ingenuity on the part of the contriver; modes of attack and defense, both by land and water, with various contrivances for passing a river which is not fordable, by means of rafts, inflated bladders and floating bridges.

In some of them, inventions may be noticed that are generally ascribed to a later period, such as a boat with paddle-wheels, which are put in motion by a kind of crank; a gun with a stock fired from the shoulder, and a bomb-shell. It has been asserted that hand guns were first introduced about the beginning of the sixteenth century, yet the figure of one in the work of Valturius makes it evident they were known some time before. It is likely that these drawings were made and the descriptions written at least ten years before the book was printed.

(*To be continued.*)

EIGHT PAPER TOWNS.

The "paper city" of the world has for several years been known to be Holyoke, in Massachusetts; but there are other cities and towns in the United States noted among paper men for their production of paper. Holyoke's higher limit of quantity is about 190 tons, including all mills operated by the Connecticut river at the falls of South Hadley. The paper is principally the finest kinds of writing and book. Philadelphia stands second, with 69 tons of paper and 32 tons of pulp, the paper being largely book and news. The third town in paper product is Appleton, Wisconsin, which makes 53 tons of paper, largely book and news, and 10 tons of pulp. Bellows Falls, Vermont, comes fourth, with 50 tons of paper and 26 tons of pulp, the paper being the finest grades of manilla and news. The fifth town in the United States, in quantity of paper manufacture, is Chatham, New York, where 46 tons of straw wrapping paper are made. The sixth is Lee, Massachusetts, with 45 tons of writing, book and news. Lawrence, Massachusetts, is the seventh, with 44 tons, principally book and news, and 5 tons of chemical pulp. The eighth place is given to Lockland, Ohio, where 42 tons of wrapping and other heavy papers are made.

In importance and value of paper product, the towns probably stand in the following order: Holyoke, Philadelphia, Appleton, Lee, Bellows Falls, Lawrence, Chatham, Lockland. The total product of these eight towns is about 539 tons of paper and about 75 tons of pulp. —*Paper World.*

FOOLSCAP.

Everyone who handles paper recognizes foolscap as a sheet measuring 13 by 16 inches. This is used as a standard size all the world over, officially and commercially. It will, therefore, be interesting to know where and how this word originated. After the execution of Charles I, of England, Cromwell and his staff, in organizing the commonwealth, made all possible effort to remove everything which had anything to do with the old monarchy. The paper in official use up to that time had as a watermark the king's crown; and, when Cromwell was asked what should be put in the place of this crown, to show his overwhelming dislike of everything appertaining to royalty, he directed a fool's cap to be put in place of the crown. This was done, and when Charles II. ascended the throne of England, it was at first forgotten to replace the cap by something else, and when too late the king was afraid to do anything to recall things dangerous to touch, and so it was neglected, and the fool's cap may be seen as a watermark on nearly all official paper in England. It was also used in this country, but of late it has disappeared, for what reason we do not know; still the word foolscap will remain for this size of paper.

Cap, as a name for a size of paper, has become attached to our flat cap, which measures 14 by 17 inches and has nothing to do with foolscap, except the similarity in name and size. The two should not be confounded, as one is a folded paper, while the other, as its name imports, is furnished flat.—*Printers' Circular.*

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."

FOR THE PRESSMAN

Van Bibber's Roller Composition,

Price 30 Cents per Pound.

IS THE BEST COMPOSITION MADE; IS THE MOST RELIABLE, AND DOES THE BEST WORK.

Van Bibber's "Rough and Ready"

Price 35 Cents per Pound.

Is the Cheapest Roller Material sold. By using it your winter Rollers will cost you about nineteen cents per pound, and the Rollers will be good ones. It is easy, quick and sure, and can be kept on hand for years.

Our goods are kept in stock by the following leading houses. Send your orders to them and SPECIFY VAN BIBBER'S:

FOR SALE IN THE EAST BY

FARMER, LITTLE & CO.....New York City.	J. & F. B. GARRETT.....Syracuse, N. Y.
VANDERBURG, WELLS & CO.....New York City.	H. L. PELOUZE & SON.....Washington, D. C.
COLLINS & McLEESTER.....Philadelphia, Pa.	H. L. PELOUZE & SON.....Richmond, Va.
BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY.....Boston, Mass.	CHAS. J. CARY & CO.....Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE IN THE WEST BY

MARDER, LUSE & CO.....Chicago, Ill.	JNO. T. RETON & SON.....Kansas City, Mo.
BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.....Chicago, Ill.	C. P. KINGSBURY.....St. Joseph, Mo.
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY.....St. Louis, Mo.	JONES BROS.....Dallas, Tex.
MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.	J. J. PASTORIZA.....Houston, Tex.
ROB'T ROWELL.....Louisville, Ky.	CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY.....Cincinnati, O.
H. H. THORP MANUF'G CO.....Cleveland, O.	LOUIS SNIDER'S SONS.....Cincinnati, O.
E. C. PALMER & CO.....New Orleans, La.	CHATFIELD & WOODS.....Cincinnati, O.
DUNLAP & COHEN.....Atlanta, Ga.	CHARLES STEWART PAPER CO.....Cincinnati, O.
C. F. BREWSTER.....Des Moines, Ia.	ALLAN C. KERR & CO.....Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders are also promptly filled by the following Advertising Agencies:

DAUCHY & CO.....New York.	LORD & THOMAS.....Chicago, Ill.
N. W. AYER & SON.....Philadelphia, Pa.	EDWIN ALDEN & BRO.....Cincinnati, O.

VAN BIBBER & CO.

50 LONGWORTH STREET,

Rollers Cast Promptly. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Paper.

A

P

E

R

F. P. Elliott & Co.

208 & 210

Randolph Street,

Chicago.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Paper.

H. HARTT, Pres. *WM. T. HODGE, Secy.* *H. H. LATHAM, Treas.*

GARDEN CITY TYPE FOUNDRY,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS'

Machinery and Material,

Also

Chicago Stands and Drying Racks,
DeVos' Pat. Lead and Slug Rack,

Cabinets, Cases, Stands, Wood Furniture,
Reglet, Imposing Stones, Etc.

Dealers in SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Importers of

GERMAN INKS AND BRONZES.

FACTORY: Cor. 19th & Blackwell Sts.

OFFICE & SALESROOMS: 180 & 182 Monroe St.

CHICAGO.

F. M. POWELL, Pres. JAS. M. CONNER, Sec. DAVID W. BRUCE, Treas.

Illinois Type Founding Co.

200 & 202 Clark St., Chicago.

Western Agents for GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO., and JAMES CONNER'S SONS, New York.

Type of the above manufacturers delivered in Chicago free of transportation.

NEWSPAPER DRESSES AND JOB OFFICE OUTFITS

FURNISHED

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

Printing-Presses, Type, Cases, Stands, Galleys and Chases, of all makes.

Bargains in Second-Hand Machinery and Printing Material.

1 31 x 46 Potter, Hand or Steam - - 800
1 Campbell, Cylinder, 32 x 48, - - - 800
1 Ruggles Rotary Press, 4½ x 7 chase, 55
1 16 x 21 Day Jobber or Nonpareil, - 175
1 6 x 9 Columbian Rotary, No. 2, - - 75
1 8 x 12 Peerless [run one month], - 200
1 13 x 19 Globe, with throw-off, - - 225
1 New Style Gordon, 8 x 12, - - - 175
1 Golding Press, 10 x 15 inside chase, - 200
1 8 x 12 Empire, self-fuker, - - - 45
1 6 x 10 Columbian, Lever - - - 27
1 Evans Rotary, 4 x 7, self-fuker, - 40
1 10 x 15 Peerless Press [with steam], 250
1 9 x 12 Nonpareil, inside chase, - - 200
1 7 x 11 Gordon Press, - - - - 135
1 7 x 11 Gordon Press, old style, - - 145
1 8 x 12 Gordon Press, new style, - - 200
1 7 x 10 Ruggles Press, - - - - 75
1 6-column Hand Press, - - - - 150
1 8 x 12 Columbian Press, Lever, - - 45
1 6-column Army Press, - - - - 55
1 7-column Army Press, - - - - 65
1 3-column Hand Press, - - - - 140
1 7-column Washington Hand Press, 175
1 8-column Washington Hand-Press, 210
1 9-column Washington Hand-Press, 215
1 Quarto Hand-Press, 6-column, - - 230
1 Plow-Knife Paper-Cutter, iron frame, 27
1 Plow-Knife Paper-Cutter, iron frame, 35
1 Minerva Paper-Cutter, 30-inch, - 135
1 Improved Thorp Card Cutter, cost $45, 35
1 Ruggles Card Cutter, 31-inch, - - 15
1 McFatrich Mailing Machine, with galleys, 35
1 Hand Stitching Machine, - - - - 25
1 14½ x 20½ Star Press, - - - - 250
1 8 x 12 National Jobber, - - - - 75
1 6 x 10 Prouty, with Steam, - - - 110
1 8 x 12 Gordon, New Style, with Steam, 200
1 8 x 12 Columbian, - - - - - 45
1 13½ x 18 Nonpareil, treadle and crank, 175
1 Railway Cylinder, 32 x 46, - - - 550
1 30-inch Anson Hardy Paper Cutter, - 150

☞ All of the above second-hand machinery will be put in first-class working order before shipping.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO TRADE?

BRASS RULE.

We are making a specialty in this line: Column, Head, Advertising, Editorial and Fancy Dashes, Labor-Saving, Circles, Ovals and all kinds of ornamental work. Makeup and Composing Rules. Send for latest Specimen Sheets. Special figures given on large orders.

Estimates furnished for both new and second-hand outfits. Every second-hand article guaranteed as represented.

We buy, sell and trade for all kinds of presses, type and printing material, in large or small quantities. Also, taken on consignment.

☞ If you do not see what you want in this list, let us know what you require, and we will send figures.

MESSRS. GEO. MATHER'S SONS, Sixty John Street, New York, manufacture fine Printing Ink of all colors, and many of the best printers give their goods preference over all others.

For sale by all first-class dealers in Printing Material everywhere.

ADJUSTABLE

Spring Tongue Gauge Pins.

ONE SIZE.  *PICA HIGH.*

One of the most important improvements made in Gauge Pins, is that of the Adjustable Tongue which is embodied in the one illustration above. It affords that assistance in feeding which cannot be obtained by any other means, and its adaptability to sheets of all degrees of margin makes it invaluable, as it can be applied to all jobs.

In the Gauge Pin itself are the requisites of strength and ready attachment to the platen paper, where when once secured, it holds with a degree of firmness surpassing all others.



The prong inserted and brought up through, ready to adjust and force down the teeth. When the teeth are forced down, the pin will be kept from moving.

They can be bought in sets or dozens, stuck in cards and neatly boxed.

Price per dozen, $1.25, consisting of 12 Gauge Pins and 12 long Tongues extra.
Price per set, 40 cents, consisting of 3 Gauge Pins and 3 long Tongues extra.

Order of any Typefounder or Dealer, or

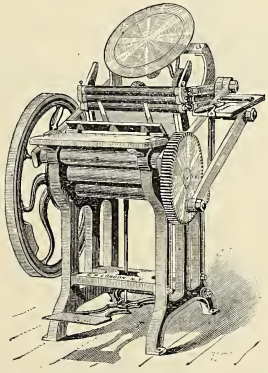
E. L. MEGILL,
60 Duane St., NEW YORK,

Who make a Variety of Styles, from the Best to the Cheapest.

Send for Catalogue of latest Styles and Prices.

THE

New Style Gordon Press.



Five Sizes Made: 13X19, 11X17, 10X15, 9X13 & 8X12, (INSIDE THE CHASE).

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

GORDON PRESS WORKS

99 Nassau Street, NEW YORK

GRAY'S FERRY

PRINTING INK

WORKS.

C. E. ROBINSON & BRO.

710 SANSOM ST. PHILADELPHIA.

27 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK.
66 SHARP ST., BALTIMORE.
198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

HOLYOKE. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

W. H. PARSONS & CO.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS

News and Book Papers

A SPECIALTY.

Card Board, Envelopes, Flat Writing, Etc.

CHICAGO OFFICE: 148 LA SALLE STREET.

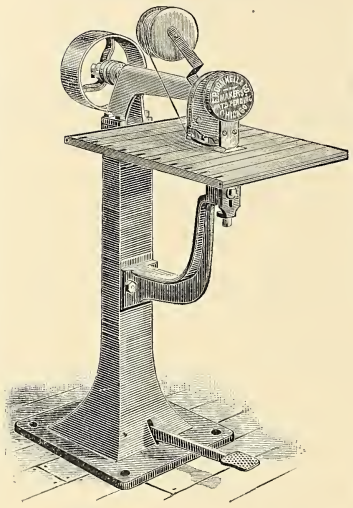
C. M. DAVIS, AGENT.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

Donnell's Power Wire Stitching Machine.

PATENTS PENDING.

The simplicity of this machine is WONDERFUL, and at the price will enable parties to have more than one for use. All iron and steel. Weight 200 pounds.



PRICE, STITCHER COMPLETE, - $75.00
BEST ROUND WIRE, Per Pound, - 25

IN offering this valuable and simple **Wire Stitching Machine** to the Trade we can safely say that it is the only simple **Wire Stitcher** that **does not require an expert machinist** to keep it in good working order. This machine **Forms, Drives and Clinches a Staple** from a CONTINUOUS ROUND WIRE wound on spools and will stitch a pamphlet from two sheets to one-quarter of an inch thick, either through the back or the center or saddle.

The machine has but **seven single parts,** including the iron stand. There are **no parts to get out of order,** NO CLOGGING UP with the staples. The machine can be stopped instantly by taking the foot off the treadle. The speed is **120 revolutions per minute,** each revolution making and driving the staple. There is hardly ANY LIMIT to its production, as it depends on the expertness of the operator in handling the paper. The table is raised and lowered so as to adjust for the different thicknesses of the books. There are **no other adjusting parts.** This stitcher works finely on **Calendar work.** A sheet 36 inches long can be stitched in the center. The machine has all simple cam movements and will outwear any other machine of the kind. We have also put the price of the round wire, which is of the very best quality in the market, at such a low price that it is less than thread.

THE E. P. DONNELL MFG. CO.,

158 & 160 South Clark St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Prouty Presses. *Central Type Foundry.* } SPECIAL AGENTS { *Holly Wood Type.* *Boston Type Foundry.*

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Type and Brass Rule,

PRESSES AND PRINTERS' SUPPLIES.

54 and 56 Franklin Street,

TELEPHONE 1040. CHICAGO.

A complete stock of Boston and Central Type Foundries' Beautiful Faces constantly on hand.

THE ONLY

PRACTICAL STEREOTYPE OUTFIT

ADAPTED TO THE

WANTS OF THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

M. J. HUGHES, Inventor and Manufacturer,

10 Spruce Street, - NEW YORK.

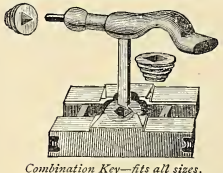
As time has proven, and hundreds testify, the HUGHES STEREOTYPE OUTFIT is the only practical patented method for the printing-office in general. With such, any printer can do an immense amount of work with but a small amount of type, by stereotyping various ways, viz.: Type-high and exact widths—all metal casts—cast and block at the same operation on wooden coves—thin flat plates with beveled sides for bookwork and patent blocks, etc. One can easily and quickly stereotype standing advertisements, multiply job forms with finest of results, make fonts of Job Display Type, Rules, Borders, Corners, Tints, Leads, Slugs, Furniture, Fancy Designs, etc. It facilitates presswork, saves type, composition, makes color work easy, opens a new field and secures a great variety of work, with good profit, that could not be done otherwise. It occupies but little space, does away with dangerous, complicated machinery, and only costs, according to size, from $75 to $150.

Send for descriptive circulars and testimonials from hundreds of good and reliable printers from all principal places.

M. J. HUGHES,

10 Spruce Street, NEW YORK.

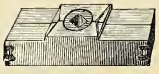
CONICAL SCREW QUOIN.



Combination Key—fits all sizes. Expanded Quoin.



Lever Press-Bed Key. Fits all sizes.



Closed Quoin.

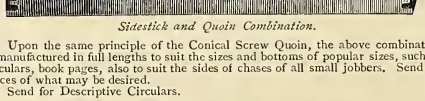
The CONICAL SCREW QUOIN, in one substantial piece, is a combination of the three most effective principles known to mechanics, viz.: the SCREW, WEDGE and LEVER. It is perfectly simple, the most durable, the easiest handled with straight furniture or beveled sidesticks, and is indorsed by hundreds of practical printers and mechanical experts as the BEST AND ONLY CORRECT PRINCIPLE ever applied to a Quoin. It gives a wider bearing and expansion—a positive, direct pressure, with justification where needed; and is free from all sliding, wabbling motions known to the iron wedge. It is manufactured in four sizes, with Combination Key to fit all; also a Screw Press-Bed Key is furnished to lock and unlock forms next to the cylinder.

SIZES AND PRICES.

No. 1—Size	7/8	inch in width and	2½	in length, per doz.....	$3 00
No. 2—Size	¾	" "	2⅝	" "	2 75
No. 3—Size	⅝	" "	2⅛	" "	2 50
No. 4—Size	½	" "	2	" "	2 25

Combination Key, 50 cents; Plated, 75 cents. Press-Bed Key, 50 cents.

FURNITURE.



Sidestick and Quoin Combination.

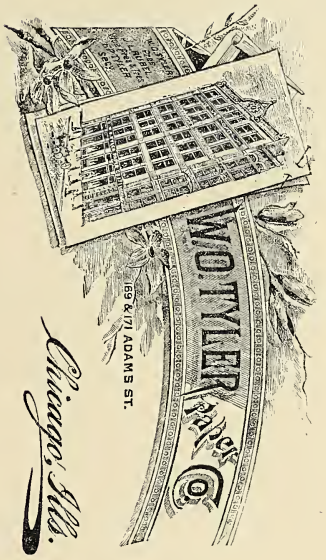
Upon the same principle of the Conical Screw Quoin, the above combination is manufactured in full lengths to suit the sizes and bottoms of popular sizes, such as circulars, book pages, also to suit the sides of chases of all small jobbers. Send for prices of what may be desired.

Send for Descriptive Circulars.

M. J. HUGHES, Manufacturer,

Stereotypers' Outfits and Conical Screw Quoins,

10 Spruce Street, NEW YORK.



C. JURGENS & BRO.

86 & 88 Dearborn Street,

CHICAGO,

Electrotypers

AND

Stereotypers,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEADS, SLUGS,

AND

LABOR-SAVING FURNITURE.

COUNTRY ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

SMITH & SEAL,

DEALERS IN

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS'

Machinery & Materials

No. 124 EXCHANGE PLACE,

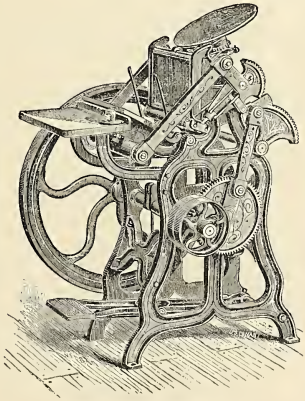
Philadelphia, Pa.

ESTIMATES FOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND OUTFITS FURNISHED.

THE "PROUTY"

Job Printing Presses.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS IN MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.



UNEQUALED FOR SPEED, DURABILITY, EASE OF MAKING READY AND OPERATING.

(Small 8th Medium.)

Strength and Power without excessive bulk and weight. Simplicity of construction, perfect register, and beauty of design and finish.

For Illustrated Pamphlet and Specimens of Printing, address

THE PROUTY PRESS CO.

52 Federal Street, BOSTON, MASS.

GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler,

115 & 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE

USED BY THE

Chicago Tribune, Chicago Times, Chicago Daily News, Chicago Staats Zeitung, A. N. Kellogg Co. (all offices), Chicago Newspaper Union, Western Newspaper Union, St. Paul Globe, Bloomington Pantagraph, Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis Journal, Kansas City Journal, Des Moines Register, Des Moines Leader, Quincy Whig, Quincy Herald, Dubuque Herald, Dubuque Times, Keokuk Gate City, Burlington Argus, Muscatine Tribune, Muscatine Journal, Fort Wayne Gazette, Fort Wayne Sentinel, Oshkosh Northwestern, Springfield (Ills.) Journal, and scores of other leading papers throughout the country.

IF YOU CONSULT YOUR BEST INTERESTS YOU WILL

Buy only our Superior Copper-Mixed Type.

WE ARE GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS FOR THE

BABCOCK PRINTING-PRESS CO'S DRUM CYLINDER, TWO-REVOLUTION AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES,

THE HOWARD IRON WORKS' PAPER CUTTERS,

AND ALSO CARRY A FULL LINE OF

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRESSES.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED AND COMPLETE OUTFITS SHIPPED ON SHORT NOTICE.

JAMES L. LEE, President. PAUL SHNIEDEWEND, Sec. & Treas.

Shniedewend & Lee Co.,

Printers' Warehouse,

303-305 Dearborn St. and 46-48 Third Ave.,

CHICAGO.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan,

JOHNSON TYPE FOUNDRY,

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ We have now on hand a large and most complete stock of TYPE, BORDERS, CUTS, RULES, ETC., including all the latest productions of this celebrated Foundry, and hope to be favored by all the old patrons of MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN, and many new ones. Promptness a special feature.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.

Telephone 508. P. O. Box 422.

CARTER, RICE & Co.

CORPORATION.

WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS,

252 Devonshire St., BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

WE CARRY A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

Book, News, Cover and Manilla Papers

FINE, SUPERFINE AND ENGINE-SIZED

FLATS, CARDS, CARD-BOARD, TAGS, TWINE, ETC.

In fact, every kind of Paper a Stationer or Printer has occasion to use.

SEND FOR SAMPLES

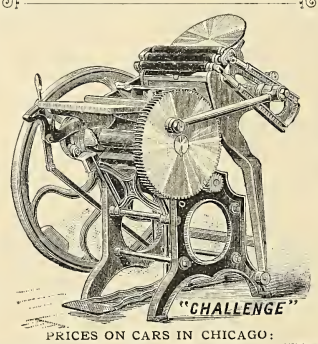
OF LATEST THING IN COVER PAPER,

Our "Imperial" and "Royal Antique."

CHALLENGE

Old Style Gordon Improved.

FIRST-CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS.



ACKNOWLEDGES NO SUPERIOR.

PRICES ON CARS IN CHICAGO:

			With Throwoff.	Without Throwoff.	Boxing.
Eighth Medium,	7x11	inside Chase,	$175 00	$165 00	$4 00
Eighth Medium,	8x12	" "	200 00	190 00	5 00
Quarter Medium,	10x15	" "	270 00	255 00	6 00
Half Medium,	13x19	" "	375 00	355 00	8 00
Half Medium,	14x20½	" "	425 00	405 00	8 00

Steam Fixtures. $15. Fountain, $25.

With each press we furnish 3 chases, 6 roller stocks, roller mold, gripper and impression wrench, and brayer. Send for circulars giving full particulars, and do not fail to give the "CHALLENGE" careful consideration when in need of a new press.

—MANUFACTURED BY—

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.,

303-305 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

2 TAYLOR BUILDING, MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - - JOS. PEAKE, SEC.-TREAS.

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR, ROOM 1, 191 S. CLARK ST.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One dollar and a half per annum in advance; for six months, Seventy-five Cents; single copies, Fifteen Cents.

To countries within the postal union, fifty cents per annum additional.

THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the tenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Secretary by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	ONE MONTH.	THREE MONTHS.	SIX MONTHS.	TWELVE MONTHS.
One inch	$ 4 00	$11 00	$ 21 00	$ 38 50
One-eighth page	8 00	22 75	38 50	75 00
One-quarter page	12 00	34 00	65 00	115 00
One-half page	20 00	56 00	105 00	190 00
One page	35 00	90 00	170 00	325 00

The following gentlemen have authority to receive and receipt for subscriptions to THE INLAND PRINTER:

BOSTON, MASS.: Silas L. Morse, 117 Franklin street.
BUFFALO, N. Y.: E. D. Eastabrook, 81 W. Genesee street.
CHICAGO: Edward Langston, with J. M. W. Jones Printing Co.
DAYTON, OHIO: W. R. Eckley, 822 Washington street.
DETROIT, MICH.: T. J. Dixon, 188 Orchard street.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.: M. A. True, 51 and 53 Lyon street.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: Fred. A. Lorenz, Carlon & Hollenbeck's Pressroom.
JOLIET, ILL.: H. D. Hodgdon, *Daily News*.
MEMPHIS, TENN.: H. P. Hanson, Sec'y Typographical Union No. 11.
MILWAUKEE: W. P. Harmon, at Burdick & Armitage, Broadway.
MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL, MINN.: T. S. Clinch, *Tribune* Jobroom.
MONTREAL: J. E. Tardiff, 11 St. Louis Hippolyte street.
NEW YORK: Franklin A. Baxter, *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, 17 Spruce street.
PHILADELPHIA: C. W. Miller, Rec.-Sec. Pressmen's Union, P. O. Box 269.
PORTLAND, OR.: J. S. Helmer, 68 Montgomery street.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.: J. L. Robinette, with Lewis & Johnston, 410 J street.
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.: C. C. Johnson, foreman *Daily Light*.
ST. LOUIS, MO.: W. R. Knox, 2701 Thomas street.
TOLEDO, OHIO: Frank H. Kimminger, 149 Superior street, Toledo, Ohio.
TORONTO, ONT.: James McDonald, with Rowsell & Hutchison.
WASHINGTON, D. C.: Henry Evans, Government Printing-Office.
WINNIPEG, MAN.: A. Fletcher, Sec'y Typographical Union No. 191.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail of the following well known newsdealers in Chicago:
WELLS B. SIZER, 132 Dearborn street.
GERALD PIERCE & Co., 122 Dearborn street.

Applications for agencies will be received from responsible working printers in every town and city in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO, JULY, 1885.

OUR WANT COLUMN.

AT the urgent request of a number of our patrons we have decided to add to the many special features of THE INLAND PRINTER a "Want" column, in which will appear, from month to month, the advertisements of employés desirous of obtaining situations, and of employers in need of practical printers, etc. Such a medium will also prove invaluable to those desirous of disposing of their business as well as to many of our growing western towns, which offer special inducements to the enterprising publisher to settle in their midst. Our typefounders would do well to make a note of this announcement. Cost of advertisement: three lines 75 cents; five lines, $1.00.

INNOVATIONS.

THE increase in type-bar machines, as well as the processes for producing manifold copies, together with the various stamping devices, have no doubt made serious inroads into the revenue of many of our smaller offices which formerly made a specialty of the class of work now produced by them. Said an employing printer a few days ago, "I can remember the time when my income from such little jobs as printing a removal or a change over letter heads, business cards, statements, bill heads or envelopes has frequently amounted to $20 per week. Now all this is changed. The leisure time of a boy is utilized, and a rubber stamp which costs $1.50 or $2.00 does all the business. And the same may almost be said of the manifold machines, which now perform the work that formerly required the services of a compositor and a Gordon press. While this plaint may be pooh-poohed as trivial, it is a very important one to me and others in my situation."

The latest additions to this class of machines are the Cyclostyle, an English invention, and the Monotype printing-machine, a home production. The former, it is claimed, is especially adapted for producing copies of circulars, price-lists, manifests, way-bills, etc., the process employed being as follows: A sheet of cyclostyle paper is fixed in the cyclostyle frame. The circular or other matter is then written on this sheet of paper with the cyclostyle pen, the pen consisting of an ordinary wooden holder, at the end of which is fixed on a pivot a minute wheel, which revolves and turns in the direction of the writing, and makes a perfect stencil. Immediately after the writing is finished, the printing may (if desired) be commenced, and copies obtained at the rate of four or five hundred per hour.

The monotype machine is of an entirely different character, the object of the invention being the production of *printed matter* without the aid of movable types. This is accomplished by the aid of two machines, the first known as the Printer, producing the text upon strips of prepared paper, and the second, the Pager, being used to put the strips in page or column form, each machine occupying a floor space about three feet square. Several letters, or combinations of letters, can be struck simultaneously, the operation of printing being so rapid that many hundred letters can be printed in one minute, speed being limited only by the dexterity of the operator. When the page or circular is completed, it is handed to the lithographer, who transfers it to the lithographic stone, and prints off the copies in the usual way. It is further claimed that this invention is specially adapted to the production of translated short-hand reports, particularly when a large number of copies is necessary, though the company have already issued a small, four-page newspaper, printed by this process, the type of which is very legible. It is also stated that the whole of this paper was set, and prepared ready for press, by two partially trained operators in about eight hours.

Thus, with the ordinary type-writer, the hektograph, the caligraph, the cyclostyle, the monotype, the rubber stamps, stencil dies, and a score of similar devices, together with the abortions of the amateur and the com-

missions and competition of the scalper to contend against, the printer has many drawbacks to face to which he was formerly a stranger; but there is no use of kicking against the pricks. The employer, with these inventions, and the compositor, with the plate system staring them in the face, must each adapt themselves to circumstances. They may adopt the tactics of the ostrich, but the result will be the same. Growling will neither discredit nor discount. Not more helpless was Canute in enforcing his mandate to the sea than will be any endeavor to stay the march of invention, or the introduction of labor-saving appliances. Besides, these improvements create new demands in a thousand channels heretofore unoccupied, and the overshadowing fact remains, that society at large is generally the ultimate gainer by their adoption.

LARGE vs. SMALL JOB OFFICES.

THE question is frequently asked, which affords the best opportunities for producing first-class workmen —large or small job offices? Like most questions of a similar character, the answer must be—a great deal depends on surroundings and circumstances. A firm which employs, or rather retains, good men, and prides itself on its reputation and imprint, is very apt to turn out good work, no matter whether ten or fifty printers are employed, while establishments which think more of quantity than quality, or care little about its merits or defects, so long as it is gotten out, are as likely to produce inferior work, irrespective of the number of employés. We believe as a rule, however, all things being equal, that the greater number of our first-class job compositors have been graduates from the smaller offices where fine commercial work is a specialty, rather than from the mammoth establishments, where the sea of heads resembles a cotton-field, because more care and attention have been bestowed on the training of the apprentice..

And yet it should not be forgotten that the position to be occupied by the workman depends more on his own aptitude and exertions than any other agency—no matter how favorable or disadvantageous the surroundings. You can drive a horse to the water, but you cannot make him drink. So it is not the possession, but the proper use of advantageous circumstances which places a workman on the top round of the ladder. A third-class printer may graduate from a first-class office, and *vice versa*. There are boys, and men, too, whose name is legion, now working at the business, who will never become proficient, even if they live to the age of Methuselah, simply because they have mistaken their calling. Years of vexation and mortification would be saved to many if the question was brought directly home, in time: "Am I adapted to, or really in love with my chosen profession?" And if the answer is unsatisfactory, as egregious a blunder is committed by continuing to follow it, as the woman makes who ties herself for life to a man under the belief that she *may* love him *after* the marriage ceremony has been performed. The experiment *may* prove successful, but it is a dangerous one at best. This adaptation can be illustrated in a hundred different ways. Let us take two men, for example: give both the same job, with the requisite instructions, the material furnished, and the facilities being equal. One comprehends its nature at a glance; it is mapped out in his mind's eye, or, if necessary, its main features are penciled, and in due course of time is completed in accordance with the preconceived design. The other stumbles along as best he can. He has formed no definite idea. Line after line is tried and changed; nothing suits him; he meets with a hundred stumbling-blocks, and when the job is finished there is neither judgment, symmetry nor workmanship displayed. And thus the one remains master of the situation, commanding a premium for his labor, while the other, as a makeshift, ekes out a hum-drum existence. We remember a remark made by the wife of one of America's most celebrated landscape painters on a somewhat memorable occasion. After he had finished what he considered his masterpiece, and scores of friends had congratulated him on his triumph, his better half, who was present, was asked if she was not proud of a husband who could turn out such a picture? "I think I would rather examine the merits of a new cooking range," was the reply. Think of the yoking of two such individuals, who evidently had not a sympathy or sentiment in common with each other; and yet, not more incongruous was such an alliance than is the selection of a profession too frequently made by those who have neither the taste, the ability, the patience nor bent of character to successfully master its details.

Our advice then, to those seeking it, is: Don't marry in haste, to repent at leisure. Be thoroughly satisfied, in the first place, you can bring to the discharge of your duties those qualifications necessary to achieve success. If you are satisfied you are moving in the right groove, adopt "Excelsior" as your motto. Adhere to your determination through evil and through good report, and the result will show the wisdom of your resolve. Select, whenever practicable, for your field of labor an office which has an established reputation for turning out first-class work and keeping good material; which employs say from six to a dozen hands, and where the so-called department system does not prevail. By so doing, you will be far more apt to acquire a thorough, practical insight into the various branches of the business, and receive the benefit of the advice of your superiors than by being dependent on the assistance of those retained at one class of work from January to December, and who have not the same opportunities to instruct, even if they had the desire. Avail yourself of every opportunity to learn; improve your leisure hours, but above all things, don't become a bore. Exhaust your own resources before you ask assistance, but when asked, let no false modesty stand in your pathway. *Think* and study. *Study* and think. And as an incentive to this line of conduct, remember, a proficient job printer is, as a rule, master of the situation; that his services are always in demand; that he is in little, if any danger of becoming a tramp, provided his habits correspond with his ability. We have seen first-class wrecks, but their visits are like angels, few and far between. Remember, also, a good workman not only commands respect, but commands good wages. His opinion is not only respected, but solicited, and that the

job compositor who has the brains to suggest, the ability to design, and the hands to fashion the evidences of his skill, is the man who will continue to be regarded as the expert representative of his craft, who need fear no innovation, and for whom the automatic typesetter can have no terrors.

AN EMPLOYER'S EXPERIENCE.

IN our correspondence columns will be found a communication from an employing printer, at Mandan, Dakota, which, though somewhat out of place, deserves more than a passing notice, because we dissent *in toto* both from his arguments and what we consider the unwarranted deductions drawn therefrom. While we assure him it is neither the design nor the desire of THE INLAND PRINTER to interfere with, to regulate, or to attempt to regulate the business transactions of any firm or employer, we consider it alike unjust and ungenerous to assail an institution or body of men belonging to it, because his *personal* experience has been of the character narrated. No evidence whatever is adduced to show that the parties to whom he refers are members of a typographical union, or that they acted under its instructions. In fact, if the specimens of the advertisements in the daily issue sent, furnish a criterion of the character of their workmanship, or are modeled thereafter, they may safely be accepted as *prima facie* evidence that they are *not*, and in behalf of the craft, we tender him a vote of thanks for kicking them out of his establishment.

On the other hand, however, we know hundreds of offices where the workmen employed do *not* possess the characteristics or vices of which he complains, and to which he refers; men who are *not* supremely offensive in their manners; who are *not* uncleanly in their personal habits; who are *not* filthy in their language, but who are gentlemen in their conduct both in and out of the office; self-respecting, intelligent, qualified workmen, who command the esteem and who study the interests of their employers, whose services are and have been a source of profit, and who are alike an honor to society and their profession.

As our correspondent has virtually invited criticism, we have a curiosity to know how he reconciles his action in paying women *twenty-five* cents per thousand ems, and men *thirty-five* cents, while poising as a reformer; how he reconciles his sense of justice in paying his *forewoman* $10 per week, for work which he himself confesses is as well done as by the *foreman* to whom he paid $25, more especially as we understand the bone of contention was not the rate of wages asked or given, but the personal habits of the employés. We question if he could furnish a stronger argument in behalf of organization, if requested to do so. The sympathy referred to is evidently but skin deep, as his practice and preaching do not correspond. And unless the physical constitution of the Dakota girl is different from that of her sisters in the eastern and southern states, there is not a reputable physician in Mandan who will not admit that the work at which these women are employed, lugging forms off and on an imposing-stone, is not only sowing the seeds of disease, but wrecking their capacity for motherhood. This is a fact, not an opinion, and our correspondent is welcome to any satisfaction he may derive from being the agent to bring about such a result.

But the experience in our larger cities during the past year is entirely different from that of our Dakota friend's. In Chicago, especially, the firms which have been driven to the wall have been the cheap labor, non-union offices, so we would advise him not to whistle too loudly before he is out of the woods, and remember the scriptural injunction: "Let not he who putteth his armor on boast as he who putteth it off." The following tribute from the Philadelphia *Record* to the craft and their organization, warranted by practical experience, will perhaps be accepted by our readers, employers and employés alike, as worthy of credence as the wholesale denunciation of our Mandan publisher: "The printers control their trade, are well paid, and maintain amicable relations with their employers. Nobody attempts to cajole, or bribe, or intimidate them. Workingmen everywhere may ponder with advantage over the successful career of the printers' union, and learn from it the secrets of power and prosperity. An organization like this, that embodies knowledge, harmony, and a wise economy, may unlock for its members all the golden gates of the future."

TO EMPLOYERS AND FOREMEN.

THE call upon our stock of samples of printing during the past month has been so great that it is well nigh exhausted. Since the June issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, over two hundred and fifty specimens have been sent applicants in various parts of the United States and Canada, and the inquiry still continues. As we are anxious to place within the reach of our learners—the future printers of the country, so far as in our power lies, a means of obtaining specimens of the typographic art worthy of emulation, we invite samples of good work for review in our columns, the receipt of which will be promptly acknowledged, and due credit given therefor; after which the same will be distributed to apprentices throughout the country, in the order consecutively of application. To carry this project into successful operation, the aid of employers and foremen is invoked.

OUR PAPER MILLS.

FROM the eleventh edition of "Lockwood's Directory of the Paper and Stationery Trades," just issued, a valuable contribution to the history of the paper trade of the United States, we clip the following comparisons of the changes in firms and mills which have occurred during the year:

	1884.	1885.
Number of mills	1,082	1,096
" " in operation	1,049	1,037
" " idle	33	59

These are owned and operated by eight hundred and sixty-three firms. During 1884 nineteen mills were abandoned, and thirty-five destroyed by fire, of which nineteen have been rebuilt. There are but five mills in course of construction, as against nineteen reported a year ago.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

THE depression in business circles from which the printing trade and those directly and indirectly connected with it, have, in common with other interests, been suffering, we regret to say, continues. Though a variety of opinions have been advanced as to its cause and duration, we believe that an overproduction that has succeeded in glutting the markets, is mainly responsible for the existing state of affairs. And although it must be conceded that the immediate outlook is far from favorable, there is fortunately an absence of that feverish feeling and anxiety which have generally accompanied the commercial depressions of the past twenty years. Business men, as a rule, find themselves on a comparatively firm financial basis, because the experience of the past has not been thrown away, and both buyer and seller have of late exercised a commendable degree of caution, which must redound to their mutual advantage. Country customers, especially, are ordering nothing but what is absolutely necessary, frequently sending orders by telegraph instead of by letter, with an invariable C.O.D. request, thus showing the indispensable character of the material asked for.

With regard to the future, and the hope expressed that with the movement of the crops a permanent revival of business will be secured, it should not be forgotten that while a large surplus of wheat over former years remains on hand, it is estimated that the yield for 1885 will be 368,000,000 bushels less than that of 1884. What effect this will have on the farmers, who are the mainstay of the country publishers, remains to be seen. What is lacking in quantity, however, will in all probability be made up in price; so that with the knowledge that a speculative craze has not been the cause of the present stagnation, the expectation that remunerative prices are likely to prevail, and that with them will come better times and a revival of business, there is little if any cause for alarm.

"WHO SPOILS OUR NEW ENGLISH BOOKS?"

BY J. B. HULING.

II.

HAVING singled out these who are guilty of making the visible defects in printed books, our author goes further into the particulars of their wrong doing.

It is as difficult to teach without example the philosophy of art and of mechanics, as of history. It is proposed therefore to summon each one of our ten occasional defaulters separately, and endeavour by example of these sixty books on the table before us, to illustrate what is meant and how our meaning is applied, assigning to each one some of the particular offences alleged against him during the progress of producing a book he has helped to spoil. And first

THE AUTHOR, who is generally better acquainted with the subject of his book than the object to be properly manufactured and set before a dainty public, especially if he be new to the mystery of bookmaking, has often and in many cases extremely crude ideas of form, comeliness, and style. If he persists, as he often does, in his notions, against the better judgment, experience, and skill of his publisher and his printer, he is pretty sure to spoil his book. Author's notions of the printer's requirements of 'copy'; of the division of the work into chapters and paragraphs; of spelling, capitalizing, interpunction, and even grammar; of the headings of chapters, of headlines, leading, spacing, and above all the shape, proportion, margins, and position of the printed pages; of the type, the paper, and the ink; of the prefaces, the tables of contents, the printer's ornaments, the indexes, et cetera, are sometimes erroneous, and often lead him astray. If he be not educated in every one of these particulars, or if he do not leave them to experts, or consult with them, he may mar his plot. These are arts outside of authorship, but not inconsistent with it. The author should be a modest man, and leave these technical details in skilled hands, at the same time watching vigilantly that no one of the other nine shall by ignorance or carelessness obscure his meaning or mar the beauty of his work. Yet how many authors dogmatize in these their foibles, and so having their own way spoil their own books for themselves and the public.

2 THE PUBLISHER is the person who ought to shoulder most of the shortcomings of the author, and combat his offensive proclivities and crude notions; but too often he is a mere dealer without responsibility or knowledge, handing over his charge to that printer who will do the work the cheapest. There are many fussy publishers whose intermediary office between the author and the printer consists in angling for the manuscripts and handing them over to the competing printer who will do the whole work at the least cost in his own and the cheapest way. There are many honourable exceptions, but in our day in England, it must be confessed that there is a dearth of such scholarly and painstaking printers and publishers as Nicolas Janson, Aldus Romanus, Henry Quentel, Anthony Koburger, Henry and Robert Stephens, Christopher Froschover, the Plantins, Hans Lufft, the Elzevirs, the Didots, Bodoni, Ibarra, Baskerville, Charles Whittingham, William Pickering, etc. all of whose books, cheap and dear, were constructed on the lines of truth and beauty, and are to-day acquired and preserved as things 'fair to see.' An ignorant, unskilled, pedantic, shiftless and enterprizing publisher, building where he has no foundation (he is not an unknown quantity, but rather an encroaching one) is a nuisance to be abated. He is one of the chief men who shoddy our literature. He largely panders to that public voracity which demands cheap books even if they are lowered in quality and taste. We have no objections to cheap books, but they need not be unsightly too. The cheapest and commonest flower of the hedge maintains its pristine beauty and form, just as the cheapest book ought to be made to do.

3 THE PRINTER of the present day has become a scapegoat, or a patient beast of burden. The faults of the author and the publisher are generally attributed to him, especially if the book when issued proves to be a failure in any point of its manufacture. The author's fads and the publisher's notions are often conveyed as instructions to the printer. He knows them to be injurious, but must obey. Hence many books are spoilt in spite of the printer, while he alone receives the blame.

But the printer himself has, or may have, his own faults, and plenty of them. He generally has no recognized foundation on which to build. The competition is so great that he often snatches at anything, often receives the beginning of the copy without knowing where it will end, or what the real character and extent of the work is to be. The size and quality of the paper, the shape of the printed page, the number of lines, the size of the type, the form and comeliness of the title-pages, and the many little niceties of the work are not thought-out and digested as they ought to be, before the copy goes into the hands of the reader or compositor. The entire work is often from the time it enters the printing office allowed to drift through its several stages of manufacture without due and previous consideration. It was not so with our good old friends William Pickering and Charles Whittingham, publisher and printer, working for many years harmoniously together. It was their custom, as both used repeatedly to tell us, to each first sit upon every new book, and painfully hammer out in his own mind its ideal form and proportions. Then two Sundays at least were required to compare notes in the little summer-house in Mr. Whittingham's garden at Chiswick, or in the after-dinner sanctuary, to settle the shape and dress of their forthcoming 'friend of man.' It was amusing as well as instructive to see each of them, when they met, pull from his bulging side-pocket well-worn title-pages and sample-leaves for discussion and consideration. When they agreed, perfection was at hand, and the 'copy' went forward to the compositors, but not till then. The results, to this day, are seen in all the books bearing the imprint of William Pickering, nearly all of which bear also evidence that they

came from the 'Chiswick Press.' Of course there are many exceptions, but the want of standard rules for governing our publishers and printers, as well as for shaping and completing books is greatly to be deplored. The master printer requires a school of typography as much as the men he employs.

But another great impediment to high-class bookmaking is the different methods in different printing houses. In some positive and written instructions are given out to the readers, who are to see that the compositors comply, but these are often so crude that the book falls short in many essential particulars. This is repeatedly found out in the early stage of manufacture, but the cost of altering the form or page, or adapting both to the paper, which is too often an after consideration, is so great that the monstrous inception is suffered to mature in vulgarity.

4 THE READER under the printer is the real man of responsibility. He receives his instructions based on the traditions of the particular printing office to which he is attached, supplemented, or perhaps, counteracted by those of the author, editor, or publisher, and has to turn out a perfect book in the face of all these restraints. But he, like his predecessors in the undertaking, is often hampered by the same want of plan and due knowledge of the extent and proportions of the work that have defeated them. He neither knows the beginning nor the end of his undertaking, and often for the want of a proper method the book is composed and made up without his knowing either the size of the paper, or what particular shape the work is to be born in. He must watch the compositor's work, until the book has gone on to the press; but even then he may be defeated in spite of all his skill; for there is no good and sufficient manual by which the work is to be guided till the end. Let him also go to a school of typography, and let the readers of one office agree with those of other offices. The want of harmony in the work of readers is much to be regretted.

5 THE COMPOSITOR is a little person of great consequence. His direct responsibility morally is not so great as that of the reader, but too much is often thrust upon him. He receives in too many cases the copy illegible without its having either been pointed, corrected, or fitted for him, and having put it into type, sends it to the reader with all the faults of the author and himself. The reader is lenient, and so the author has more work to do than he cares to pay for or ought to be served with. The real maker of the book, in many cases, is the compositor. If he is lucky the book may come out right, but often nothing but chance or accident protects him. He is guided by certain trade or companion rules, but they are too meagre, and often worse than nothing. He ought to have a chance at the school of typography, and be better instructed in his own business, and be taught not to assume the business of any other sinner joined with him in the manufacture of books. His remuneration being for quantity his zeal in that direction often disgraces him, and tempts him into over and irregular spacings, over runnings, short lines, over pointing, and other unworkmanlike irregularities. It is true that the readers ought not to pass these defects, but the defects are allowed to remain as the remedy would entail delay.

6 THE PRESSMAN or MACHINIST has many opportunities of spoiling books. The lightning speed of steam and the tediousness of the old hand-press are no doubt partly in fault, but ignorance is the main cause of disaster. The books on the table before us are, some of them, lamentable examples of this class of delinquents. You can discover a want of uniformity in the quantity of ink over the various pages, and the paper not being laid on the forme to a perfect line the pages more or less when bound appear crooked.

But between the compositor and the pressman there is a long road in which many a book is spoiled. Who is responsible in every case it is hard to tell. This however is manifest: if one orders now ten new books from the Row, nine of them will come limping in, all misshaped in some particular or another. Their make up is discreditable; the page is not in proportion to the margins and the margins correspond not unto the size of the paper. The leading is defective or the headlines are ill placed. Almost anyone knows a pretty book when he sees it, but what constitute the essentials of form and proportion few have any idea. Were one to assert that the length of a printed page should have relation to its width, and that the top should not exceed half the bottom margin, and that the front should be double the back margin, he might not be far from the 'lines of beauty,' yet half the printers, publishers, and authors would cry out that the pages are driven up into a corner. Nevertheless, such are very nearly the proportions and shape of our old standards, large and small, in manuscript and print, that have stood the test of criticism and of time.

7 THE PAPER-MAKER is responsible for the defects of many of our books, as we see by the examples before us. Shoddied paper is as common as the people who use it. Cheapness has succeeded to quality, and as long as our people know no better the paper-maker and the publisher will cram them. The remedy lies only in the consumer. Dishonest manufacture, if demanded,. will be supplied. Glue and paste will take the place of fibre so long as they will sell and a patient public buy. Shoddy, glue, date-coffee, chicory, and butterine will meet us at every turn so long as an indiscriminating public encourages their production. Good and durable paper can be had if demanded.

8 THE INK-MAKER is a sinner of the first magnitude. The first printing inks ever used, as early as about the middle of the fifteenth century, are still bright, clear, and beautiful. The first printed Bible, the first Psalter, and the first Classics are all to this day conspicuous for the beauty and permanency of their inks. Compare them with almost any inks now produced and you will readily see what a falling off there has been. Shoddy, cheapness, and adulteration are the three words that express the results. Good inks can be made even now and at moderate prices, but ink-making by practice has become almost one of the lost arts. Even in the Exhibition of 1851 no medals for printer's ink were given, but it was said by the jury that some of them exhibited appeared brilliant and firm, almost as much so as the first inks of four hundred years ago, but would they stand the test of time? Good, bright, black, brilliant inks that adhere to the paper and will not spread or turn brown, can no doubt still be had, but they will require hundreds of years to test their qualities of permanence in comparison with the first inks. The sallow inks of our day, a larger proportion of them, are as offensive to the sight as they are to the smell, as some of the recent books before us amply testify.

9 THE BOOK-BINDER spoils probably as large a proportion of our books as any other one of our ten sinners. He professes to bind according to his pay. But he has all he cuts off, and he sometimes probably cuts deep with a motive. Leastwise, one large binder in New York, as frank and truthful as enterprising, confessed to us that he 'calculated' on his shavings paying his rent. At all events, as we receive our new books fresh from the binder, we naturally ask in these trimming days, when the labour of the paper knife has almost ceased, what has become of our margins? The binder replies that the printer left the edges so irregular that he has had to take 'just a shaving off,' so as not to offend the eye. That 'shaving' is just the rub. Many a book, now unsightly, would have been presentable, if properly shaved, or not shaved at all. The boards are frequently scamped, and then the book is not unfrequently cut down to the boards. To save time and labour all the cutting is generally taken off the bottom margin, so that the top margin considerably exceeds it, leaving the book unsightly and misshapen. If books are to be trimmed at all, let their margins be trimmed in due proportion. Sometimes it is necessary from bad printing to trim the margins, the printer generally blaming the paper for not being made or cut square. A little care, intelligence, forethought, and instruction will generally cure this defect in the printer, and if one then stands with a lash over the binder, the book that has by good luck come to him in a satisfactory manner, may not be spoiled by this last man. All things are possible, and our authors, publishers, and printers should combine to prevent their books being spoiled in these last hands.

10 THE CONSUMER, ignorant and careless of the beauty and proportions of his books, is the greatest sinner of all! If the generous Public will look to their own interests, pleasures, and delights in knowledge, they will look more sharply to their Books, their truest friends. Their degeneration should be tolerated no longer. Let them be cheap, but at the same time let us no longer tolerate the adulteration and bad taste that is now more and more thrust upon us. Drum all these ten sinners together and insist on each one performing well his part.

It is not unlikely that we have named faults that are not perhaps applied to the real sinner, but that is not of much consequence. Many

of our new books are unnecessarily spoiled, and it matters little whether this or that fault be laid to this or that sinner. The publisher, the printer, or the binder may sometimes, nay, often does, if he can, shift the burden of his sins to the shoulders of his neighbour, but all the faults will finally come back on the consumer if he tolerates this adulteration longer.

Again our allotted space required this issue to be passed without comment on what we have read. Next month we will inquire into the justice of the charges.

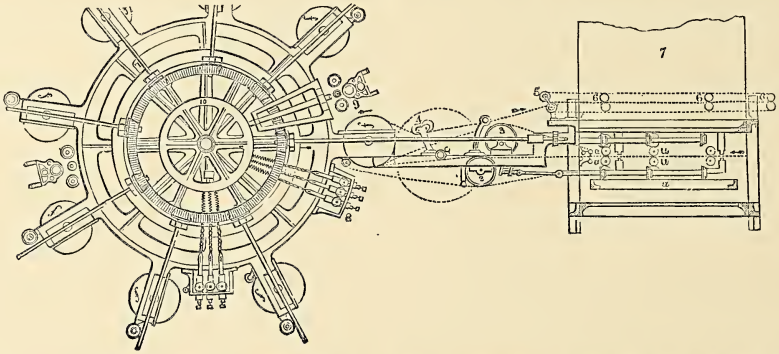
THE PRINTING-PRESS.

(Continued.)

BY STEPHEN MC NAMARA.*

BY one of those inexcusable blunders which frequently happen, notwithstanding ceaseless vigilance, the accompanying cut of the Applegath press was omitted from the May number. The oversight was the more apparent since the lettered description referring to the cross section appeared therein and need not be here repeated.

This machine occupied a floor place of some twenty-five feet in diameter. All the various and intricate movements required for feeding the sheets to one cylinder were



necessarily duplicated for the others, the sheets were delivered by hand, notwithstanding the Americans had previously devised the self-acting fly.

Placing lines of type at right angles to the axis of a revolving cylinder exhausts the ink from the rollers and gives the work a striped appearance. This effect is noticeable in head lines, display type, cuts and all solid surfaces. To overcome this, the vibrating cylinder or rider is used on all modern machinery for the purpose of equalizing, as near as practical the coating of ink at all points.

In the absence of this appliance, Applegath adopted a curious device which has since been applied to all bed and platten jobbers—a shifting distributing surface. The blank surface of the main drum was divided into sections which rested upon an undulating railway track, whereby the relative position to each separate cylinder was changed and a comparatively uniform color obtained.

This press marks the beginning of the rotary epoch in printing, and as such will ever be memorable in the history of the art. Costly and cumbersome though it was, still it answered the purpose for which it was designed, but its defects were so numerous as to prove fatal to its introduction extensively, and without the assistance of Mr. Walter, who had such faith in its inventor, probably it would never have been constructed.

*Mr. McNamara, who has just returned to the city from his summer vacation, will resume his regular series of articles in our next issue.—[EDITOR.

PRINTING FOR THE BLIND.

An account of the American Printing-House for the Blind, located at Louisville, Kentucky, describes a number of inventions and approved appliances in use in the institution. One of the most signal is a new process of stereotyping, by which, at a single stroke, the stereotype bill is reduced from fifty to ten cents per large quarto page. The whole process is as follows: The embossing type having been properly set up and secured on the bed of the printing-press, a sharp relievo impression is taken in soft pasteboard. This paper matrix is clamped in an iron book having large apertures and slides in the leaves, like a photograph album. Withdraw one of the slides, an interval is left in the front of the relief-surface of the paper-matrix, and this is filled with molten type-metal. When the plate has cooled and formed a rigid bed for the matrix, a slide is withdrawn behind the matrix, so as to expose its depressed surface, and type metal is poured into the space, filling up also, of course, the intaglio letters. This latter plate forms a type-metal stereotype; the other plate, procured as above, has served its temporary purpose of sustaining the paper board, and is at once returned to the melting-pot. The number of impressions immediately required are struck off this stereotype, and the embossing type, which is very expensive and easily injured, becomes at once available for composing another page. These heavy stereotype plates are, however, very costly and cumbersome, and are not retained for permanent use, but light copies are made by a novel and ingenious process. On a sheet of brass almost as thin as paper, but specially annealed and toughened for the work, is printed a relief impression of the page desired. The depressions at the back are filled with two coats of water-lime, rubbed down to a true plane surface, and bound by pasting on the back a sheet of paper. The first type-metal stereotype is returned to the melting-pot, and so the circle recommences. This and other improvements are patented for the purpose of securing the Printing-House in their undisputed possession; but they are generously placed at the service of all who publish for the blind.

PRINTERS having bright machinery will be glad to hear of a valuable rust protector chronicled among the recent German inventions. It consists of ordinary oil paint mixed with ten per cent of burned magnesia, baryta, or strontia, as well as mineral oil. This neutralizes the free acid of the paint, and the alkaline reaction protects the iron from rust. A temporary paint for the movable portions of machinery contains some twenty or thirty per cent of magnesia or burnt dolomite, vaseline being added to prevent drying.

MARDER, LUSE & CO. AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE & BODIES. THE ONLY TRUE STANDARD. TYPE FOUNDERS.

CRITIC.

PATENTED JUNE 2, 1885.

16A, PICA. $3.00

THE CHARLES F. ZIMMERMAN BOOT & SHOE M'F'G CO.
THE·CELEBRATED·PHŒNIX·HAND·AND·MACHINE·SEWED·SHOES.
17 HEAD OFFICE: CALUMET B'LD'G, CHICAGO. 46

12A, PARAGON. $4.75

THE·HOHENLEN·WILSON·HODGE·CO.
MANUFACTURERS·OF·YANKEE·NOTIONS,·ETC.
159·PENNSYLVANIA·AVENUE.
CHICAGO,·ILL.

8A, DOUBLE ENGLISH. $5.30

THE·DAY·WAS·WANING
AND I KNEW NOT WHAT THE NIGHT
36 WOULD BRING FORTH. 14

BOUGHT OF MARDER, LUSE AND CO.
TYPE·FOUNDERS,

TELEPHONE NO. 1349. 139 AND 141 MONROE STREET.

SPACES AND QUADS WITH PARAGON AND DOUBLE ENGLISH.

To align the Double English and Paragon sizes of this Series, place a 6-to-pica lead at the bottom of the Paragon and a Nonpareil slug at the top. The Paragon and Pica will align in the same way. To align the Double English and the Pica, place a 3-to-pica lead at the bottom of the Pica and a Pica slug at the top.

12A. GREAT PRIMER ACADIAN, No. 4. $2.50

UMBELS OF BLOSSOMS
WITH GARLANDS OF FOLIAGE
GENTLY WAVING

10A. DOUBLE SMALL PICA ACADIAN, No. 4. $2.85

FRUITS & GRAIN
GATHERED OR GLEANED
IN AUTUMN

8A. DOUBLE PICA ACADIAN, No. 4. $3.10

DECORATIONS
SNOW, FROST & CO
GRAINERS

SPECIMEN BOOKS OF NEW DESIGNS FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Cleveland Type Foundry,
Cleveland, Ohio.

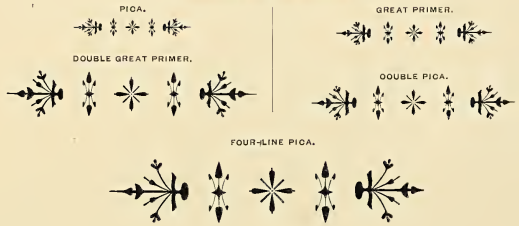
Logotypes, Series 1.

Price Per Font—two characters each—$2.20. Cast on our standard type bodies.



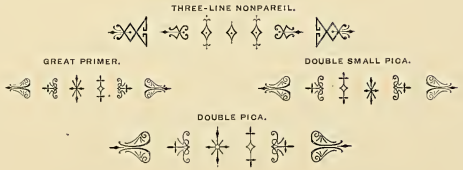
Word Ornaments, Series 1.

Complete Font, five sizes, $2.00.



Word Ornaments, Series 2.

Complete Font, four sizes, $1.85.



SPECIMEN BOOKS OF NEW DESIGNS FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms enumerated in this Directory are reliable, and are commended to the notice of all consumers of Printers' Wares and Materials.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

R. R. McCabe & Co., 68 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CARDS (Plain and Fancy).

J. H. Bufford's Sons, Boston and New York; Western branch, 156 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162–164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and stereotypers.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY AND FOLDING MACHINES.

Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68–70 West Monroe street, Chicago.

ENGRAVERS.

Chase Thorn, "Pioneer-Press" Building, 78 East Third street, St. Paul, Minn.

Randolph & Co., 16 Murray street, New York. Wood Engraving of superior quality. Engravers for the reports of the U. S. Government.

Vandercook & Co., State and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill. Photo and Wood Engravers.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Hand-feed and Attaching Newspaper Folder, Combination Folders, Special Folders, Inserting Folders, Book Folders and Covering Machines.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, San Francisco and New York.

C. E. Robinson & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadelphia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.

Geo. H. Morrill & Co., 34 Hawley street, Boston; 25–27 Rose street, New York; 56 Franklin street, Chicago.

Geo. Mather's Sons, 60 John street, New York.

J. H. Bonnell & Co., 7 Spruce street, New York.

JOB PRINTING-PRESSES.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses.

JOB PRINTING-PRESSES.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job Press.

LETTER FILES AND FILE GOODS.

The Globe Files Co., Cincinnati. All kinds of filing appliances.

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162–164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless" cutters, five styles; "Jewel" cutters, two styles.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. "Champion" paper cutters.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manilla, etc., and specialties.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

F. P. Elliott & Co., 208 Randolph street, Chicago.

A. G. Elliot & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Bradner Smith & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago.

Chicago Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago.

F. O. Sawyer & Co., 301–303 North Second street, St. Louis.

Friend & Fox Paper Co., Lockland, Ohio, and 153 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Graham Paper Co., 217–219 North Main street, St. Louis.

Snider & Holmes, 214 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

St. Louis Paper Co., 703, 705, 707, 709 Locust street, St. Louis. (Send for packet catalogue.)

W. O. Tyler & Co., 169 and 171 Adams street, Chicago.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Snider & Holmes, 214 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

PAPER STOCK.

Follansbee, Tyler & Co., 389 and 391 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park place, New York. John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 52 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 306 Dearborn street, Chicago.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also Paper Folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; Paper Dampening Machines, Stereotype Machinery, etc.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. First-class and country Drum Cylinders.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL.

Chicago Brass-Rule Works, 85–87 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Brass rule is our specialty.

Ed. A. Stahlbrodt, 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y. Dealer in roller composition and printers' supplies.

F. Wesel & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago. We supply everything. Call and see.

Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

PUBLISHERS' BOOKBINDERS.

A. J. Cox & Co., 144 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

ROLLER MANUFACTURERS.

Bendernagel & Co., 36 Hudson street, Philadelphia. Composition in bulk a specialty.

J. H. Osgood & Co., 3 Bath street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.

Samuel Bingham's Son, 200 Clark street, Chicago.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago. Before buying, write for our list.

SECOND-HAND MATERIAL.

Illinois Type-Founding Co., 200–204 South Clark street, Chicago.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65, Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Illinois Type-Founding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

John G. Mengel & Co., 31 German street, Baltimore. Type Founders and Electrotypers. Largest and most complete establishment south of Philadelphia.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Western Agents, the Mackellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. Complete stock always on hand.

The Union Type-Foundry, 54–56 Franklin street, Chicago. Agents, Boston and Central Foundries.

WOOD TYPE.

Hamilton & Katz, Two Rivers, Wis., Manufacturers of Holly-Wood Type, Borders and Reglets.

The Wm. H. Page Wood-Type Co., Norwich, Conn.

REMOVAL.

A. ZEESE & CO.

ELECTROTYPERS,

Relief Plate and Photo-Engravers,

HAVE REMOVED TO

119 MONROE STREET,

AND

2, 4, 6 and 8 **CUSTOM-HOUSE PLACE,**

CHICAGO.

JNO. T. MOORE, Pres't. J. W. BUTLER, Vice-Pres't. G. W. MOSS, Treasurer. C. M DAVIS, Secretary.

J. W. BUTLER PAPER COMPANY,

173 & 175 ADAMS STREET,

CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PAPERS

USED BY PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS & STATIONERS.

We respectfully solicit attention to the following popular brands of goods which we carry in stock:

FLORENCE MILLS,
WAWASA MILLS,
LAKE SHORE MILLS,
BUTLER MILLS,
ST. CHARLES MILLS,
LEDGER MILLS,

FLAT and RULED PAPERS.

L. L. BROWN'S LEDGER PAPERS.

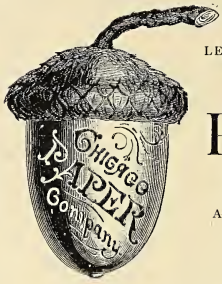
We also have a full line of

Holiday Cards, Ball Programmes, Wedding Goods

OF THE LATEST STYLES.

SPECIAL RULING done and SPECIAL SIZES OF PAPER made to order on short notice.

H. E. MEAD, Pres't. A T. HODGE, Sec'y. W. C. GILLETT, Treas.



Manufacturers and Dealers in

LEDGER, WRAPPING, BLOTTER, RULED, BOOK, WRITING, POSTER AND NEWS

PAPERS.

ENVELOPES, CARDBOARD, AND ALL STOCK USED BY PRINTERS.

Send for Catalogue.

181 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON,

PRINTERS OF FINE JOB WORK,

FOR THE TRADE.

BOOKWORK, CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES.

SPECIAL FORMS SET UP AND ELECTROTYPED

FOR THE COUNTRY TRADE.

140–146 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

The typography of this journal is a sample of our work.



FULL LINES OF BLACK AND COLORED

Printing & Lithographic

INKS

AND

PASTE COLORS.

The largest and most complete assortment in the country.

Bronze Powders for Printing

A SPECIALTY.

GERMAN PRINTING INKS IN TUBES IF DESIRED.

KEEPS THE INK FREE FROM SKIN AND DUST UNTIL USED UP.

Price List and Specimens sent on application.

Sigmund Ullman

51 MAIDEN LANE,

NEW YORK.

SIGMUND ULLMAN.
E. H. WIMPFHEIMER.


ENGRAVING for all PURPOSES
John Hastings Pres't
A. R. Hart, Manager
Photo Engraving Co.
67 to 71 PARK PLACE
NEW YORK.



Engraved by Photo-Engraving Co., New York. ADMIRATION.

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names — not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor: BOSTON, June 22, 1885.

Although my name is not on your list, I am a constant reader of your journal, as it is for sale here at the news depot. It is the most useful and instructive publication (to printers) I have yet seen.

Please make a slight correction in your next issue. In your paragraph containing the list of officers of the International Typographical Union, you make H. Thomas Elder, recording secretary, come from Fort Wayne. By the "permission" of the southwestern "brothers," one office was allowed to come east, and Mr. Elder hails from Boston. Also, you give only one vice-president. The second vice-president is Charles Gamewell, of Philadelphia. Mr. Elder's address is the *Herald* office, Boston, Mass. Respectfully, THOS. H. G.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

To the Editor: FREEPORT, Ill., June 15, 1885.

As you urge your readers to send in correspondence, I would mention that W. H. Wagner, publisher and printer, has just made a purchase of one of the best located lots in our city (20 by 120), and will place thereon a handsome building for his printing-office. This lot being located on a corner, will enable him to get plenty of air and light, and will be heated by steam; will also put in an elevator as well as all other modern improvements.

He was compelled to make this move through being cramped too much in his old building, which is a two-story (20 by 50). Mr. Wagner will also add to his already well equipped office a bookbindery, so that his establishment will be the largest German and English printing-office in northern Illinois.

In regard to the business thus far this year, must say it was and is at present exceedingly good. Mr. Wagner has added, since last December, three men to his force, making in all now twelve employed by him. Yours truly, A.

FROM HARTFORD.

To the Editor: HARTFORD, Conn., June 29, 1885.

I thought some items from our city might prove of interest to your readers, and therefore concluded to send a few lines. The printing business in this city is very dull at present, and should advise job printers especially to stay away, as the town is overcrowded with them.

The *Telegram* has moved its office, editorial and reportorial sanctums, and its entire plant to the building known as 55 and 57 Trumbull street.

Mr. Samuel Clark, of the firm of Clark & Smith, says that he has yet to see a finer periodical, literary and typographically considered, than THE INLAND PRINTER. He wishes it long life and prosperity.

Mr. Edward C. Weir, a well known compositor in this city, who has been very sick during the past winter, leaves for his home in Toronto, July 1. All the boys will miss his genial face. He was a hard worker for the cause of his fellow-craftsmen. Competition in fast typesetting is all the rage in this city at present. Mc.

PRINTING FOR RELIGIOUS BODIES.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, June 17, 1885.

In your issue for the current month I see an extract from the *Press News* regarding prices paid for religious printing. It seems to me that there is good enough reason for the working down of prices there in the fact that money for most religious purposes is secured by subscription on pleas of charity. Anyone who has been a solicitor will say it is not an easy task, which is proven in the large percentage of collections which must be allowed usually for the efforts to get them. What comes so hard should not be spent too readily, therefore a close bargain is made. A concession in price is required as a charitable act. For my part, however, I should prefer to do charities independently and more like voluntarily, because when it is a question of work at religious prices or no work at all, acceptance of the former may not be said to be always willing. I take it most of the trade would agree with me on this. My theory is a plausible one, and the most kindly too, for many of us know close figurers who could not be called greedy or miserly. They merely work according to their means. J. B. HULING.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor: TORONTO, June 29, 1885.

De Vere J. Hunt, a member of Toronto Typographical Union for over thirty years, and of late an honorary member of that body, died at his residence in this city on the 10th of June, of inflammation of the lungs. The employés of Rowsell & Hutchison, in which establishment the deceased gentleman had worked for a number of years, also a number of the members of the union attended the funeral in a body. They also sent floral tributes. Wm. De Vere Hunt (brother of deceased), well known in Chicago, was present at the funeral.

Mr. Chas. Price, formerly of this city, but now of Louisville, Kentucky, called on his friends here a few weeks ago, on his return from New York, where he represented Louisville Typographical Union at the International Typographical Union session.

Since the commencement of the rebellion in the Northwest territories, the Grip Company has published a very creditable *Illustrated War News*. It appears weekly.

Business is exceedingly dull in this city at present. The supply of printers far exceeds the demand.

The builders' laborers of this city are at present on strike for an advance of two cents per hour, the present rate being sixteeen cents per hour. The strikers had a monster torchlight procession through the main streets on Thursday evening.

The Toronto delegates to the International Typographical Union, Messrs. Reid and Parr, got home about two weeks ago, thoroughly satisfied with the reception they, in common with the other delegates, received.

George W. Dower, a member of No. 91, has opened a stationery store on Yonge street. He is also prepared to take orders for printing and bookbinding. We wish him success in his new undertaking.

91.

AN EMPLOYER'S LETTER.

To the Editor: MANDAN, Dak, June 19, 1885.

Since subscribing for your valuable journal, I have noticed, of course, that your object is not merely to give hints to employing printers which shall be of value to them, but to give also to those who are employed, information, advice and counsel, such as will enable them to excel in their work. As an employing printer, I value what I read in THE INLAND PRINTER, whether it be written for the benefit of the employer or the employé.

In writing to you, I will state frankly that I write for no advice as to the way in which I shall run my business, or the way in which I shall treat my employés. I am conceited enough to believe that I have learned the lesson pretty fairly, and that I need no advice. But there are a few facts concerning the trouble I have had with my printers in the West which I would communicate to your readers, and I would inform them of the methods I adopted to emancipate myself from them.

Over two years ago I found myself the possessor of a newspaper outfit in a western town of 3,000 people. I was running a daily and a weekly, and doing a good job business. Those were booming times, a thousand miles west of Chicago, and I made money. Today I am in the same town, running the same business, and as I am not hampered for money, even in these dull times, I can pay one hundred cents on the dollar easily enough, and I am not owing a typefounder or a papermaker a cent. But how is it that in a town of this size I can run a daily and weekly newspaper, copies of which I send you to inspect? This question I will answer.

I started in by paying my foreman $25 a week, my compositors 35 cents a thousand ems, and my job man $20 a week. Now my job work is set up as well as ever (and I am not ashamed of its appearance) by a

woman, who also makes up my forms, to whom I pay $10 a week, while my compositors are girls, whom I taught to set type, and who are paid 25 cents. They are satisfied, and for the past nine months I have not had a word of grumbling from them, while before that time, under the union regime, my men were always grumbling if a piece of solid matter struck them, when earning from $20 to $27 a week each.

What disgusted me with my printers was the supremely offensive independence of their manner; their general uncleanly personal habits; their filthy language when at work; their constant kicking because I could not see that every fat ad. should go to them. A climax came, when, because I had complained to my foreman because he gave me nine hours instead of ten hours a day, he walked out one day and took all the men with him. Then I revolted, and I set to work to teach girls the work.

I never saw a copy of the Typographical Union rules, and my experience with union men, so far, has not made me feel at all kindly to the institution. Naturally I sympathize with workingmen in their struggles against the extortions of capital and monopoly. If my office had been run under union rules, I would today be bankrupt. As it is, I am prosperous; I have given some ladies work at remunerative figures; I am no longer bothered with the contemptible behavior of the class of printers which seems to infest this region. Doubtless the average printer will condemn my method of running my business, but let me assure him that I have ground down and injured nobody, and my system works to a charm. Yours truly, AN EMPLOYER.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor: HOT SPRINGS, Ark., June 18, 1885.

The April and May numbers of THE INLAND PRINTER were received by me at one time last week, and in the former I notice a communication from "Wm. D. C.," of Fredonia, Kan., who states a trouble which has annoyed me in several offices where I have been, but which is, I think, most prevalent in offices ordering material from western foundries. I mean that of different sizes of (so-called) one body of type. In the eastern states I have been troubled very little with it, save in type from different foundries, but here, where I am now, I find that it causes a good deal of complaint. The brevier, English, great primer and double pica quads and type bother exceedingly, often in the ads and jobs. The job foreman of the office, in relation to two fonts of brevier, which are of decidedly different bodies, insists that one is brevier and the other "great brevier," and that the latter is a regular size and listed as such by the type foundries. He is a good workman, from St. Louis, but an experience of about fifteen years in job work has failed to show me a line of type listed as "great brevier." If he is right will THE INLAND PRINTER please mention it in the answers to correspondents, and tell us where such type is cast? The same trouble with points that "Wm." speaks of is present in our news nonpareil, the old commas, apostrophes and periods being cast on nearly an en body, while new sorts are on common space body. Sorts ordered by number a few weeks since were so different in face that I would not allow them put in the cases. Now, it seems to me that if printers when such *stuff* is sent them would return it *at once*, at manufacturer's expense, it would before long put a stop to such annoyances. I think a good part of the trouble in sorts comes through carelessness on the part of those putting up the package at the foundry, and I have seen the above remedy tried in several instances with both paper dealers and foundries, with first-class effects.

In the May number two articles attracted my attention, regarding apprentices. While I do not believe in a system giving the master such absolute control of the apprentice as the old English custom did, I think a system ought to be devised to compel an apprentice to stay out his full trade time. Employers, themselves, are more or less largely to blame for the many slouches who fill our offices, to the exclusion, sometimes, of *workmen*, by taking little or no heed of a boy's attainments or natural inclination for the trade. For instance, I know of a goodly number of "printers," who have worked from two to six years in an office (or offices), who can't for the life of them tell which side of an s they should put an apostrophe to designate possessive case, and who have no more idea of a proper balancing of display type in ads or jobwork than they did when they begun. Nor will they ever learn. The American youth, as a rule, does not want to commence at the sweeping-out and fire-building, press-washing end of the trade, and in six months from the beginning wants journeyman's wages or quit. If employers would make it a rule to ascertain whether a boy had a fair English schooling, and wanted to *learn* his trade, and would have him understand from the first that the dirty work of an office was important as well as the finest composition, one point would be gained, and then let the agreement be made, including a forfeiture. Too many botch printers are disgracing the name simply because employers take boys with less than little schooling into offices to "learn the trade," get them at the case, and keep them there and at press feeding for a time, and they then are palmed off as "jours" simply because they have worked two or three years under the roof of a printing-office. I think that the time is not far distant when an apprentice system will be adopted that will be of benefit to all concerned, and reduce the number of blacksmiths now out of their proper sphere. G.

AN IMPROVED CASE.

To the Editor: INDEPENDENCE, Mo., June 21, 1885.

Knowing that THE INLAND PRINTER invites members of the craft to contribute "theories and experiences of practical value," I give you my lay of the case. I think it is practical if not of any value, and hope it may bring forth other suggestions and improvements.

The lay of the case is shown in the following diagram:

?	fl	ffi	'	x	k		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
!						e							ff	9	
j	b		c	d			i		s		f	g	fi	0	
z													:		sprnb me
q	v		m	h		n	o		l	y	p	w	;		
u		t	5 em / 4 em	en quads		3 em spaces	a		r		- .	,	Quads		

I have given the spaces in a group, as I believe that is generally conceded to be the most common sense arrangement.

The change of "l" is made to obviate the awkward across-the-case movement necessary with the old inaccessible position, and to bring it in proximity with y, a, i, o and e, the letters it most frequently precedes or follows.

The advantages of the new position for "n" are proximity to a, o, i and e, and better movement for "ion." The combinations "the" and "and" are also preserved at a convenient angle.

When it is remembered that "ex" is more frequent than all other combinations containing "x," the improvement of its position will readily be seen.

In order to avoid throwing the comma too far out of the way I have grouped the three most used points together.

The easiest way to discern the advantages of the new positions of "l" and "n" is to have someone read an article, and follow the reader by the above diagram, and note the frequency of "al," "il," "ly," "an," "in," "on," "en," "ion," etc.

I am not at all bigoted in my views, and do not believe these the only orthodox improvements possible, but hope to see "improvement upon improvement." TOM L. DUNGAN.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1885.

Business here is very uneven, in one place they are running night work, and in another doing nothing even in the daytime. What we want is somebody to *underlay* the idle places, and *bring them up even* with the busy ones. After reading the above you can draw your own deductions as regards the state of trade here.

The death of Mr. Peter McCalla, of the well known firm of McCalla & Stavely, is announced. In addition to their regular printing business this firm publishes the *Episcopal Register*, organ of the Episcopal church, and the *Keystone*, a Masonic paper. The son of the deceased,

Mr. Clifford McCalla, who has been actively engaged in the business will continue it. Mr. Jno. P. Schiedell, member of Typographical Union No 2, is the superintendent of this immense establishment.

It is hardly necessary for me to mention, as I suppose most every one has seen it in the daily papers, that Mr. Elverson, publisher of the *Saturday Night*, and other periodicals is most likely to be our public printer, at Washington. His establishment is union.

A retired paper manufacturer by the name of J. G. Ditman, is generally conceded the postmastership of Philadelphia, although I have it from pretty reliable sources that another person not mentioned publicly will be the man.

The town has been considerably livened up lately by the fight which has been going on between the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and the Pennsylvania railroad, for and against admission into the city. The B. & O. seem to have the best of it, and there is little doubt but that it will enter the city. The B. & O. will expend about $7,000,000, thus giving employment permanently to at least one thousand men, and transient employment to about five thousand others. The road will enter the city through the section familiarly known as the "Neck," situated at the point where the Schuylkill river empties into the Delaware. At present the "neck" is given up to "truck" patches, "pig-pens," and "frog-ponds." The entrance of this road cannot but prove a source of profit to our city, and workingmen have not been slow to aid the project.

As anticipated in our last letter we had the pleasure of seeing the delegates of the International Typographical Union in our city. The liberality and courtesy of Mr. Geo. W. Childs, of the famous *Public Ledger*, are proverbial, and his welcome to the delegates was in keeping with his well-known hospitality, and was heartily appreciated by all. In connection with the visit of the delegates to our city I must not forget to mention a reception tendered by Pressman's Union No 4, to the delegates representing their branch of the business. It consisted of a ride in our spacious park, stopping at places of interest, such as the lofty elevator, two hundred and fifty feet high, where a grand view of our city was given, also Horticultural Hall, and the celebrated Wissahickon Creek, etc. In the evening the delegates met the members of No. 4, and all sat down to a sumptuous repast, after which speeches were made by Messrs. McNamara, Timroth and Buckie, of Chicago; Smith, of Pittsburgh; Klein, of St. Louis; Scott, of New York, and several of our own members. As to the outcome of the late session of the International Typographical Union, there can be no doubt of its beneficial effects upon the craft. It was a very able convention. The election of Mr. Chas. Gamewell of our city as vice-president and chief-organizer of pressmen, was a masterpiece of wisdom.

The National Publishing Company of this city are soon to issue a review of the military and civil career of Gen. Grant, under the patronage of many of the warmest friends of the "old hero." Col. Frank Burr, connected with the staff of the *Times* is the editor of the work.

C. W. M.

A VALUABLE INVENTION.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1885.

I noticed a paragraph in the June number of THE INLAND PRINTER under the head of Items of Interest, of a German printer who has substituted a steel chain for page-cord for "tying up" pages. This, it seems to me, will be accepted as one of the first steps as an improvement on the page-cord, but to show that other minds have been at work on the same subject, I inclose the following circular:

ADAMS' PATENT ADJUSTABLE TYPE CLAMP.

These clamps are made of brass, to avoid rust from dampness occasioned by washing of type, are nearly type-high, and form a firm and complete tie-up for either job or page.

Their compact form, light weight, strength and remarkable utility all combine to make them an exceedingly desirable article for the purpose intended. They do away with the old method of "tying up," by which much time has been wasted and great annoyance caused, substituting therefor a light and durable article, far more easily applied and removed than the cord in use, not liable to get out of order, nor requiring any special skill.

They remove all danger of the type dropping off at the sides of pages and jobs, and "going to pi." They are not to be removed from the page or pages in a form until it has been printed and the type is to be distributed—corrections being readily made or type removed without the present attending danger of the remaining type falling.

They are made to a nonpareil body to answer as furniture between the pages in book forms. They are adapted to any work where type is used for pages of book-work, circulars, cards, blank-book headings, sectional borders, etc., and will fit any size page. They are also well adapted for border-work, as corners will, of necessity, join themselves together without the usual danger of slipping when the form is being locked up.

DIRECTIONS.—In using the clamps, it is well to observe the following suggestions:

1. In drawing them apart, place them on a flat surface like a table or imposing stone, then hold firmly by the left hand, while you draw toward you with the right.

2. They need not be drawn out more than a half inch longer or wider than the page they are intended for.

3. In placing them around pages that are being made up, the ordinary way should be observed, namely, measure off a page; then take the clamps as they are drawn out, and put them up close to the side and head of the page next the side and head of the galley, then press down gently, and they will go into their place as an ordinary piece of rule, then draw the outer side and end of the clamps toward the page, and the page is "ready to lift."

4. When it is to be removed, take a composing rule and pry it open by pushing it between the head and the side of the page and the clamps.

The statements contained in the circular are genuine, and have been proven by practical working at the office of E. C. Markbery & Son, of Goldsmith's Hall, before its destruction by fire in December, 1882, which stopped all progress of introducing them, for a time at least.

I am now perfecting machinery by which they can be made so cheap that they will be preferred to anything else for the purpose intended. I will further state that to make the clamps fit a blank-book heading, for instance, they are made with tongue and groove, and by inserting the straight sections between the corners to the number required, they can be made any length desired, and the same may be done with a page as large as a newspaper. The greatest claim of their usefulness lies in the fact that they have not a lock or joint to get out of order, and when pages are placed on the imposing stone they can be handled as easily as blocked plates, and go to press in the form.

Hoping this knowledge will prove of interest to you,

I am, respectfully, WM. J. ADAMS.

FROM SCOTLAND.

To the Editor: EDINBURGH, June 10, 1885.

Since my last communication to you there has been little if any improvement in the printing trade in Scotland, the reports of the Out-of-Work fund from some of the branches still showing a very heavy outlay.

The General Assemblies of the Established and Free Churches of Scotland, and also the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church met last month in this city, and during their sittings two or three offices were kept very busy, which made a demand on some of the surplus labor in the market, but since their close there has been a falling off again.

The Tenth Delegate Meeting of the Scottish Typographical Association is to be held in Aberdeen, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of August. The first Programme of Business has been issued to the members, and contains a great many propositions from the various branches relative to the Protective, Out-of-Work, and Sick and Funeral Funds.

Mr. Adam W. Black, of the firm of A. & C. Black, publishers, has issued his address as a parliamentary candidate for the new Central Division of the city of Edinburgh, at the general election, which is expected to take place in November. Mr. Black's father, the late Adam Black, was formerly one of the members for the city.

There passed to his rest, on the 11th ultimo, at the ripe age of 88 years, Mr. Robert Fairly, who was supposed to be the oldest printer in Scotland. A native of Montrose, where he served his apprenticeship, Mr. Fairly came to Edinburgh in early life, and for some time was employed as reader and afterward as overseer in the book and jobbing department of the *Caledonian Mercury*, a newspaper which is now merged into the *Scotsman*. He was afterward joint-proprietor, along with the late Hugh Miller, of the *Witness* newspaper, a paper which was started by the non-intrusion party in the Church of Scotland before the Disruption. After the Disruption it became the political organ of the Free Church, and for many years had a large circulation as a bi-weekly. On the abolition of the paper duty an attempt was made to

establish it as a daily newspaper, which proved unsuccessful, and the publication ceased. Mr. Fairly, having by this time secured a competency, retired into private life.

The office of Messrs. Neill & Co., of this city, narrowly escaped destruction by fire on the afternoon of Thursday the 28th May. The fire occurred in the drying-room, and for a time looked rather alarming, but by the exertions of the fire brigade, who were soon on the spot, the flames were got under. As it is, the damage will amount to several thousand pounds sterling, as there was a large amount of finished work on the premises at the time. Among the work damaged by fire and water were the sheets of the forthcoming volume of the "Encyclopedia Britannica," the "Government Report of the Challenger Expedition," and the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh." The workers, among whom are a good many women, all got out safely, although the smoke throughout the office was very dense and overpowering.

The Guarantee Fund of £25,000 which it was agreed should be raised for the purpose of holding an International Exhibition in Edinburgh next year, has now reached the sum of £11,000, and the committee are hopeful that they will soon have the required amount. The city corporations of Edinburgh and Glasgow have each subscribed £2,500.

The appointment of Mr. H. R. Slatter, Secretary of the Provincial Typographical Association, to the magisterial bench has given great satisfaction, not only to the printing profession, but to trades unionists generally, and it is to be hoped that while this is the first it may not be the last of many such appointments. Yours truly, W. F.

FROM ENGLAND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

To the Editor: LONDON, June 10, 1885.

Trade improved somewhat in the Metropolis during the latter end of the month; and it is sincerely hoped, despite the fickle reports that come to hand, things will continue to get better, so as to enable us to retrieve in a measure the bad luck which befell us a few months ago.

It may interest your readers to know that in many of the London morning and evening newspaper composing-rooms there lay in a corner of the random, a long galley of type, all carefully corrected, and ready for placing in the form. And such long galley of type consisted of the life, deeds and adventures of General Grant. For so hopelessly did the reports that reached us speak of the General's chance of recovery, that editors deemed it advisable to no longer allow the manuscript to remain in the pigeon-hole; and although it will be a loss of a few shillings to them by being compelled to distribute the matter, let us hope they won't feel annoyed; for America's greatest living commander promises to give to the world valuable information with the completion of the literary work he is now engaged upon.

The stereotype plates which find their way into so many of the composing rooms of the United Kingdom's newspapers from the states must suffer some injury in transit, or else the printers here don't know how properly to use them; for their appearance is certainly most offensive to the eye in the columns of some papers. Here may be seen a pressure cutting the paper through; there the letters are scarcely visible at all; while batters are without end. Quite the reverse is a newspaper, printed entirely from stereo, which reaches me from Birmingham, the capital of the Midlands. So excellently, indeed, is the whole article got up that one would scarcely believe it was not printed from the original type.

Of course all THE INLAND PRINTER readers have heard of Mr. Quaritch, the collector of old, rare and valuable books. We can scarcely take up a printing trade journal here without beholding the name of this monied gentleman; we hear plenty concerning this hobby of his. Not long ago, as you are aware, he gave £8,850 for two books printed by Gutenberg and Faust; and at another sale of such rarities a few weeks ago he gave £700 for a number of the articles in which he so delights to deal. Two of them came from the presses of Caxton and Wynkin de Worde.

The elevation to the magisterial bench of Henry R. Slatter, Secretary of the Central Executive of the Provincial Typographical Society, the headquarters of which union are at Manchester, has been received with joy by many thousands of his fellow-countrymen. Mr. H. R. S., although many miles off being a good calligrapher, will, it is the firm conviction of those who know him well, make a good magistrate.

"Answers to Correspondents" may be seen in almost every newspaper and periodical printed; but the majority are made up, and generally the last resort of editors when short of copy. That they are fictitious replies may be judged by the utter want of meaning or sense of many of them. And the following "answer," which met my eye in one of our weekly young ladies' journals, will show the miserable ignorance—for it is about the average style of writing—of these fill-up writers: "G. H. T.—Caxton was the inventor of printing, which art, discovered in Holland some years previously by a German named Guttenburg, was brought to England in 1268. (2.) A locomotive and tender would weigh about five tons." There's what I have just copied *verbatim et literatim;* and further comment on the "crass ignorantus" who wrote it, and the manner in which he contradicts himself regarding the invention of the art is superfluous.

A fling or two at the writers for these periodicals—chiefly members of the fair sex. Of punctuation they are totally ignorant; as a rule, their points chiefly consisting of dashes between each word, enabling the poor worried compositor to read his take several ways. Their spider-legged, hieroglyphed writing is even worse. Silently and surely do they take the money out of this hard-working artisan's pocket; and loudly and ineffectually does the typesetter complain, and say—well, not nice things about them.

How deafness is increasing among compositors in England! You can scarcely enter a house now in this country which has not its one or more surd members. To sufferers, my advice: get advice.

A few weeks ago I was one of a party of forty compositors who availed ourselves of a cheap excursion to the Giant's Causeway and other places of interest in the North of Ireland. All were well pleased with the outing, and considered themselves amply repaid the expenses incurred. The Causeway, with its wonderfully formed beds of stone, perhaps the most interesting and principal part of it resembled a number of cucumbers sliced up—the exquisite beauty of the country through which we passed, were sights which will never be forgotten.

Before closing my letter I might as well mention that I was also one of a party of printers who, some years ago, were conducted over St. Paul's Cathedral. We admired, wondered and were pleased with everything save the ball; for of the latter we had heard so much praise spoken, so much said about the number of persons it could hold, that we expected to find the structure a miniature refreshment palace—certainly expected a "livener" after our climb. But we are now able to say that none cared for creeping into a dismal, sewer-looking hole, bending our way like snakes round the interior, getting almost choked with the quantities of filth lying in bottom of ball, and barking our shins against projecting pieces of iron. PRINTERIAN.

A GOOD MAN TO KNOW.

Robert Bonner, of the New York *Ledger*, sent to Charles A. Dana the money that enabled Mr. Dana to purchase his share of the stock in the *Sun*, and the two have been the best of friends ever since. After the *Sun* had been going under the new management for a time, and before any dividends had been paid, Amos Cummings, then the managing editor, went to Bonner and said: "See here, Robert, here is the *Sun* going to be a big paying concern, and I have no stock in it. Why can't you buy me some, and let me pay for it when I can?" Cummings and Bonner had set type in the same alley in the *Tribune* office, and Bonner liked him. He told Cummings that he would lend him enough to buy five shares at $600, and Bonner said: "I will lock them up in my safe and you can pay me for them out of the dividends they earn." In three years they had paid for themselves, and Cummings took them under his wing. In three years more they were worth $5,000 a share. Bonner has helped a score of newspaper men in a similar manner.—*Philadelphia News.*

To make a paste or mucilage to fasten labels on tin, soften good glue in water, then boil it with strong vinegar, and thicken the liquid during boiling with fine wheat flour, so that a paste results.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Answer to G. B., Chicago.—Edmund G. Ross, Governor of New Mexico, *is* a printer by profession, and is its seventy-fifth governor in an unbroken line, extending back 290 years to 1595.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: Please state in your next what a phototype is, and what is the difference between it and a heliotype, and where the former can be obtained.

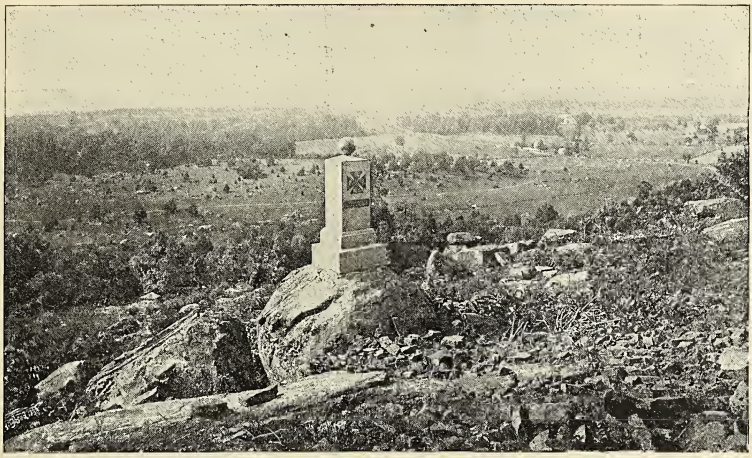
Answer.—A phototype is a print by a lithographic process, from a bichromatized gelatine film. There is little material difference between the phototype, heliotype, artotype or albertype—in fact they are virtually one and the same thing. The heliotype is produced by the Heliotype Company, of Boston, Mass; the phototype by F. Gutekunst, of Philadelphia.

A PENSACOLA (Florida) correspondent asks: Will you please inform me, through the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, what a lithotype is, and where the Lithotype Printing Company is located?

Answer.—1. The Lithotype print is produced from a photographic negative, with the finest of printing inks, by improved processes, some of which are claimed to be entirely new. It is also claimed they are superior in detail and sharpness to photographs, steel or wood engravings. They can be printed upon any flexible surface, and in effect are like a photographic print, but are sharper and more brilliant, yet having the same delicacy. 2. The offices of the Lithotype Printing Company are located at 114 Nassau street, New York, and 329 Westminster street, Providence, Rhode Island, and the printing works at Gardner, Massachusetts.

A CORRESPONDENT in Worcester, Mass., writes: Please answer the following questions in your July issue: 1. How is gloss work done by label printers? 2. With a form, say 15 by 13, would they be liable to work more than one at a time, provided the label was to be in three or more colors? 3. What do you consider the best press for color work, both cylinder and job? 4. Do large color printers mix their own inks or buy them already mixed?

Answer.—There are different methods employed by different firms. Probably the safest plan for our correspondent to follow is to buy the gloss inks required, already manufactured, and work as per directions. 2. That depends on circumstances. On a cylinder, a form can be run as large as the bed of the press will admit, provided the character and quality of the paper warrants. Of course, a great deal depends on the feeder and the exactness of the register, while the sheets must be handled with the utmost care till *thoroughly* dried. 3. That is entirely a matter of opinion, some of the best pressmen in the country preferring one, others another make. The truth is the presses of all first-class manufacturers have been brought to such perfection that it would be unjust to award the palm of superiority to the make of any particular firm. Presses are like reaping or sewing machines, each have their own advocates, and it is safe to affirm that in point of merit it is six of one and half a dozen of the other. 4. Both. Some of the largest printing-firms in this and other cities mix their own inks, while others purchase them already mixed.



VIEW OF GETTYSBURG, PA., FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY THE IVES' PROCESS.

BEFORE PAPER.

Wood was one of the earliest substances employed on which to inscribe names and record events. Stone, brass, lead and copper, were also used at an early period, after which the leaves of trees. These were superseded by the outer bark of the tree, but this being too coarse the inner bark came soon after to be used, that of the lime being preferred. This bark was called by the Romans, *liber*, the Latin word for book, and these bark books, that they might be more conveniently carried about, were rolled up, and called *volumen*, hence our word volume. The skins of sheep, goats and asses were the next materials used, and so nicely were they prepared that long narratives were inscribed on them with the greatest accuracy. Some of these were fifteen feet long, containing fifty and sixty skins, fastened together by thongs of the same material. The intestines of certain reptiles were also used, for it is a well authenticated fact the poems of Homer were written on intestines of serpents in letters of gold. This roll was 120 feet long, and was deposited in the great library of Constantinople, where it was destroyed by fire in the sixth century. The next material was parchment—skins smoothed and polished by pumice stone—to which succeeded vellum, a finer description of parchment, made from the skins of very young animals. On this vellum gold and silver letters were stamped with hot metal types. Some of these productions are very beautiful, requiring much time and labor to prepare and complete them, and the more carefully they are examined the more do we admire the taste and ingenuity displayed.—*Chambers' Journal.*

PRINTED matter may be copied on any paper of an absorbent nature, by dampening the surface with a weak solution of acetate of iron, and pressing in an ordinary copying-press. Old writing may also be copied on unsized paper if wet with a weak solution of sulphate of iron, mixed with a small solution of sugar syrup.

SETTING TYPE.

BY FRANK J. OTTARSON.

Hark to the click
Of the types in the stick!
They fall and they meet with monotonous sound,
As swiftly the fingers that seize them go round
To hurry them into the stick
With a click, click.

There they are in the stick!
What do the types tell the world as they stand?
Here it is satire; there eloquence grand.
Weak as nothing, when single, combined they command.
A wonder-power in their click,
As in order they march into the stick.

Look again in the stick.
To the workers of evil they sorrow betide;
The cheat and oppressor in vain try to glide
Away from the click, but the earth cannot hide
Them away from the click, click,
Of the types falling into the stick.

As they click, click, in the stick,
Monarchs and tyrants their marshaling dread;
They know that to freedom the types have been wed,
And the visions they see are in color blood red,
And they shake at the sound of the click.

Hark, the noise from the stick!
Guilt flies from the sound in a tremor of fear;
But guilt cannot hide in the day or the night,
Though it try every method of hiding or flight,
From the sound of that terrible click.

Forever that click, click!
In the gas that makes the day-shine, or in the sun's light,
That stick is forever increasing its might,
And seeming to say: Here we stand for the right!
Oppressors, beware of the stick!

Those gray-colored types in the stick!
States, monarchies, potentates, pashas and kings,
The painter, the player, the poet who sings,
Stand in awe of these poor, little, dull, leaden things,
And the ominous noise of the click.

But these types in the stick,
To the just and the true all nations around,
To the whole of mankind where the virtues abound—
Most welcome to such is the musical sound
Of the types with their click.

—*New York Clipper.*

THE TYPE-SETTING CONTEST.

A feature of the day was the type-setting match between Joseph McCann and Ira Somers, for $500, which took place in the afternoon in the composing-room of the *Sunday Star*, in the presence of about three hundred spectators—delegates of the International Typographical Union and representatives of nearly all the city offices. Mr. William Foster, of the Philadelphia *Evening Call*, acted as referee and time-keeper, and two men were appointed to empty the sticks of both contestants. The measure was twenty-five ems, the type minion, solid, without a paragraph, and the time of the race was three hours.

At 2.05 o'clock time was called, and the contestants, a trifle nervous, started with the word. Bets on McCann were offered, but not taken.

McCann finished the first line about six ems ahead of Somers, who distributed three-fourths of the second line, having set the wrong words, and thus falling behind one line at the start. McCann gained gradually on his opponent, and was two lines and a half ahead on the first stickful, which he set in 14½ minutes, while it took Somers 16m. Each stickful contained 500 ems. McCann finished his second stickful in exactly the same time as the first, thus setting up his first 1,000 ems in 29m. Somers lost no ground on the second stickful, but remained two lines and a half behind. He set his first 1,000 in 30½m. They then both appeared to shake off what little nervousness they felt and picked up the type with more assurance and accuracy. As McCann increased his speed, so did Somers, although the latter did not quite keep up with McCann, as he lost another line on the third stickful.

At the end of the first hour McCann had set 2,123 ems, which beats Arensberg's record by 60 ems, and, allowing 80 ems more for the four paragraphs allowed to the latter, his record was beaten by 180.

On the second 1,000 McCann kept creeping ahead, and 3,000 ems were set in 1h. 25m. by McCann, and 1h. 30m. 20s. by Somers.

The men changed cases on the next stickful. McCann had lost a few seconds on the previous one by shaking his case twice. Four thousand ems were set in 1h. 53m. 20s. by McCann, and in 1h. 59m. 20s. by Somers. During the second hour McCann set 2,110 ems and Somers 2,025 ems. The work for the first two hours was: McCann, 4,233; Somers, 4,025.

Five thousand ems were set in 2h. 22m. 20s. by McCann and 2h. 29m. 10s. by Somers.

Six thousand ems were set in 2h. 50m. 20s. by McCann and 2h. 58m. 30s. by Somers. This left McCann 9m. 40s. before his three hours were up, and Somers 2m. 30s.—13 lines behind.

During the nine minutes and forty seconds McCann set up fourteen lines more, thus reaching the phenomenal figure of 6,350 ems in three hours, which had never been accomplished before, and had heretofore been thought impossible. Somers set 6,075 ems, which is no mean figure, considering that he is but twenty-two years old, and that this was his first public performance.

When time to stop was called both contestants dropped their sticks to allow the proofs to be read. They started on the correction at the same time. McCann finished the correction in twelve minutes and thirty seconds; Somers in eleven minutes and thirty seconds.

As McCann took one minute more to correct his proofs, owing to an "out," which compelled him to overrun and make an extra line, one line was deducted off his matter, which still left him thirteen lines ahead, or 325 ems.

Deducting one line for each minute required for correction leaves the record for composition and correction in three hours: McCann, 6,062½ ems; Somers, 5,757½ ems.

McCann's "motion" is like a flash of lightning. He snatches the type out of the case in about the same way that an unsuspecting child would touch a red-hot stove. He hardly ever misses a type, except when he undertakes to read his copy and set type simultaneously, when he will occasionally make a "false motion," in placing the type in his stick; but even then he takes it out of the case at the first attempt. If he were to hold his stick more over his case and follow his right hand with his left to a certain extent he would undoubtedly set 100 ems per hour more. He sets type with his body erect and his head motionless. While he does not appear to look at the type, his quick eye is constantly ahead of his hand, and he sees at a glance just how the type is placed in the case before he gets his finger on it.

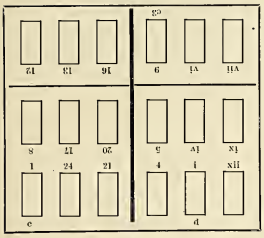
Somers' "motion" is graceful, but not quite so rapid nor so sure. He misses the type occasionally and holds his stick a trifle too high.—*New York Herald.*

SCHMIERS, WERNER & STEIM, a Leipsic firm of printing-press builders, have completed a five-color printing-press with flat forms. One with curved forms (turtles) or plates has been in use for some time to print playing-cards. It was constructed by Koenig & Bauer. The new five-color Leipsic press is on the principle of the English two-color presses, exhibited by Newsum, Wood & Dyson, of Leeds, England, at the Caxton Exhibition, in 1877, and at Paris in 1878. The plates are screwed on flat-surfaced segments of a very large cylinder, the intervening rounded parts serving as ink-tables for distribution; the skipping of the rollers over those parts which are not to be touched is effected in the same way as in the Newsum machine, and the printing-cylinder is in a similar position.—*London Press News.*

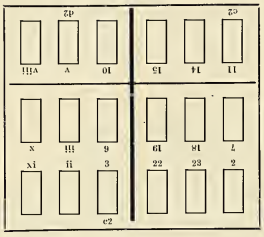
IMPOSITION.

A Sheet of Eighteens with Two Signatures.

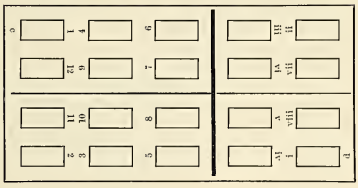
Outer Form.



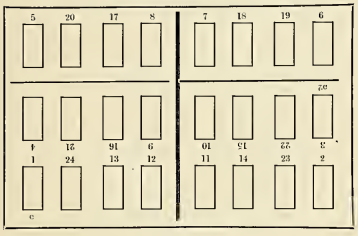
Inner Form.



A Half-Sheet of Twenties with Two Signatures.

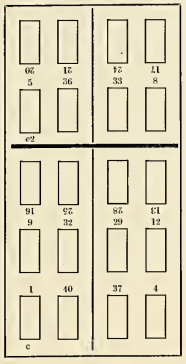


A Half-Sheet of Twenty-Fours without Cutting.

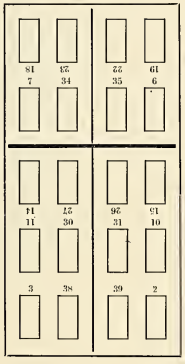


A Sheet of Twenties.

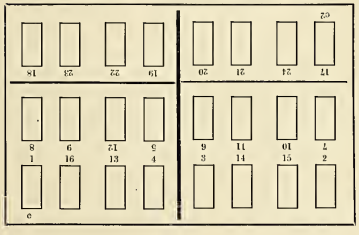
Outer Form.



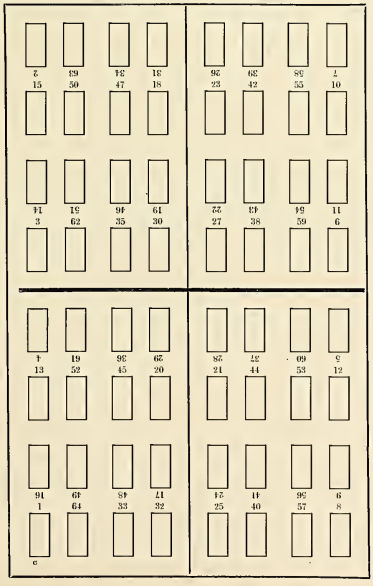
Inner Form.



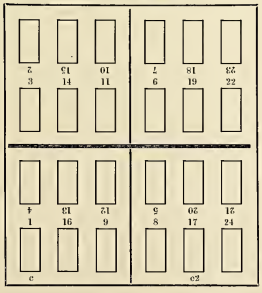
A Half-Sheet of Twenty-Fours without Inset.



A Half-Sheet of Sixty-Fours.



A Half-Sheet of Twenty-Fours without Inset.



SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.

BURK & McFETRIDGE,

PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS,

306-308 CHESTNUT STREET.

JOHN P. WEYANT, COMPOSITOR, PHILADELPHIA.

ORDERS FOR FINE WOOD ENGRAVING SOLICITED.

MAPS, PLANS, DIAGRAMS, Plats, Autographs, ETC. ETC. Executed —in a Superior— Manner.

Remittances should be made by P. O. Order or Draft on Chicago or New York.

TELEPHONE 535.

Chicago, ... 1885.

M

TO A. ZEESE & CO. DR.

PUBLISHERS OF "The Electrotype Journal."

ELECTROTYPERS

STEREOTYPERS

Map Relief-Line Engravers.

119 MONROE STREET, AND 2, 4, 6 & 8 CUSTOM HOUSE PLACE.

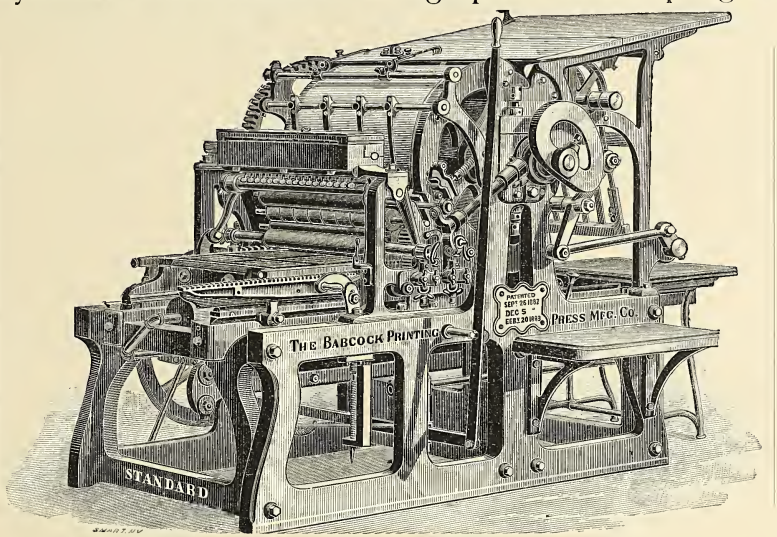
PASSENGER ELEVATOR AT No. 8 CUSTOM HOUSE PLACE.

A. R. ALLEXON, COMPOSITOR, CHICAGO.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO'S

Drum Cylinder, Two-Revolution AND Lithographic Pat. Air-Spring Presses.

New Style Elevated Fountain, allowing easier access to forms and furnishing better distribution than the old style.



Tapeless Sheet Delivery, Perfect Register, Rapid, Strong, Durable, Handsome, and Guaranteed in all respects.

BABCOCK "STANDARD" PRESSES.

These Presses are built from new designs combining strength and durability with increased capacity for speed, and embody several new and very important improvements, among them the following:

NOISELESS GRIPPER MOTION, with PERFECT REGISTER. AIR VALVE, for removing the spring when desired, and invariably restoring it when the press is started. THE SHIELD, which effectually protects the Piston and Cylinder from paper, tapes, etc., that might fall upon them and produce injury. THE PISTON can be adjusted to the size of the Air-Cylinder, so that the wear of either can be easily compensated. This easy, positive and perfect adjustment prevents leaks and vacuums and secures evenness of wear in the Air-Spring. THE ROLLER-BEARING has the following advantages: Any single roller may be removed without disturbing the others. All of the rollers may be removed and replaced without altering their "set." When desired, the form rollers may be released from contact with the distributor and type without removing the rollers from their bearings or changing their "set." THE INK FOUNTAIN is set very high, allowing easy access to the forms, and furnishes much better distribution than the old style. These presses have PATENT POSITIVE SLIDE MOTION and PATENT BACK-UP MECHANISM, and are equal to any first-class presses in the market.

SIZES AND PRICES OF "STANDARD" PRESSES.

No. 1,	Size bed	19 x 24	$1,150.00	No. 5,	Size bed	29 x 42	$2,000.00
2,	"	22 x 26	1,400.00	6,	"	32 x 46	2,200.00
3,	"	25 x 31	1,600.00	7,	"	33 x 51	2,350.00
4,	"	27 x 38	1,800.00	8,	"	36 x 53	2,700.00

No. 9, Size bed 38 x 56 $3,200.00

THE BABCOCK NEW TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

DELIVERS THE SHEETS IN FRONT PRINTED SIDE UP.

In bringing out a series of Two-Revolution Presses, the BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MANUFACTURING CO. has sought to not only combine the best features known in other machines of this class, but also to add a number of valuable improvements which greatly increase the durability, usefulness and convenience of these Presses. In addition to the general features of the Babcock Drum Cylinders enumerated above, the Two-Revolution Presses *deliver the sheet in front printed side up*, without the use of either fly or swinging arms. They also have the new *backing-up motion*, enabling the pressman to back up his press while the belt is on the loose pulley and without the aid of either gears or friction—a most valuable improvement. The mechanism for raising the cylinder is remarkably simple—an important fact when the tendency to wear and lost motion in the joints is considered, and also requiring less power to run. These Presses are made very heavy for speed, and in every respect thoroughly constructed.

THE BABCOCK PATENT AIR-SPRING COUNTRY PRESS.

The best Newspaper and Job Cylinder Press for the price in the market. Size of bed 32 x 46 inches, will work a 6-column Quarto Newspaper without "cramping." It is simple, strong, and in every way splendidly constructed. It combines all the latest improvements for fast and good work, together with beauty in design and solidity in all its parts. With its other qualifications it is capable of a high rate of speed; has perfect register, fine distribution, runs easily and almost noiselessly. It is adapted to all kinds of work, having Air-Springs and Vibrators on Form Rollers. Price, $1,100. Steam Fixtures, $50 extra.

THE BABCOCK LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.

This machine has no superior. It is very heavy, and has many improvements, making it a very easy press to handle. In Register, Speed, Distribution of Color and Water, Facility in making Changes, Stillness in Operation, it is ahead of all competitors.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,
GEN'L WESTERN AGENTS.
115 & 117 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

CAMPBELL & CO.
ELECTROTYPING,
Engraving and Printers' Supplies,
59 and 61 Longworth Street,
CINCINNATI, O.

OSTRANDER & HUKE,
(Successors to Huke & Spencer)
Manufacturers of Type Machinery, Perforating Machines, Lithographic Hand Presses, Gumming Machines, Electrotype Machinery, Stereotype Machinery, Varnishing Machines, Printers' Chases, Pulleys, Shafting, etc.
PRINTING PRESS MACHINISTS.
81 & 83 Jackson St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

MARDER, LUSE & Co.
TYPE FOUNDERS
—AND—
ELECTROTYPERS,
CHICAGO.

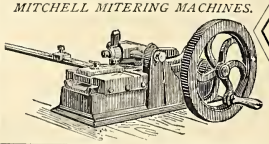
SHELDON COLLINS' SON & CO.,
PRINTING INKS,
32 & 34 FRANKFORT ST.,
NEW YORK.

INDEXED MAPS AND GUIDES
—OF—
All Countries in the World!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
RAND, McNALLY & Co., Publishers,
Nos. 148–152 Monroe Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

DOUGLASS, THOMPSON & CO.
Merchants in all Requisites pertaining to the
Art-Science of Photography,
PHOTOGRAPHERS' BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, PUBLISHERS AND NEWSDEALERS,
Nos. 229 & 231 State Street,
CHICAGO.
GAYTON A. DOUGLASS.
HENRY G. THOMPSON.
Send for Catalogue.

CAMERON, AMBERG & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Amberg's Cabinet Letter Files.
71 & 73 Lake Street,
SEND FOR CATALOGUE. CHICAGO.

WM. H. RANNEY,
MANUFACTURER OF
Printers' Rollers and Roller Composition,
10 AND 12 SEITZ BLOCK,
Entrance, 33 Congress St. West. DETROIT, MICH.

WALKER & BRESNAN,
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
201-5 Williams St., NEW YORK CITY.
—SOLE AGENTS FOR—
MITCHELL MITERING MACHINES.


Type Founders!
INSERT YOUR
New Specimen Pages
IN THE
INLAND PRINTER.

O'NEILL & GRISWOLD,
EDITION BOOK BINDERS.
Especial attention given to Country Orders for Case Making, Stamped Titles, Stamped Backs, etc.
SEND FOR ESTIMATES.
NOS. 180 & 182 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

STORY!
An original collection of humorous tales, quaint rhymes and jests pertaining to Printerdom.
COLLATED AND PUBLISHED BY
GEO. W. BATEMAN,
206 RACE STREET, - CINCINNATI, OHIO.
PRICE, - - - - $1.50.
Lovers of humor, send for a copy.

AULT & WIBORG
MANUFACTURERS
PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS
AND VARNISHES,
CINCINNATI, OHIO

RULING, NUMBERING,
PERFORATING AND BOOKBINDING,
DONE FOR THE TRADE.
J. S. McDONALD & CO., 140-146 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

Manhattan Printers' Warehouse.
HENLEY & GOLDEN,
PRESSES, TYPE & PRINTING MATERIAL,
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
92 ANN AND 59 GOLD STS., NEW YORK.

"Knowledge is of two kinds; we know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information upon it."
THE LIBRARY CATALOGUE AND INDEX.
No Library Numbering One Hundred Volumes should be without one.
IT is handsomely bound in one volume, half morocco, quarto (6¼ x 8½ inches), made of the best paper, and will be mailed postpaid to any address on receipt of $2.50 by the publishers. Send for descriptive circular.
SHEPARD & JOHNSTON,
140-146 Monroe St., Chicago.

J. Kunzman, Proprietor. *J. P. Trenter, Manager.*
The Chicago Brass Rule Works,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Brass Printing Material,
Such as
Brass Rule, Ellipses, Circles, Labor Saving Rule, etc.
85 and 87 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

J. P. ELLACOTT,
Successors to ELLACOTT & LYMAN, Manufacturers of
PRINTERS'
Brass Rule, Borders, Leads and Slugs,
As a Specialty, by Improved Machinery.
192-194 *Madison St., cor. Fifth Avenue,*
CHICAGO.

THE
British AND Colonial Printer AND Stationer
—AND—
Booksellers' Circular.
Consists of 16 pages. Illustrated.
Every Thursday. Three Dollars per Year.
W. J. STONHILL,
Ludgate Circus, - - - LONDON, ENG.

THE
INLAND PRINTER
—HAS BEEN—
ENLARGED TO FIFTY-TWO PAGES
AND COVER.
$1.50 PER YEAR. —— 75c. SIX MONTHS.

GEO. E. LLOYD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FOLDING MACHINES,

ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY,

AND

GENERAL PRINTERS' MACHINISTS,

68 WEST MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. McALLASTER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF AND JOBBERS IN

ADVERTISING CARDS,

FOLDERS, BEVEL EDGE CARDS,

NOVELTIES, SCRAP PICTURES, FRINGED GOODS, &c.

196 & 198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

Illustrated Catalogue sent free to any Address.
Liberal discount to Printers.

GEO. WEBBER,

DEALER IN

PRINTERS' WASTE,

113 W. Lake St.,

o———CHICAGO.———o

The Trade furnished with Wipers at short notice. Highest Prices paid for Printers' and Binders' Cuttings. Offices in the city cleared periodically by arrangement.

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION

NEWSPAPER

PRINTING, FOLDING & MAILING

Done upon Short Notice, and at Reasonable Prices.

NEWSPAPER WORK OF ALL KINDS A SPECIALTY.

☞ Give us a Call. ☜

271 & 273 FRANKLIN STREET.

SNIDER & HOOLE,

BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS,

152 MONROE STREET,
CHICAGO.

101 & 103 WALNUT STREET,
CINCINNATI, O.

In its Thirtieth Volume.

ROUNDS' "PRINTERS' CABINET,"

Published by

S. P. ROUNDS, JR., & CO.,

191 SO. CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

The oldest Typographical Journal published.

Subscription Price, $2.00.

COFFIN, DEVOE & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

B-R-O-N-Z-E-S

GOLD, SILVER AND FANCY COLORS.

Price, from $1.00 to $6.00 per Pound.

176 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

TO PRINTERS ONLY.

SPECIAL LINE

OF

ORDERS OF DANCE

AND

Announcement Circulars,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Sample set, with price list, sent on receipt of 25c.

EVANS & DARLING,

6 BOND STREET, . NEW YORK.

W. B. CONKEY,

BOOKBINDER.

PAMPHLETS MY SPECIALTY.

163 AND 165 DEARBORN STREET,

CHICAGO.



SIOUX CITY

NEWSPAPER UNION.

The most Complete Establishment of the kind west of the Mississippi River.

Ready-Prints of the best class of Western Newspapers.

A complete stock of all kinds of Printing Papers, Card Board, Envelopes, &c., constantly on hand.

216 and 218 Douglas Street,

SIOUX CITY, - - - IOWA.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL'S

(Established 1844).

PATENT ROLLER COMPOSITION

IS SUPERIOR IN EVERY RESPECT.

Give it a trial, and you will never want any other. Rollers always ready for use; do not Harden, Shrink nor Crack, and seldom require washing.

OUR PATENT COPYABLE PRINTING INK,

all colors, in pound and half-pound cans. No Ink made that is equal to it. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

CYRUS H. LOUTREL. 45 Maiden Lane,
C. FRANK LOUTREL. NEW YORK

THE INLAND PRINTER.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
2 Taylor Building, Monroe Street,
CHICAGO.

EDITORIAL ROOMS,
Room 1, 191 South Clark Street,
CHICAGO.

ITS unprecedented success is admitted by its contemporaries and patrons to have been achieved by sterling merit. It caters to no clique, advocates no crotchets, nor pursues impracticable theories, but seeks to worthily represent the interests of the craft as a whole, to instruct the workman and apprentice, and interest the employer.

PERSONAL.

MR. LUSE, of the firm of Marder, Luse & Co., has been summoned home by the alarming illness of his mother.

WE acknowledge the honor of a call from A. O. Russell, Esq., of the well known firm of the Russell & Morgan Printing Company, of Cincinnati.

C. B. COTTRELL, JR., of the firm of C. B. Cottrell & Sons, has been spending the last two weeks in Chicago, in connection with the business interests of the firm.

MR. CHAS. BEEBE, representative of W. H. Parsons & Co., paper manufacturers, 66 and 68 Duane street, New York, has been spending several days in Chicago in the interests of his firm.

A few days ago we received a pleasant call from Mr. W. P. Atkinson, manager *Herald* Printing House, Erie, Pennsylvania, who spoke words of kindness and encouragement for THE INLAND PRINTER. We take this opportunity to say that it affords us great pleasure to receive calls from our fellow-printers while visiting Chicago. We accord to all visitors a courteous and hearty welcome. Don't pass us by. Our office is centrally located, and we want to make your acquaintance.

LOCAL.

THE resignation of Mr. George Swinsere, secretary of Marder, Luse & Co., took effect July 1. He is now with Snider & Hoole.

THE Chicago *Observer* is the name of a new weekly democratic paper, with F. Bradley as publisher.

THE E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company lately sold to the State of California a bill of goods amounting to $13,000.

CHICAGO, although only fifty years old, ranks as the eighteenth city of the world. Who can tell how it will rank fifty years hence?

A. ZEESE & CO., electrotypers, 119 Monroe street, are busy sending out several specimens of calendars for 1886. Some of these are beauties.

THE Youth's Publishing Company of Chicago has recently been incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000. Incorporators, Andrew McNally, Robert A. Bower and John Reid.

THE W. O. Tyler Paper Company has been organized, with the following named officers and members of the firm: W. O. Tyler, president; J. L. Rubel, vice-president and treasurer; F. P. Tyler, secretary.

MR. M. J. CARROLL is hard at work on a very interesting subject—Reminiscences of Old-time Chicago Printers. We expect to be able, in a short time, to present them through the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER.

R. HOE & CO. have just issued a new and enlarged catalogue of printing materials, which is one of the most complete and comprehensive of the kind we have ever seen. Employing printers who have not received a copy would do well to write or send for one.

REMOVAL.—Owing to an increase of business Mr. C. M. Moore, representative of Geo. H. Morrill & Co., printing-ink and varnish manufacturers, has removed from 54 and 56 Franklin street, to new and commodious quarters, 125 Fifth avenue, in the *Daily News* building.

MESSRS. OSTRANDER & HUKE are about to place their first lithographic machine in the establishment of Hughes & Johnson, 255 Kinzie street. They are also finishing a complete electrotype outfit for Donohue & Henneberry, corner of Congress street and Wabash avenue.

THE appointment of Mr. Frederick H. Marsh, of Ogle county, to the office of United States Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois, brings to the front an old-time publisher. Mr. Marsh commenced business with his brother in 1869 at Oregon, Illinois, but retired from the firm the next year.

MESSRS. HAMMOND AND GRAY, delegates to the International Typographical Union from New Orleans, paid a very pleasant visit to Chicago on their homeward trip, and were warmly welcomed by a number of old-time friends and fellow-craftsmen. Both gentlemen expressed themselves delighted with our city, and the only drawback complained of was that made by Brother Hammond, on the flavor of the rye (?) furnished at Bemis & McEvoy's brewery, where a fresh barrel was tapped in honor of the visitors.

MARRIED.—On the 8th of June Mr. H. Saunders, a printer, and former resident of Chicago, but now of Boston, was united in marriage to Miss Kittie Boyd, of this city. Immediately after the ceremony the happy couple took their departure for their eastern home, accompanied by the well wishes of many friends and acquaintances.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—Mr. Clinton A. Snowden, formerly city editor of the Chicago *Times*, and Mr. Frank Hatton, postmaster general under President Arthur's administration, have bought the *Evening Mail*. Both are experienced journalists of national reputation, and we have no doubt that under their able management the *Mail* will assume a leading position among the newspapers of the West. Rumor has it that it will be run as a Republican organ.

EARLY CLOSING.—The following agreement entered into between the paper manufacturers and dealers of this city explains itself:

We, the undersigned paper manufacturers and dealers, hereby agree to close our respective places of business at 2 o'clock on Saturdays during June, July and August:—

FRIEND & FOX PAPER CO.,	CHICAGO PAPER CO.,
BRADNER, SMITH & CO.,	GEO. H. TAYLOR & CO.,
F. P. ELLIOTT & CO.,	DWIGHT BROS. & CO.,
NEWTON & LEOPOLD PAPER CO.,	W. O. TYLER PAPER CO.,
J. W. BUTLER PAPER CO.,	GODFREY & CLARK,
FITCH, HUNT & CO.,	PHILLIPS & CO.,

W. D. MESSINGER & CO.

THE appointment of Judge Lambert Tree, of this city, as United States Minister to Belgium, seems to have given general satisfaction to our citizens, irrespective of party bias. He is in the prime of life, possesses a princely fortune, a pleasing address, and undoubted ability, qualifications, certainly, of no mean order. We sincerely wish him success in his new field of labor, and feel satisfied that he will represent his country with honor, fidelity and discretion. It may not be out of place in this connection to state that his father and the father of the writer of this article were both practical printers, and were companions and proofreaders together in the government printing-office in Philadelphia, in 1814.

IT is a pleasure for us to record the successes of any of our patrons, in business or invention, and when both smile on the same party, it is doubly pleasant. Such is the case with Mr. J. P. Ellacott, who recently bought out the interest of his partner, Mr. H. R. Lyman, and who for the past three years has been engaged in business under the firm name of Ellacott & Lyman, manufacturing printers' supplies. Mr. E. has recently moved to new and commodious quarters on the southeast corner of Madison street and Fifth avenue, where he has now one of the best lighted and neatest workshops it has been our fortune to visit for some time. His specialties are brass rule, strip borders, leads and slugs —for the manufacture of which special machinery has been invented. We advise all our readers in need of these supplies to give him a call.

THE compositors of Chicago are considerably exercised over startling rumors concerning a machine which, it is claimed, will do away with the services of typesetters altogether. It is positively stated that five of the most prominent newspaper proprietors of the country have pooled issues and purchased the invention, which has been in course of improvement for a year past, and is now secured by fifty patents. It is claimed that a perfect machine will cost but $250; that by means of a key-board similar to that of the typewriter, matrices are operated until a line of newspaper column is completed, when, by a simple and ingenious contrivance the line is instantly and perfectly spaced out, but is now only in papier-maché indentions — not in type. The papier-mache line now enters another part of the machine, where molten type-metal is introduced, and a perfect line drops out, type-high, instead of a single letter, as in the ordinary type-casting machine. The operation is said to be almost as rapid as type-writing, and that one machine will do the work of from eight to ten compositors, and even more, when it is considered that no distribution is required. The lines as cast are arranged automatically upon a galley, which, when filled, is proved and read as ordinary type, an error or change necessitating the recasting of the line.

It will be seen, if what is claimed for the machine is true, that the operators do not need to be printers, all the requirements necessary being intelligence in reading manuscript, in punctuation, etc., and also manual dexterity. The typefounders and their employés will be injured almost as much as the compositors by the successful introduction of this machine; but it would be useless and foolish in either trade to unnecessarily alarm themselves until actual results have been reached in place of the confident assertions of interested parties. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.

Traveling Under Difficulties.—Among the many amusing incidents connected with the street-car conductors' strike, now happily settled, was the appearance, one morning, of one of our leading typefounders on a rickety express wagon, holding a box supposed to contain a violin, which he guarded with jealous care. The task was an onerous one, however, as the continued jolting of the wagon, and the attempt to retain his equilibrium and protect the treasure at the same time, demanded his constant attention. But all's well that ends well, and after many ups and downs owner and property reached their destination in safety, though it is safe to affirm that the instrument will be returned home by another mode of conveyance than an express wagon.

Visit of Mexican Journalists. — During the past month, our city has been honored by the visit of a number of representative journalists from Mexico, on a tour of pleasure and observation, who have been fêted and toasted to their hearts' content. The following is a complete roster of the party: Ireneo Paz, editor and proprietor of *La Patria*, and president of the excursion; representing, also, the *Mexican Commercial Review* and *El Municipio Libre*. Augustin Arroyo de Anda, editor-in-chief of *La Prensa*, and secretary of the excursion; representing, also, the papers of Chiapas and Guerrero. J. Mastella Clarke, editor and proprietor of the *Two Republics*, and treasurer of the excursion. Vicente E. Manero, editor-in-chief of the (weekly) *Prensa Asociada*, and vice-president of the excursion. A. G. Bianchi, editor of *La Prensa*, and historian of the excursion. Manuel Cabellero, editor of *El Partido Liberal*. Pedro Zubieta, editor and proprietor of *La Voz de Juarez*. J. de la Torre, editor of *La Prensa*, and representing the *Periodico Oficial* of Michoacan. Dr. Gregorio Mendizabal, editor of *El Reproductor* of Orizava, and representing the papers of Vera Cruz. Alberto A. Mendez, editor of *La Union Zacatecano*, and representing the papers of Zacatecas. N. Lugo Viña, editor of *El Lunes*. Luis Barraso, editor of *La Prensa*. Luis Marin, representing the papers of Orizava. Emilio E. Garcia, editor of *La Gaceta Jalisciense*. Dr. Abel F. Gonzalez, editor of *La Voz de Hipocrates*. Rafael de Saldaña, editor of La Opinion, and representing the papers of Pueblo. Francisco Icaza, editor of *El Album de la Muger*. Antonio Uillalobos, editor of *El Socialista* and *El Monitor*. Manuel Gomez Portugal, editor *El Instructor*, Aguas Calientes. Alcibiades Gonzalez, editor of *El Periodico Oficial*. Auguas Calientes. Miss Amalia Paz, Mrs. Arroyo de Anda, Miss Clara Mendizabal, Miss Rosa Paz, Mrs. Mendizabal, Mrs. Castillo Negrete de Romero. We earnestly trust the visit may prove of benefit alike to Mexico and the United States, and be the means of cementing more closely the bonds which should connect the two republics, though we are free to confess we take little stock in the gush and froth indulged in during their visit, and the prognostications so glibly put forth by our local orators as to the immediate results sure to flow from their junketing tour.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

Agnew Welch, Ada, Ohio, forwards a diploma for Normal University, which is by far the best specimen of typography received from his establishment.

J. Oscar Burbank, plain and ornamental printer, Manchester, New Hampshire, sends an attractive calendar, detached, for the last six months of 1885.

The business card of Ahrens & Sherwood, artistic printers, Garrettsville, Ohio, in colors, is a very creditable production. The design is unique, and the effect is pleasing.

W. H. Besack, of Washington, Kansas, sends a somewhat pretentious card, and one which shows he is not lacking in design. The tints, however, are far too positive—a prevailing error—and the composition is weak and ineffective. The two lines of pen text for name and location are entirely out of character.

From W. G. Weeks, Delavan, Wisconsin, we acknowledge the receipt of several samples of commercial printing, executed by W. Donnell, in which a great deal of taste is displayed.

Clark & Smith, book and job printers, Hartford, Connecticut, send their business card, the main lines of which are set in arborette, and worked in blue and red. It is a very nicely balanced piece of work. The compositor is A. P. McQuaid.

We acknowledge the receipt of several advance sheets of Department Titles, in colors, set for the specimen book of the Cincinnati Type Foundry, the composition and presswork of which is well nigh perfect, and reflect the highest credit on the artists who produced them — Messrs. Richardson and Blockbaum.

Messrs. Wells & Rafter, Springfield, Massachusetts, send some exquisite specimens of embossed reception cards and programmes, the designs and execution of which are in keeping with the well earned reputation of this firm. They are alike chaste and refined, and we hope the apprentices who receive them will use them as models.

From the office of E. M. Bates, Beverly, Massachusetts, comes an assortment of cards, business and otherwise. The firm card, printed in drab, black, carmine and gold, is a very creditable piece of rule and border work, yet we think with a little careful remodeling the design could be made much more effective. Lack of positiveness or special feature is its main weakness. The reception card, in blue, gold and carmine, is, in our opinion, a much more effective and harmonious production.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

During the past month whatever change has taken place in the business outlook has certainly been for the better. Trade is still dull, but the feeling prevailing is one of hope; buyer and seller are equally cautious; only necessary orders are given, but their very necessity insures their safety. The following reports may be relied on as absolutely correct:

L. Schauppner & Co.—Business quiet.

Garden City Type Foundry.—Business fair for this season of the year.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co.—Business pretty fair, with some large business orders.

Campbell Press and Manufacturing Co.—Business fair, with excellent fall prospects.

A Zeese & Co.—Business quiet, but not more so than it generally is at this time of the year.

Illinois Type Foundry Co.—Business somewhat quiet. Think prospects for fall trade encouraging.

Chicago Paper Company.—Business substantially unchanged. Hoping and waiting expresses the situation.

Farmer, Little & Co.—Have the usual midsummer dullness to report, yet have a number of small orders on hand.

Huke & Ostrander.—Business during the past month has been fair. Could do more, but have no reason to complain.

Snider & Hoole.—Trade as brisk as could rationally be expected for this season of the year. No predictions to make.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler.—Business somewhat improved, though spasmodic. Receipts larger than for the month of June, 1884.

R. Hoe & Co.—Business fair. Doing a good trade in the sale of large presses; otherwise there is little if any change to note from last report.

W. O. Tyler & Co.—Outlook for the future very good. Trade healthy, because purchasers are buying just what they need and can pay for.

F. P. Elliott & Co.—Business for June rather quiet, but fully equal to that of same month last year. Think an earlier fall trade than usual may be expected, but not of a booming character. Customers

who have recently been buying from hand to mouth will soon commence to purchase more freely.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS.—A material improvement in business since last report, with good indications. Chicago business exceptionally good.

BLOMGREN BROS.—No reason to complain. Business as good as could be expected, considering the time of year. Very busy in the photo-engraving department.

MARDER, LUSE & CO.—No material change from last month. Country printers buying nothing but what is absolutely necessary. Prospects for fall trade encouraging.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.—Business somewhat improved in certain branches. Country buyers still cautious, but look for a healthy fall trade. Enlarging their facilities in their press and electrotype workshops.

H. MCALLISTER & CO.—Prospects for fall trade exceedingly encouraging. Christmas orders booming. Stocks must be replenished this year. Will publish a large line of calendars and rich holiday cards.

J. W. BUTLER PAPER CO.—Have had a good trade for the past three months. Look forward to a brisk fall trade, with small profits, and no advance in prices. Look for a depressed condition of business during the vacation season at least.

UNION TYPE FOUNDRY.—Trade quiet, but all orders filled have been from cautious, reliable parties. Country printers say they have been holding back, but acknowledge they must shortly replenish their outfits. As an example, in a single western town requests for estimates have been received from three offices.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THERE are 72,726 printers, lithographers and stereotypers in the United States.

A NUMBER of female employés of the government printing-office have recently been furloughed.

THE printers of the New Orleans *Daily States* are on a strike, and that office has been declared unfair.

THERE are one hundred and forty-eight newspapers published in Nebraska, south of the Platte River.

IT is rumored that Gen. Butler is about to start a newspaper in New York in the interests of business men.

THE New York *World* now issues a Brooklyn, N. Y., morning edition, devoted exclusively to Brooklyn news.

AGENTS of the penitentiary printing establishment at Jefferson City, Mo., are scouring that state, soliciting jobwork.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE patent medicine firm has this season put out 13,000,000 circulars. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

THE office of the Portland *Advertiser* has been thoroughly remodeled, and is now one of the most conveniently arranged offices in Maine.

THE compositors of the New York *Herald*, *World*, *Journal* and *Times* have organized the New York Newspaper Base Ball League.

THERE are thirty-three "patent inside" printing-houses in the United States, twenty-five of which are located west of Philadelphia.

THE printers' scale at Pittsburgh, after some concessions on both sides, has been settled satisfactorily, and has gone into effect in all union offices.

GEO. W. CHILDS, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, has been made an honorary member of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, of Washington, D. C.

The New York *Herald* was fifty years old on the 6th of May. Its first number was issued May 6, 1835, when the population of New York City was only 270,000.

THE proprietors of the Galveston *Daily News*, which is credited as the largest and best paper in Texas, are building an office at Dallas for the purpose of printing a newspaper in that city. It is to be built after the model of their office in Galveston, which is said to be one of the most convenient printing-houses in the country. Let the good work go on; the newspaper is the bulwark of our liberties, and marks the progressiveness of our country.

MR. W. E. SMART, who has for several years been employed on the Washington *National Republican* as stereotyper, has been appointed to a position in the stereotype department of the government printing-office.

THE prevailing style today for all invitation cards and notes, as in writing paper and business blanks, is severely simple. Plain white and black, without fancy lettering, is the only correct thing. So says the *Paper World*.

THE New York *World* has celebrated its second anniversary under Mr. Joseph Pulitzer as editor and proprietor. When he took hold of it in May, 1883, its circulation was 15,770. On the 10th of May, 1885, its circulation was 153,213.

VARIOUS changes have recently been made in the location of departments in the government printing-office. The supreme court room has been moved into the *Record* room, and the latter will move into the place made vacant when congress meets.

MRS. ANNA OTTENDORFER, late owner of the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, received from the Empress of Germany an autograph letter and a silver decoration, as a recognition of her "humanitarian works," especially in favor of her countrymen and women in America.

AT the recent annual meeting of the New England Associated Press, held in Boston, the following officers were elected: President, W. W. Clapp; Secretary, R. M. Pulsifer; Executive Committee, W. W. Clapp, R. M. Pulsifer, A. P. Moore, J. L. Shipley and S. A. Hubbard.

THERE is considerable stir among the Massachusetts newspapers and job printers on account of a new scheme of utilizing convict labor at the Concord state prison. It is not only intended to publish a paper there, but job printing is being vigorously canvassed, at even below the cost of the stock to outside printers.

SEVERAL papers in Oregon take wheat in payment for subscriptions and advertisements, and their prospectus reads about like this: "The *Star of Empire* will be sent to any address for five bushels of No. 1 winter wheat. We have no use for any other kind. Reading notices inserted at the rate of two bushels an inch. Come on, noble farmers; our bin is nearly empty!"

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a meeting of Lincoln Typographical Union, held June 21, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Wm. Sullivan, president; Henry Scholl, vice-president; John McIntosh, secretary-treasurer; F. D. Perrin, corresponding secretary; H. G. Vines, sergeant-at-arms; F. L. Hansworth, C. T. Rewalt, Miss Lucy M. White, executive committee.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS, New York, country printing-presses, medal of first-class; for two-revolution forward delivery printing-press, medal of first-class. Campbell Printing-Press & Manufacturing Company, New York, country printing-press, medal of second-class; two-revolution forward delivery press, for book and jobwork, medal of second-class.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat*, of May 29, 1885.

WORTHY OF EMULATION.—An employing printer in Delavan, Wisconsin, under date of July 7, writes: "Inclosed find draft for $1.50, for which send THE INLAND PRINTER for one year to Will Donnell, Delavan, Wisconsin. He has completed his three years' apprenticeship, and on Monday, July 13, takes the foremanship of this office. He has attended to business very diligently, and has become an excellent printer. He is the first person that ever served a full apprenticeship in Delavan."

F. WESEL & CO., 11 Spruce Street, New York, have recently introduced an important improvement for printers, in their patented adjustable knee-screw composing stick, which they claim makes the stick perfectly true, and overcomes the annoyance of bad justification in making up. They have also patented the adjustable knee slot composing stick, which possesses the additional advantage that it enables the compositor to change his stick to half or any other measure without

changing the standard or column width. These improvements fill a "long felt want," and we advise all who feel interested in the same to write the manufacturers for a copy of circular just issued, which illustrates its merits.

THE well known Van Bibber's "Rough and Ready" Roller Composition has obtained such enviable prominence in the trade, that the firm has found it necessary to inform the craft that it is protected by patent, and have announced their intention to prosecute all makers, sellers, and users of any article sold under other names which infringes their patent. "Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery," and the necessity of such a warning speaks volumes for the goods.

THE "automatic compositor" is about to be put to a practical use in six of the largest newspaper offices in the country, and machines are now being constructed for that purpose. It is not a typesetting machine, but it takes the place of typesetters and typefounders, casting a solid line at a time and delivering it rapidly ready to print from. The machine costs $500; is very simple; can be operated by an intelligent woman at $3 a day, and will do the work of six compositors at $4 a day each. I have seen it work, and it looks to me like a solution of the problem of cheap printing. It is not well adapted to anything but straight work, though.—*W. A. Croffut.*

FOREIGN.

IN thirty eight years the number of English daily papers has increased from fourteen to one hundred and seventy-nine.

BERLIN punch-cutters and typefounders are just now busy executing an order for Siamese types, given by the Siamese government. It is the first time such an order has been received in Germany.

MESSRS. JOHN FOSTER & SONS, of Preston, England, have just shipped one of their web printing-machines to the proprietors of the Sydney *Daily Telegraph* and *Tribune*, which is capable of delivering 13,000 eight-page papers per hour.

AN Austrian paper manufacturer has succeeded in making Chinese paper, or at least a paper possessing the same qualities and color as the real Chinese. The Vienna Society of Reproductory Arts is already using it largely for its high-class prints.

THE *Journalist* says that A. Oakey Hall, formerly editor of the New York *Leader* and afterward mayor of New York, is said to have become disgusted with his legal practice at London, and to contemplate starting an American newspaper in that city.

TENDERS have been called for a seven-story building for the Brisbane (Queensland) Newspaper Company. A piece of land at the corner of Queen street and Edward street has been purchased by the same company for $92,000, being at the rate of $2,500 per foot.

THE latest reports of trade from the leading centers in Australia are bad. At Melbourne there were a large number of printers unemployed, the government office having recently discharged thirty hands. At Sydney and at Adelaide there were more workmen than work.

A NEW way to relieve the dreariness of inactive military life is shown by a journal, entitled *The Lancashire Lad*, which is entirely written, composed and printed at Quetta, on the Indian frontier, by the officers and men of the North Lancashire regiment, now stationed in that desert fortress. The literary contents are very creditable and the typography excellent.

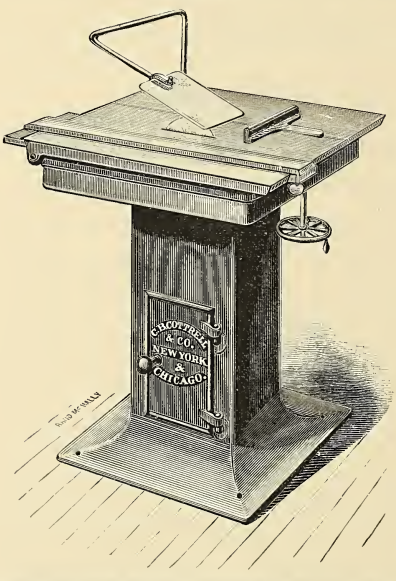
A GERMAN school for bookbinders has been started in Gotha. The prospectus promises the encouragement of solid and tasteful handiwork, and its protection against the many imperfections and dangers of wholesale machine production. A practical binder has undertaken the instruction in the technicalities of the art, and other competent teachers will give lessons in drawing, style and ornamentation.

AN effort is about to be made in German Switzerland to induce local printers to replace the German types by Latin characters. The latter are already in use to a certain extent, both for periodicals and books; but there is still a strong bias in many quarters in favor of the former. As an argument in favor of the desired reform, it is mentioned that of the four hundred million persons which constitute the population of the world only about fifty-five million belong to the German races, and that even of these about one-half are perfectly familiar with the Latin characters. A proposition has been made that Swiss printers should agree to uniformly adopt the Latin characters, both for books and newspapers, from a given date to be mutually agreed upon.

THE Manchester Coöperative Printing Society (Limited), a company conducted on genuine coöperative principles, have recently made a large extension of their works, and report a continued increase in trade. Additional machines have been laid down at a cost of £1,200. Arrangements are in progress for the establishment of an agency in London. The bonus to workmen will probably be about 3 per cent on wages earned (£182 10s. 6d.).

A CHOICE specimen of the printer's art, with the title of "Le Livre de Demain" ("Tomorrow's Book"), is at present exciting attention in Paris. It is printed on various kinds of paper in different colored inks. The contents consist of selections in prose and verse, together with a popular account of inks, paper, and the art of typography. A marked peculiarity of the book is the endeavor to suit the paper and ink, and even the type, to the subject of the selection. The compiler, M. de Rochas, contends, for instance, that a love poem printed with light ink upon rose-colored paper is likely to make a far deeper impression than if it were printed with the ordinary black ink on white paper. Several poems and short stories are printed in accordance with this theory.

ELECTROTYPERS' SAW FOR FOOT OR STEAM POWER.



The accompanying engraving represents an improved saw table, adapted for foot or steam power, manufactured by C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 198 Clark street, Chicago. It is solidly mounted on an *iron base*, and is built of the best material. It has also tight and loose pulleys on its outer end for steam power, parallel and square gauges and other improvements.

THE Stonemetz Paper Folder Company, of Erie, Pa., has commenced action against the Brown Paper Folder Company, of the same city, for an infringement of the former's patent. Mr. Brown, whose name the objectionable folder bears, was employed by Mr. Stonemetz when the latter commenced to manufacture his folders, and the latter alleges that Brown's folder is so nearly a duplicate of his that there is nothing original in it, and that it is therefore an infringement.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the stationery and printing interests, granted by the United States Patent office, June 30, 1885, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C.:

321,183.—Envelope-machine. L. P. Bouvier, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
321,185.—Ink-stand. I. Brooke, Pottstown, Pa.
320,956.—Paper-holder. C. E. Osgood and L. F. Longmore, Lowell, Mass.

ISSUE OF JUNE 2, 1885.

319,431.—Paper-feeding machine. R. J. Stuart, Poughkeepsie, New York.
319,248.—Printing-machine beds. Mechanism for operating. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.
319,033.—Printing-press sheet-delivery mechanism. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.

ISSUE OF JUNE 9, 1885.

319,544.—Printers' Rollers. Machine for stripping. H. Baker, Catskill, N. Y.
319,460.—Printing-machine sheet-delivery apparatus. C. B. Cottrell, Stonington, Conn.
319,458.—Printing-press delivery apparatus. C. B. Cottrell.
319,459.—Printing-presses. Chain and chain-guide for sheet-delivery apparatus for. C. B. Cottrell.

ISSUE OF JUNE 23, 1885.

320,891.—Paper-folding machines. Trimming device for. H. C. Stonemetz, Erie, Pa.

ISSUE OF JUNE 30, 1885.

No patents relating to the printing interest included in issue of June 30.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE dead letter office is a monument to the carelessness of the American people. The average number of letters received there daily is about 15,000.

A COMPANY to manufacture printing-presses to print on both sides, of the paper direct from the type, has been organized at Brockton, Mass., with $150,000 capital.

IT is estimated there are four hundred travelers, for German firms soliciting orders from British houses, for such things as labels for buttons and other gimcrackery.

THE late William Galignani left something more than $600,000 for the erection and endowment of an asylum in Paris for distressed men of letters, booksellers, publishers, etc.

A GOOD DRYER FOR POSTER INKS.—Spirits of turpentine, one quart; balsam copaiba, six oz. Add a sufficient quantity of ink to thin it to a proper consistency for working. This compound is one of the best that can be used as a dryer; it brightens the inks, and makes them work freely.—*Press News.*

PAPER barometers were first introduced from Paris, and can be made from soaking the paper in a solution of chloride of cobalt. It then becomes hygroscopic. If it is now exposed to a current of air, it will change from blue to pink, according as the air becomes moist, retaining the blue as the moisture decreases.

PAPIER-MACHÉ matrices for stereotyping are made by moistening several sheets of rather stout tissue paper with very thin size, and then beating or pressing these sheets down upon the face of the type. The paper is kept in contact with the face of the type under pressure while the matrix is dried on a steam heated table.

A PATENT has been issued to Ludevig Piette, of Austria-Hungary, for an apparatus for and method of coloring paper in endless rolls, which consists in passing the paper through a bath of the coloring fluid, so as to thoroughly impregnate the paper, removing the surplus color by pressure, and then drying the paper in the usual manner.

BLOTTING paper, saturated with a solution of oxalic acid and dried, will not only absorb the ink of a blot, but will remove the blot itself, if the ink does not contain indigo or aniline color. It might be dangerous in removing signatures from important papers, but the trace of the writing will remain, and can be made legible by adding ferrocyanide of potassium or gallic acid.

THE Fall Mountain Paper Co. is placing in one of their mills what is believed to be the largest paper machine in the country. It is to be a Harper Fourdrinier machine over 150 feet long. The drive-rolls are 54 inches in diameter and over 90 inches long. This machine is designed for news paper, and makes three sheets at one time. It will cost about $20,000, and is a good representative of the enterprise that sets it in operation.—*Bellows Falls Times.*

THE New Zealand government offers a bonus of £500 for the production of the first 50 tons of printing-paper made by machinery permanently established and working in the colony. This bonus is to be paid to the producer who effects the first *bona fide* sale of the amount of printing paper specified. They also offer a bonus of £300 for the first 50 tons of good, marketable starch, manufactured in the colony of New Zealand. Notice of intention to claim must be given in writing to the colonial secretary not later than the 30th of June, and claim must be made before December 31, 1885.

THE *Printers' Register*, of London, gives the following recipe for making rollers: Five pounds genuine Irish glue, 1¼ gallon of black treacle, ½ pound India rubber dissolved in alcohol, 1 ounce Venice turpentine, 6 ounces glycerine, 2 ounces strong vinegar. Soak glue over night and drain in the morning by means of a covered colander for one hour. Boil treacle and skim for twenty minutes. Add the india rubber, and stir until it combines with the treacle. Add glue and boil for forty minutes, occasionally stirring the mass. Put in Venice turpentine and glycerine; boil six or seven minutes and pour out. But this process, however, requires great practical experience to be successful.

THE government method of cleaning brass deserves to be generally known. Dip the articles in a mixture of one part common nitric acid and one-half part sulphuric acid in a stone jar, and then into water, and rub them with sawdust. They at once take on a brilliant color. If the brass is greasy it should first be dipped in a strong solution of potash and soda in warm water, which so cuts the grease that the acid is enabled to act. Rusted steel, it is said, can be cleansed by washing with a solution of half an ounce of cyanide of potassium in two ounces of water and brushing with paste made of half an ounce of cyanide of potassium, half an ounce of castile soap, an ounce of whiting and water enough to make paste.—*Pacific Printer.*

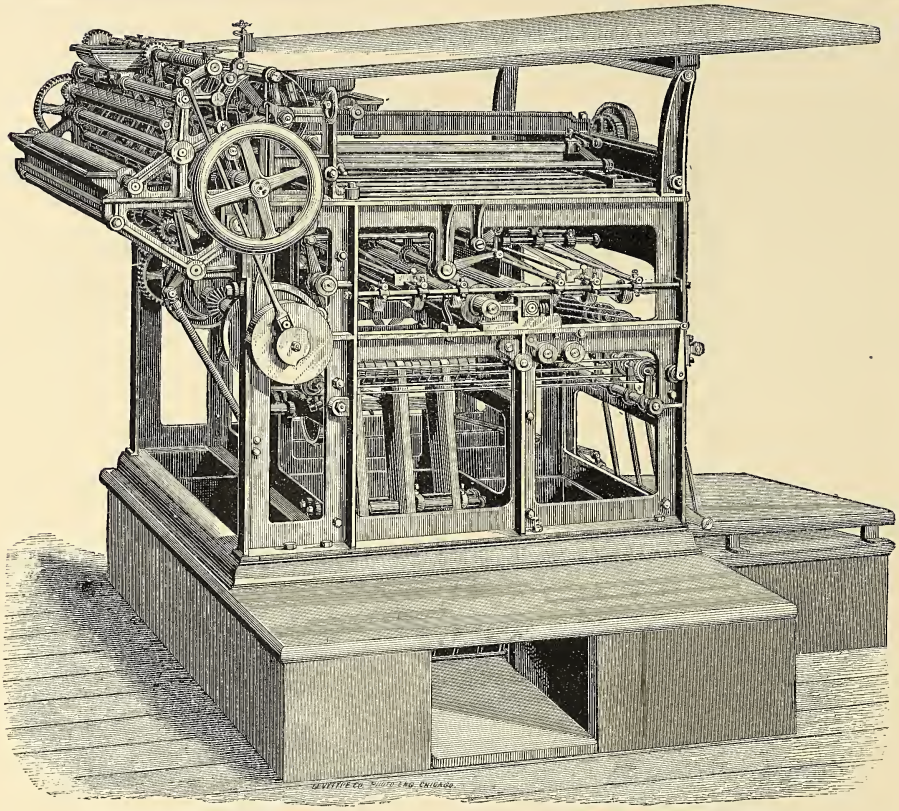
AN entirely new kind of bank note, printed in colors instead of the black and white of the Bank of England notes, is being prepared for issue by the Bank of Scotland. The promise to pay in the body of the note is surrounded on two of its sides by a broad ornamental band, and on the other two sides by a border in which the value of the note is printed a great number of times. On one border the seal and counter-seal of King William II. of Scotland are printed in brown on a yellow ground, and between them are the Royal arms on a blue ground. On the upper border are the arms of the bank in brown on a yellow ground, with the date of the establishment of the bank, 1695. The chief novelty of the new note is in its colors, which will of course make reproduction by photography impossible, and it is believed will prevent forgery. The paper on which the new note is printed is made by the same firm that produces the Bank of England note paper.

THE FRANCES REGISTERING MACHINE CO'S REGISTER.

COUNTING TO 10,000. PRICE, $5. OFFICE OF COMPANY, 194 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.



This machine was first brought out about eight months ago, and five hundred are now in use. Put up in a manner applicable to any machine imparting motion, especially printing-presses. Inclosed in a dust tight nickel case, 3½ inches across, 1½ inches high, and fitted to lock, guaranteeing a perfect register.



NEW FOLDING-MACHINE.

The illustration herewith represents a new style folding-machine, which will do a great range of work, in fact, almost any kind of folding that is usually done in a bindery or publishing house. Any size, from the largest down to the smallest sheets, can be run at a speed limited only by the capacity of the feeder. Newspapers, eight or sixteen pages, can be run on this machine, and make either three or four folds, with three and four fold deliveries. It will fold, paste, and trim a sheet, top, bottom and sides, or, pasting and trimming apparatus can be used or not at will. These machines can be seen at any of the following offices, to whom the manufacturers refer. R. R. Donnelly & Sons, *Western Rural* office, *Demokrat* office, Rand, McNally & Co., Methodist Book Concern, Chicago. Methodist Book Concern (two machines), Sullivan & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Wm. B. Burford, Central Printing Co., Indianapolis, Indiana; Evangelical Association, *Ohio Farmer*, Cleveland, Ohio; *Farm and Fireside*, Springfield, Ohio; *Review and Herald*, Battle Creek, Michigan; *Pacific Press*, Oakland, California; *Argonaut*, San Francisco, California, and many others. They are fully guaranteed in every way. For further information address the manufacturers, Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68–70 west Monroe street, Chicago, who also build all the latest and most improved electrotype and stereotype machinery. Send for their new catalogue, which is just out.

Palmer & Rey, typefounders, San Francisco, have just completed the largest order for type ever cast by any foundry on the Pacific coast. It is for the state printing-office, Sacramento, of which Col. J. J. Ayres is superintendent, and amounts to over six tons.

POINTS ABOUT PAUSES.

THE ABILITY TO PUNCTUATE AN ART NOT EASILY ACQUIRED.

Judge Jeffrey, the editor of the Edinburgh *Review*, prided himself upon his ability in punctuating. Lord Cockburn said of him: There was no one of his friends of his later acquisition for whom he had greater admiration or regard than Lord Macaulay. This judge, of 74, revised the proofsheets of Macaulay's first volumes of the history of England with the diligence and minute care of a corrector of the press toiling for bread, not merely suggesting changes in the matter and the expression, but attending to the very commas and colons — a task which, though humble, would not be useless, because it was one at which long practice had made him very skillful; indeed, he used to boast that it was one of his peculiar excellencies. On returning a proof to the editor of the *Review*, he says:

"I have myself rectified most of the errors, and have made many valuable verbal improvements in a small way. But my great task has been with the punctuation, on which I have, as usual, acquitted myself to admiration. And indeed this is the department of literature in which I feel that I most excel, and on which I am therefore most willing to stake my reputation!"

Dean Alford flattered himself that he was able to punctuate. "I have some satisfaction in reflecting," he says, "that in the course of editing the Greek text of the New Testament, I believe I have destroyed more than a thousand commas which prevented the text being properly understood." To this Mr. Washington Moon retorted that the great enemy to understanding the dean's sentences was the want of commas. —*All the Year Round.*

PRINTING-PRESSES AT THE EXPOSITION.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, under date of June 28, writes as follows, regarding the award of the gold medal to the Cottrell "front delivery," two-revolution press:

"There was, perhaps, no portion of the great exposition so interesting to all classes of people as the machinery department, so lifelike were the performances of the various machines, and none more so than the printing-presses. They, indeed, seemed to be endowed with the power of human discrimination, so perfectly and accurately did they do the work required of them. Particularly noticeable in this line was the *front delivery two-revolution* printing-presses, and the *new improved air spring* country press, both the production of the well known manufacturers C. B. Cottrell & Sons, of New York and Chicago, and to which the unbiased jurors awarded the two first prizes for printing machinery — an honor fairly won, without the use of elaborate printed matter or profuse advertisements, or any means whatever other than the display of the presses in charge of a comparatively inexperienced man, but the unequaled manner in which they did their work and the superb finish of the machines were sufficient evidence to the jurors that they deserved the well earned prizes. This should forever settle all questions of superiority, and put an end for all time to the ridiculous practice of issuing challenges for a test, so frequently indulged in by some manufacturers, whose only object is to attract attention to their own wares, knowing full well that no first-class house can afford to notice the attacks of a concern, the reputation of whose goods is not equal to their own. In view of these facts the decision of the judges must be accepted as final, and those who have come off second best will have very little to gain by making light of a victory that was fairly won and well deserved. This is not only the decision of the jurors, but also of every unprejudiced person who witnessed the working of the different presses in competition.

A NEW JOB CASE — PERFECTION AT LAST.



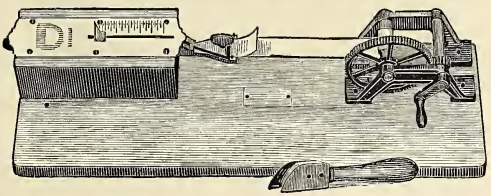
The Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of printing materials and wood type, at Middletown, New York, have just brought out a new job case, which is perfection itself, and meets a positive demand of the trade. It is made full size only, and combines two cases in one, permitting the laying of caps, small caps, and lower case letters in one case, in the usual order, without mixing. It is a great economizer of space and expense. In ordering, call for "The Middletown Job Case." This firm is also making artists' wood goods, such as polished and oiled palettes, in all woods, polished panels, easels, etc., etc.

Gustav W. Seitz, of Wandsbeck, near Hamburg, has invented and patented a new and simple bronzing apparatus, by which the bronzing powder is not used as hitherto usual, but is printed or rolled on the wet print by means of a printer's common composition roller. A roller of felt takes the powder from a receptacle and carries it to the composition roller, whereon several polished metal rollers do the work of distribution and polishing. There is no dust, and of course no loss of powder, nor is the health of the workpeople injured by it.

The editor of a Buffalo newspaper recently asked the subscribers to name the ten most important inventions of all time. More than eight hundred answers were received, and the ten inventions receiving the most votes were: The telegraph, printing-press, steam engine, cotton gin, telephone, mariner's compass, gunpowder, sewing machine, telescope and photography. Twenty-one votes were in favor of the steamboat, six for paper, two for timepieces, and only one for the ocean cable.

THE ELDRIDGE PAPER-TESTER.

The cut below represents a recently invented paper tester, which, it is claimed, possesses many special advantages over those now in use, among which are that it has no intricate parts to get out of order, registers in pounds to the inch of paper, and gives actual results to a fixed standard. It gives the strength of the paper either way of the grain.



A gripper, attached to a spring balance, receives one end of a strip of paper, a thumb-screw being used for tightening the grip. The other end of the paper is passed around a roller at the other end of the tester. A small, toothed wheel, intermeshing with the gears on the roller, which holds the paper, is actuated by means of a handle, and by winding up on the roller that portion of the paper intermediate to the holding device takes the strain. When the paper breaks, the exact number of pounds of pressure is registered on the scale. The machine is about twenty inches long, by six wide, and weighs six pounds. Mr. H. P. Eldridge, of 20 Beekman street, New York, is the manufacturer. Price, $15.

TO CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

During the past month we have received several postals unfilled, accompanied with the announcement, "State of trade same as last month." Now, as these reports are published for the exclusive benefit of the craft, *without cost*, we think the least the officials receiving the cards can do is to fill them up properly before returning. We have no time to refer to the "last report," and in the future all communications of this character will be ignored. Secretaries can govern themselves accordingly.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Akron.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on (Sunday) morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $16. Jobwork good, and subs can find work.

Austin.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, discouraging; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 42½ cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20. Our advice is, stay away from Austin, men loafing now.

Boston.—State of trade, bad; prospects, none; composition on morning papers, 40 to 45 cents; evening, 30 to 39 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $15 and upward. Cut-down in book offices has not been settled yet. Keep away.

Bradford.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14. No difficulty existing, but the supply is equal to the demand.

Buffalo.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, uninviting; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Trouble is expected, so all good union men should stay away, for the present.

Cambridgeport.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; bookwork, 40 and 42 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $18. No difficulty, but plenty of help at present.

Chicago.—State of trade, duller than ever; prospects, gloomy; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, $18. No difficulty existing, but our advice to printers in quest of employment is, stay where you are.

Cincinnati.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. No difficulty.

Cleveland.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, $12 to $15. No inducements to come here can be offered, although there is a fair amount of work to be done. There are plenty of hands to do it. There is no existing difficulty, though compositors employed on city directory asked advance from 35 to 40 cents, on account of lean nature of the work, which was refused, whereupon they quit work, and their places were soon filled.

Council Bluffs.—State of trade, dull; prospects, a little better; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per

week, $14 to $17. There are more printers here now than there is work for. About half of those who come through this city get a day or two's work, the rest get nothing.

Dayton.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very flattering; composition on morning papers, bookwork, 32 to 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. No difficulty, but printers enough here already to fill all demands.

Denver.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. The market for printers in this city is overstocked.

Des Moines.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. The *Leader* office is barred.

Detroit.—State of trade, fair to good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week, $14. No difficulty, but plenty of men here already.

Dubuque.—State of trade, very good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 26½ cents; bookwork, 26½ cents; job printers, per week, $12. No difficulty existing, but pretty well supplied with subs.

Elmira.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. There are a number of men already here who have to be satisfied with one or two days' work per week.

Evansville.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. Give Evansville a wide berth.

Galveston.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18 to $20.

Grand Rapids.—State of trade, at a standstill; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $13. Plenty of printers here at present. At our last meeting *The Eagle* office was taken into the union.

Hartford.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $18. Quite a number of printers in this city will be idle till fall.

Helena.—State of trade, fair; prospects, flattering; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $21. Montana is well supplied with printers. Our territory is apparently supporting all the newspapers that possibly could live. Blanket sheets filled with stereotype plates are injuring our trades people.

Indianapolis.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Jacksonville, Fla.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Stay away till fall. Non-union men not wanted.

Joliet.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15.

Knoxville.—State of trade, rather dull; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14. Not an opportune time to come, as transient printers are numerous here.

La Fayette.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12.

Leadville.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, $26. Plenty of printers already here to supply the demand.

Leavenworth.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers per week, $15 to $18.

Lincoln.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Business is generally good, jobbing especially.

Little Rock.—State of trade, dull at present; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Would advise printers to stay away at present.

Lockport.—State of trade, fair; prospects, rather dubious; composition on evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 26 cents; job printers, per week, $12.

London, Ont.—State of trade, good; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $9 to $12.

Louisville.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Union printers will not be turned away with good cheer. Seemingly the trade is supplied, but all who come will be dealt with fairly.

Memphis.—State of trade, poor; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Keep away.

Milwaukee.—State of trade, fair to good; prospects, middling; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $18. Sixteen compositors were laid off on directory this week. They are leaving.

Minneapolis.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $16. After the fourth of July business men expect the usual two months' dullness, and it will affect the printing business, of course.

Mobile.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, extremely poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents, evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20. Keep away. Supply more than demand.

Montreal.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $10.

New Haven.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $18. All the men already here who are needed. The three morning papers are non-union, and are closed.

Philadelphia.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Stay away; rat offices are as numerous as union offices in Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh.—State of trade, dull; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. This city is crowded with subs, and work is scarce. The scale, after a few concessions on both sides, has been adopted.

Portland, Or.—State of trade, dull; prospects, no improvement; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. Supply of printers exceeds demand.

Quebec.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; wages, per week, $7 and upward. Enough of printers here to fill all demands.

Sacramento.—State of trade, no improvement; prospects, poor for the summer; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. Keep away.

Salt Lake.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 and 50 cents; job printers, per week, $18 to $20. Plenty of printers here at present.

San Antonio.—State of trade, ordinary; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $18 to $25. Keep away just now. Offices are buying new material, and will inform compositors when there is a chance.

South Bend.—State of trade, fair; prospects, on the improve; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12. Everything going on smoothly.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, correspondingly poor; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Please stay away from here, and we will announce any improvement in business. We have some difficulties of long standing and we are now endeavoring to remedy them.

St. Joseph, Mo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening, 27½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Good, sober men usually find work here. The *Evening News* which still refuses to pay fair wages is being boycotted.

St. Louis.—State of trade, dull; prospects, no improvement till September; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents, job printers, per week, $18. Accept rural situations during the summer, unless willing to risk your chance in an overcrowded city, for while the daily paper offices are open to all who have cards, there is really no inducement here at present.

St. Paul.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Do not come to the Northwest, as we are crowded. The summer tourist is with us and subs are plenty.

Syracuse.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $13. At a special meeting of the union, on the 21st ult., the constitution was revised. No material changes were made in the same. It was agreed to pay $50 for the burial of all printers in good standing for the period of six months. No difficulty, but plenty of printers here already.

Tacoma, W. T.—State of trade, dull; prospects, unfavorable; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20.

Terre Haute.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12.

Topeka.—State of trade, dull; prospects, no improvement before September; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; job and book printers, $15 per week. We are still boycotting the *Commonwealth* office.

Troy.—State of trade, fair; prospects, no chance of immediate improvement; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening, 32 cents; book and job printers, $16 per week. We are battling with the plate system, but expect to win. We have plenty of local subs for all the work there is to do.

Washington.—State of trade, slight improvement; prospects, fair; composition on morning and evening papers and bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, 30 cents per hour. Avoid this city until congress meets.

Wheeling.—State of trade, not very good; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, fair; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $15. Keep away at present, as we have an overflow of subs.

Wilmington, Del.—State of trade, very poor; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 20 and 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12. Give us a wide berth, as the *Times* has suspended, leaving us only one paper in the union.

ABBREVIATED LONGHAND. By Wallace Ritchie. A complete system of note-taking without ambiguous signs. Every ambitious printer should own the book, and qualify himself for reporting in a few hours. Mailed for 25 cents. Agent wanted in each large office. J. B. HULING, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.—An established job office with a paying run of work, in a growing town of 6,000, in Nebraska. Office is complete, with steam power; material well selected and in splendid condition. Price given on application. Correspondence solicited only from those who have money, and mean business. Good reasons for selling. A good opening for a good printer. Address BARGAIN, care of Marder, Luse & Co., Nos. 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

JOB OFFICE FOR SALE.—A good opportunity for one or two parties to step into a long established business. Office cost over $8,000. Will sell for $4,500 if sale can be made before October. Failing health and a desire to change climate cause for selling. Office is complete for job and newspaper work. Has large and good fonts of nonpareil, brevier and long primer body letter; 200 fonts job type; cabinets, stands, cuts, rules, furniture, etc.; 2 quarto Peerless jobbers; 1 Cottrell pony cylinder; 1 Potter cylinder, 24 by 36; paper cutter; card cutter, etc.; safe, engine and boiler; heated by steam; sublet part of building, which gives rent free with a profit. Business paid over $4,000 profit each year for the past two years. City has over 100,000 inhabitants. Address communications to THE INLAND PRINTER, Chicago.

PRICE 25 CTS.—"JUST WHAT WAS NEEDED."—MAILED free. The "Printer's Ready Reckoner," compiled by a job printer. For ascertaining the cost of stock used on small jobs; giving the weight of ream and cost per pound ream, and quire. Will save its cost in one week. H. G. BISHOP, 549 Pearl street, New York City.

SUGGESTIONS IN PUNCTUATION AND CAPITALIZATION. This little work is by a practical printer and writer, and is the only comprehensive treatise published. Every printer will find its contents of great value. Mailed for 25 cents. Agent wanted in each large office. J. B. HULING, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—A writer of ability, and one thoroughly qualified to take the editorial management of a weekly newspaper, about to be established in one of the most prosperous towns in Michigan.—For particulars, apply to A. C. Cameron, INLAND PRINTER, Chicago.

—THE—

Cincinnati Type Foundry,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TYPE, PRESSES,

AND PRINTERS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

ALL GOODS FIRST-CLASS, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Send for Specimens and Special Prices. CHAS. WELLS, Treas.

201 VINE ST., CINCINNATI, O.

SUPERIOR

PRINTING INKS,

MADE BY

THE ULLMANN & PHILPOTT MFG. CO.

Nos. 56 and 58 Merwin, Corner of West Street

CLEVELAND, O.

FOR SALE BY

GUSTAV HINSTORFF, 48 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY, Third and Vine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.
KANSAS CITY PAPER CO., 420 West Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.
ROBERT ROWELL, Third Ave. and Market St., Louisville, Ky
H. B. PARKER, Cass and Congress Sts., Detroit, Mich.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 128 St. Clair St., Cleveland, O.

VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO.

TYPE AND BORDERS,

Presses and Materials,

WOOD TYPE, CABINETS, STANDS, ETC.

TURKEY BOXWOOD AND OTHER ENGRAVERS' MATERIALS AND WOODS.

PRINTERS' "STRONG SLAT" CASES. (TRADE MARK.)

110 Fulton and 16 & 18 Dutch Streets, NEW YORK.

FACTORY: PATERSON, N. J. N.B.—MACHINISTS' PATTERN LETTERS.

THOMAS FOX, *Pres't & Treas.* GEO. N. FRIEND, *Vice-Pres't.*
GEO. B. FOX, *Secretary.*

Friend & Fox Paper Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN FINE

BOOK, COVER, NEWS, WRAPPING,

ROOFING AND CARPET FELT.

LOCKLAND, OHIO, AND CHICAGO.

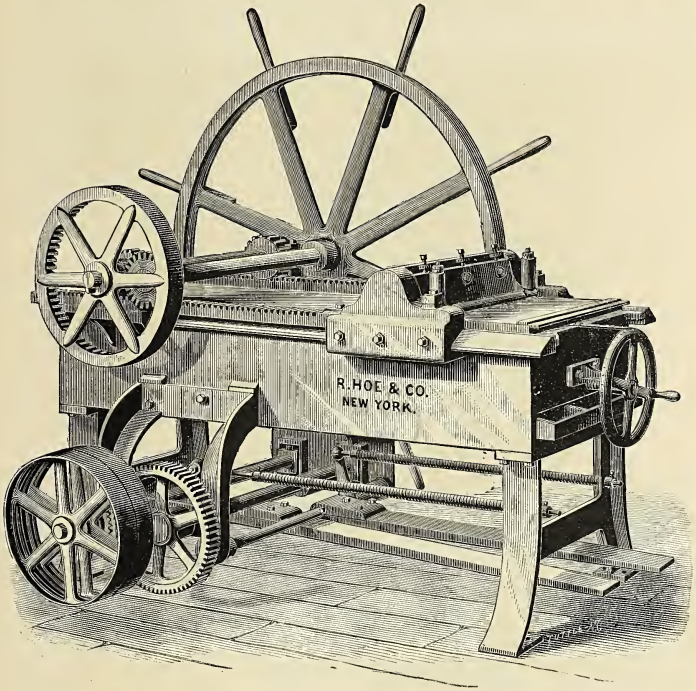
153 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

Lockland Mills, Crescent Mills, Rialto Mills.

MESSRS. GEO. MATHER'S SONS, Sixty John Street, New York, manufacture fine Printing Ink of all colors, and many of the best printers give their goods preference over all others.

For sale by all first-class dealers in Printing Material everywhere.


Blomgren Bros. & Co.
THE CLARK ELECTRIC LIGHT EXCLUSIVE NOT DEPENDENT ON ANY SUCH
ELECTROTYPING
STEREOTYPING
PHOTO-ENGRAVING
WAX-ENGRAVING
CHICAGO
162 & 164 S. CLARK ST.



R. Hoe & Co.

POWER

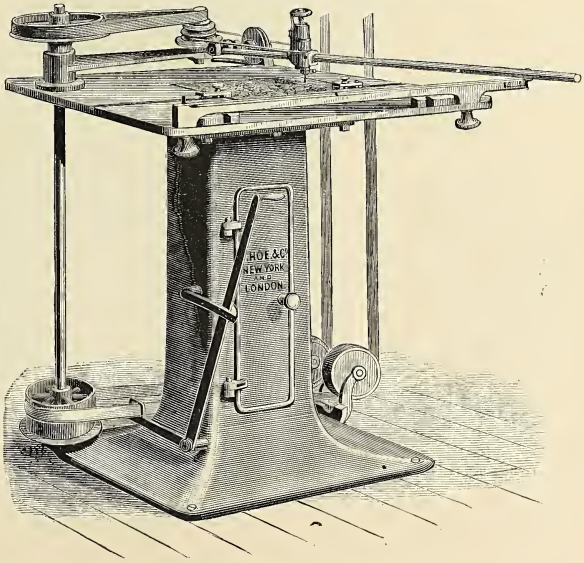
Inclined Plane Shaving Machine.

This is the most convenient and accurate machine of its kind, and is used for truing up the plates before they are used on the press. Perfect accuracy is gained and much time saved in making ready after plates are put on the press. All plates are shaved to exact thickness by means of a dial wheel and screw.

R. Hoe & Co.

Routing Machine.

This machine is used for cutting out blank spaces in plates by means of rotating steel cutters as shown in cut. It is solidly mounted on an iron base. Power is communicated to the upright shaft and thence by pulleys and belts to the steel cutters. A spring rest prevents the tool from touching the plate till pressed down by the operator. The stand contains shelves for tools, etc.



R. HOE & CO., 504 Grand Street, N. Y.

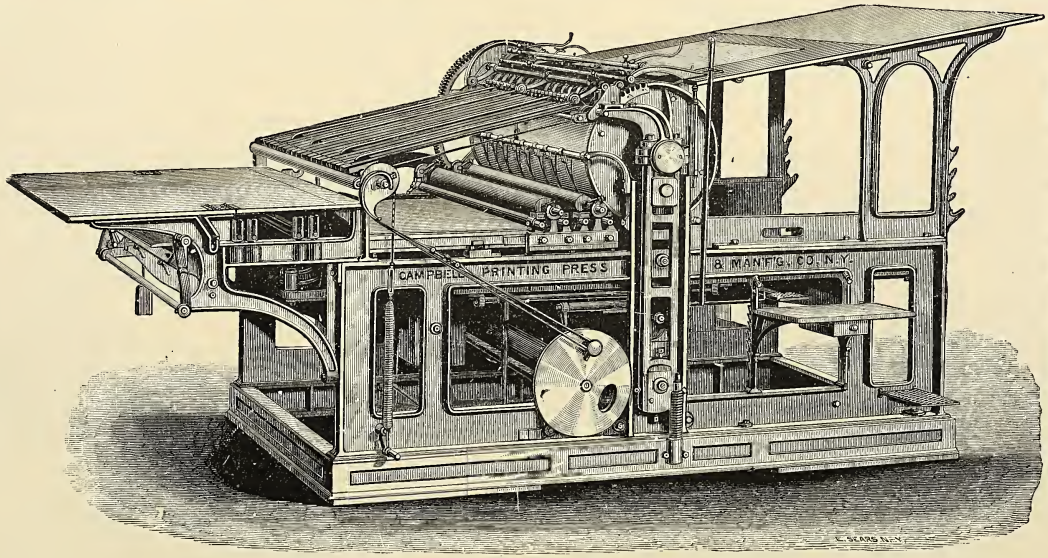
199-201 VAN BUREN STREET, CHICAGO, *TUDOR ST., LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND.*

THE CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

Is the First, the Best and the Acknowledged Leading Two Revolution Machine.

NEVER SMUTS, AS SHEET IS DELIVERED CLEAN SIDE TO FLY.

NO TAPES.



FEEDER CAN TRIP THE IMPRESSION AT WILL.

NO FLY OR DELIVERY CYLINDER BEHIND TO MAKE BED INCONVENIENT TO GET AT.

CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS.

☞No Cast Iron Bed Rack as on all other Two-Revolution Presses.☜

EVERY TOOTH ON CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS BED RACK IS A SEPARATE STEEL PIN.

PERFECT REGISTER. UNYIELDING IMPRESSION. HIGHEST SPEED. UNEQUALED DISTRIBUTION.

CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO.,

New York Office, 160 William Street. *306 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.*

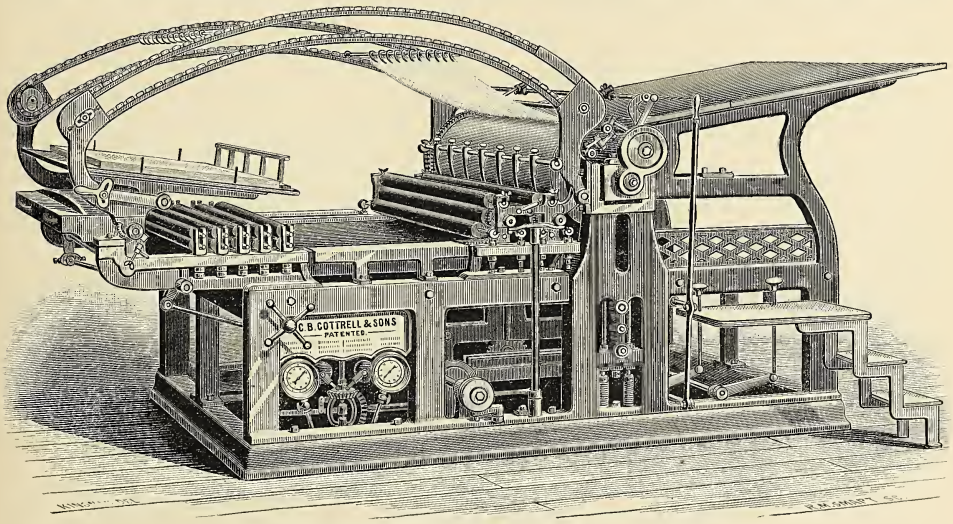
THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. II.—No. 11. CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1885. TERMS: $1.50 per year in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

EXTENSIVE PROGRESS IN PRINTING ARTS.

WE present herewith an illustration of one of the new series two-revolution presses as manufactured by the well known and progressive firm of C. B. Cottrell & Sons. The press, remarkable in its original shape for its strength, efficiency and mechanical arrangement, appeared to have reached a point where further improvement seemed impossible, and would have been unnecessary but for the great changes that are constantly taking place in the art of printing. Owing to these changes so many special improvements have been added to the ordinary printing-press by this well known concern that they considered it advisable to reconstruct the whole press, placing every part, for the better arrangement of their recent improvements, in the position of the greatest simplicity and convenience. Such reconstruction has been accompanied by a marked improvement in general appearance and artistic design. The frame is remarkably plain and simple, but pleasing to the eye. It is cast perfectly smooth inside and out, without flanges, yet extra heavy and of the greatest strength to sustain the working parts and permit them to operate without vibration. The bed runs in four tracks upon hardened steel rollers. Each of these tracks is supported in direct line with the impression upon standards raised from the girt. The girt itself is cast solid with the bed-plate. In consequence of such construction the heaviest impression in cut forms can be worked without the least possibility of spring in either tracks or bed. This one feature alone saves an immense amount of time and trouble in making ready. The accurately cut gearing, together with the patent attachment for controlling the momentum of the cylinder, insures perfect register, and makes the press almost noiseless in operation.



COTTRELL'S LATEST IMPROVED FRONT DELIVERY TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS.

The new patent "front delivery" is in this new machine developed to a marked degree of perfection. It delivers the sheet printed side up without the use of fly,

strings or tapes of any kind. It requires no adjustment for large or small sheets, carrying all alike at either fast or slow speed, and laying them down with equal accuracy. The printed sheets are laid face up in full view of the pressman, and as the sheets are carried through the air and laid upon the pile table, with no pressure but their own weight, a sufficient amount of air remains between them to dry the ink, and prevent offset or smut, thus rendering slip sheets unnecessary. The pressman can also regulate the color without moving from his position. He is not obliged every few moments to take a sheet from the pile, turn it over on a table for examination, or to walk from the fly at the rear of the press to the fountain, carrying any necessary change of color in his mind's eye. He can also see every roller and every part of his machine from any position he may chance to be in. The front delivery is placed high enough above the bed to admit of free handling of the forms and rollers from either side of the press. The forms may also be placed and handled from the rear of the press. The feed board is so constructed and hinged that it can easily be lifted or swung away from the cylinder, leaving free access and ample room for operation upon the whole cylinder surface from either side of the press for making ready.

In addition to these improvements there are the Patent Air Spring, the Patent Governor Attachment, the Patent Yielding Head and Vacuum Valve, and the Hinged Roller Frames, all of which well known attachments make these machines the most successful presses in the market. The hinged roller frame alone, saves from three-quarters to seven-eighths of the time formerly lost in handling the rollers. The press is also provided with a power "backing up" motion and "trip," enabling the operator to throw off the impression at will, and to roll the form any number of times when necessary.

The new lithographic press, also manufactured by this firm, with the front delivery and other improvements, is universally acknowledged to be one of the very best in the market. It is built on the stop-cylinder principle, the stone being adjustable by a simple mechanism in order to accommodate its varying thicknesses. The same mechanism also regulates the impression. Like the stop-cylinder machine, the cylinder is geared into a rack attached to the bed, but is unchangeable in its impressional position, the impression being increased or diminished from below. The form-rollers are supplied with adjustable bearings to regulate their pressure to the stone. The side-rack on bed is connected by pinions with the distribution rollers, which they operate, thus equalizing the ink on the rollers as it is parted with to the face of the stone, and perfecting the distribution in an obvious manner. The reservoir in rear of the cylinder provides facilities for dampening the wetting rollers by a self-acting mechanism similar to that of the ink fountain, and this mechanism is operated by the motion of the press, as are the form-rollers. The exact quantity of water needed is accurately gauged by the pressman with the aid of the proper facilities attached.

The press is arranged for single and double rolling, and the bed can be run any number of times while inking up without giving an impression.

The unrivalled success of their presses has placed the name of C. B. Cottrell & Sons in the front rank of printing-press manufacturers of the country, and by constant and untiring attention to business, by an enthusiasm in its progressive requirements, they have become to be recognized as among the leaders in the printing world, a position they evidently mean to maintain, as they have received the highest awards at the World's Industrial Exposition, New Orleans—two gold medals, one on their "two-revolution" press, and one on their "air spring country press." This honor, it is claimed, came to them on the merits of their improvements alone, as they did not indulge in the use of elaborate printed matter or profuse advertising. No effort was made beyond an honest and fair display of the presses in charge of a comparatively inexperienced man; but notwithstanding, they received the first prize over all competitors. This fact will, no doubt, put an end to the too common practice of issuing challenges, indulged in by some manufacturers, whose main object is to attract attention to their own wares, knowing full well that no first-class house can afford to notice the attacks of a concern, the reputation of whose goods is not equal to their own. In view of these facts any efforts of the disappointed ones who struggled hard to win the prize, and having failed now try to make light of what is regarded as a great victory, will be looked upon by intelligent and reasoning people as sour grapes.

"WHO SPOILS OUR NEW ENGLISH BOOKS?"

BY J. B. HULING.

III.

AS has been said, the text of the book under review was read first as an essay to the Library Association, at Cambridge, in 1882. The title page indicates publication in the present form at Christmas, 1884. The intervening time may be assumed to have been pretty well occupied with preparing and executing the mechanical part. Notwithstanding, by the standard of the author the book is spoiled. Such a decision is based on the appearance of the copy at hand. The guilty participants appear to be at least (1) the reader, (2) the compositor, (3) the pressman, and (4) the binder. The special defects will not be particularized. We are not disposed to be so rigid in our requirements as the author. We agree better with Pope, when he says,

> Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see
> Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be.

Printers' work is more exposed to criticism than that of any other craftsmen or artists. As every individual specimen must comprise a number of features (literally, it is composed), there is more room for error before completion. There being no known standard only for the component parts, any complete standard must be ideal. Such is that of our author. It is not fit to print all books alike. Since the beginning of the art there seems to have been the taste of adapting the outward appearance of a book to the nature of the contents. The style in which this book is presented displays original ideas, but would not do for another work in ten thousand. It is safe to conclude that

the consumer was seldom taken into account, and that the author and printer, as the latter is distinguished in the text, were one. Clearly enough, this book is one of those published without commercial considerations, wherein original notions may prevail throughout all features. When a book of this description is of small proportions, the originality is all the more striking. But as most published books are issued with pecuniary profit in view, however the preface may enlarge on the demand of friends or the good of the race, some stereotyped customs have to be followed.

Whether new English books, or any books, are spoiled, we will not inquire into; but that there are many books printed everywhere in which the results are not as they might be, is daily apparent to all critical readers. Mr. Stevens well says that the "manufacture of a beautiful and durable book costs little, if anything, more, it is believed, than it does to manufacture a clumsy and unsightly one." This remark deserves the study of every printer till it can never be taken out of his memory. In it is constant suggestion of ambition. Analyzed, it signifies that not on the materials used, but on the way in which they are used, will the beauty of the work depend. Seldom is there issued a book which has not been planned as a whole beforehand. Whoever has done that, and does not see the work brought out well, is either ignorant or careless, if not both. Investigation is likely to reveal the latter, we think, oftener than the former. Books appear so rapidly nowadays that they could not all be so deliberately forecast as Mr. Stevens says was the custom of Pickering and Whittingham. Then there are comparatively fewer books of such a character as to have a permanent value, and the printing and binding of other than these need not necessarily call for extended consideration. What time is given to the book before it is finally put in hand, is in the great majority of instances for calculating commercial success, the printing being of less importance to that end than the binding. It cannot, with entire justice, be said always that the consumer is in any part blamable for a book's appearance, since there are so many which do not reach any quantity of readers. Rather they are imaginary at the time of deciding the mechanical style. Certain publishing houses are exceptional in having well printed books throughout, and it is worthy of remark that some or all of the firm sometime served as printers.

It being unquestionable that the appearance of every book may be improved at a disproportionate expense, if the complaints arise from carelessness, there is no remedy, but if from ignorance, what is to be done? Mr. Stevens suggests a school of typography. For that, there seems no necessity, because the principles to be taught are too few, and the applications of them too numerous. A well regulated printing-office, with a progressive man at its head, is the best possible school. Experience is the best teacher. Books, however, are not printed everywhere with frequency, and therefore only a small proportion of craftsmen have chances to learn from that source. If printers were to know more of the literature of their trade, and had good examples of workmanship called to their attention, they could improve themselves. The best representatives of the art never lose opportunity to study critically whatever they see pertaining to it, and to read extensively. "Eternal vigilance is" not "the price of liberty" only, but of fixed success in any direction. Points in themselves trifling, often heighten effects immensely, if adopted; whereas, on the other side, one small feature slighted, may detract in a great degree from the work as a whole. The proportion of a printed page to the leaf, the arrangement of the margin, the shape of the type-face in relation to that of the page, matter leaded or solid, the solidity of the page with the weight or opacity of the paper — all these, and more, are small but important factors in the interior appearance of books. In the binding, providing the selection of materials is tasteful, so many details are left to minor help, whose work may not be inspected or undone, it is the greater marvel when complaints are few. But this being a matter of less concern to readers here, we do not enlarge on it further.

A moderate bump of veneration will not permit us to coincide with Mr. Stevens in the contrast he makes between ancient and modern printing. Personal friendship would seem to have led him to praise which will not bear too close scrutiny. Examination of the publications of Pickering does not show them to compare favorably even with the issue of the Chiswick press today, unless present taste is altogether bad. Then it is believed that there have been printers in Great Britain in this century, both before and at the time of Whittingham, who produced much less, but whose work was as a whole of more even excellence than his, and some of whose specimens will be admired longer than any from Chiswick. In our opinion there can be no fair comparison between the printers and books of this century and those of any time before. The Elzevirs, Bodoni, Baskerville, and their predecessors, deserve highest credit for what they accomplished under the conditions of the period. They had few undertakings and plenty of time. Not many printers of the present are individually so well informed, nor is there the necessity. With the facilities of today, and much less painstaking, results are reached that old typographers could only have dreamed of. Time cannot be spared for all work now as then; if it could be, even but for half the books, the improvement would be wonderful to see. Of course, the comparative permanence of ink and paper can never be learned. The use of a book will decide that, and we all know that old books were not exposed or handled as literature is today. But with the nature of some printing in mind, we cannot repress a feeling of regret that all ink is of a degree of durability. It might vanish from certain spots for all the better.

Finally, we see no cause for serious lament by Mr. Stevens. Every branch of our art is steadily developing, and all popular demands are more than met. General appreciation of fine printing is nearer reality than ever; but it cannot be confined only to bookmaking, however, because that branch does not afford opportunities for display of the highest skill. Had Mr. Stevens considered the printing of smaller work, his criticism of our English brethren would have been more just, and could have been shared in by more craftsmen.

Written for The Inland Printer.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

BY S. W. FALLIS.

XI.

IT is also generally asserted that bomb-shells were first used by Charles VIII., of France, when besieging Naples in 1495. Valtarius, however, ascribes the invention to Malatesta. Gibbon, in his "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," notices the cut of a bomb-shell.

The following, Fig. 17, is a reduced fac simile of the cut of the bomb-shell as represented in the edition of 1472, and clearly substantiates the error of the later dates ascribed to the invention of this destructive element of warfare.



Fig. 17.

The figure armed with a gun, of which Fig. 18 is a reduced fac simile—a portion of a large cut—is firing from a kind of floating battery; and in the original, two figures armed with similar weapons are stationed immediately above him, this forming another proof of error to the generally ascribed data of the invention and use of the hand gun as an implement of warfare.



Fig. 18.

The following reduced fac simile of the cut representing a man shooting with a cross-bow, Fig. 19, is the best in the book; the anatomical drawing of the figure is exceptionally good, and the attitude is graceful and natural. This figure is not only the best in the work of Valturius, but is one of the best so far as respects drawing, that is to be met with in any book printed in the fifteenth century. The practice of introducing wood cuts into printed books seems to have been first generally adopted at Augsburg, where Gunther Zainer printed in 1471 a German translation of the "Legenda Sanctorum," with figures of saints coarsely engraved on wood. Jackson says this is the first book after Pfister's tracts, printed in Germany, embellished with wood cuts and containing a date. In 1472 he printed a second volume of the same work and an edition of a book entitled "Belial," both illustrated with wood cuts. Several other works printed by him, between 1471 and 1475, are also embelished with wood cuts of a similar kind.

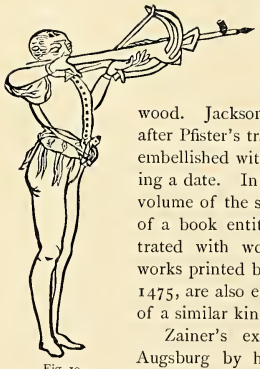


Fig. 19.

Zainer's example was followed at Augsburg by his contemporaries, John Bämler and John Schussler, and by them and Anthony Sorg, who first begun to print there about 1475. More books illustrated with wood cuts were printed in that city previous to 1480, them in any other place during the same period.

It will here be excusable if we deviate a little from the present progress of the dates and history of our notes, and give a short review or synopsis of the manner of diffusing knowledge before wood engraving, block books, and the later invention of printing by means of movable types were thought of. The earliest substances employed on which to inscribe names and record events were wood, stone, brass, lead, and copper, wood, however, antedating all other substances. After the dates of the above came the leaves of trees, these being followed by the outer bark of the trees, but this proving too coarse and bulky for convenience, was soon superseded by the inner bark, that of the lime being most in favor. This bark was called by the Romans *Liber* (the Latin word for book). These bark books for convenience in carrying about were rolled up and called *volumen*, hence our present word volume. The skins of sheep, goats and asses were next in order of usefulness, for this purpose; and so nicely were they prepared, that long narratives were inscribed on them with great accuracy and nicety, some of which were as long as fifteen feet or more, and containing from fifty to sixty skins, fastened together with threads or thongs of the same material.

The intestines of certain reptiles were also used. It is claimed by historians as an established fact, that the poems of Homer were written on intestines of serpents in letters of gold, the roll being one hundred and twenty feet long, and was deposited in the great library of Constantinople, where, in the sixth century, it was destroyed by fire. The next material used for records and manuscript was parchment (skins of animals smoothed and polished with pumice stone), which was followed by vellum, which is a finer quality of parchment, made from the skins of very young animals.

The papyrus, a kind of Egyptian rush, was the next substance for this purpose, gaining popular favor, hence the word "paper." The paper was made by placing layers of the plant on a table, saturating them with water, and pressing them closely together. They were then dried, beat with a mallet, stretched, polished with a shell or ivory, and cut into desired sizes. This process of manufacturing the papyrus commenced about two hundred years before the Christian era, and was continued with marked improvements until the ninth century, when cotton paper was made in China or Persia (the opinions of bibliographers are divided on this point). Cotton paper was generally used for writing purposes in the tenth century, and continued in popular favor until the latter part of the thirteenth century, when it was superseded by paper made from linen rags. The name of the inventor or exact date of the invention has not been clearly established, but no manuscript book is known, written on linen paper prior to 1380. Toward the close of this century paper mills were erected in several places on the continent, but there is no record of any paper being made in England before 1588; the maker was a German at Dartford, in Kent.

Such were the materials employed and facilities afforded for the dissemination of knowledge previous to the invention of the art of printing; first from engraved wood blocks,

by the slow and tedious friction process, producing the now much coveted block books, which was a decided progressive step toward the enlightenment of the world, which was followed by the later invention of printing by means of movable types, which is the acme of progressive enlightenment. Some of the early manuscript books were superbly and artistically executed in black, red, purple, silver, and gold inks.

Previous to the discovery of the method of papermaking the demand for early records was very limited, owing to the great expense and cumbersome materials used; but the discovery and production of paper gave a mighty impetus to the art industry of making manuscript books and records of events. Copyists now sprang up in great numbers all over the country, and found lucrative employment. It is stated by bibliographers that libraries containing thousands of volumes were collected in several places, and in the thirteenth century in Paris alone were more than six thousand persons engaged in copying and illuminating manuscripts. Yet numerous though book copyists were, there was still a great lack of ability to supply the demand, even though the cost of manuscript books was simply enormous, considering the value of money and rates of wages. As an illustration, in 1474 a Bible sold for fifty marks—thirty-three pounds, six shillings and eight pence. The price of wheat was three shillings and four pence a quarter; a laborer's wages, three and one-half pence a day; a harvestman's, two pence; so that the value of a Bible was equal to two hundred quarters of wheat, or the pay of four thousand harvestmen for one day. Owing to this state of things, only the rich were able to purchase books or procure and enjoy libraries, but the invention of printing in its various degrees of progression removed this serious impediment, and opened up greater facilities for the spread of universal knowledge; so that soon valuable books of information were within the reach of the poorest people. As facilities were afforded, prices declined, and the demand for books increased. At the present time so many improvements and discoveries have been made in the art of bookmaking through the various mediums employed, such as the engraver, printer, typefounder, paper, press, and inkmaker, bookbinder, etc., that at present there is no possible excuse for ignorance. Valuable books of information are accessible for all who will avail themselves of the great privilege. To those who lack either means or disposition to purchase the various books and periodicals, there is still a great avenue of universal knowledge open to them. The public libraries are at their command, where books on almost any subject are at their disposal without cost.

So much for the advance made in the art of bookmaking from the primitive and at first cumbersome method of manuscript books of the early centuries; the block books first engraved on wood, and printed by hand, by means of friction; the invention of printing by means of movable types on the early hand press to the present rapid method of printing by steam, together with the perfection of wood engraving and all other accessories to the art of bookmaking, spreading the great boon of universal knowledge to all mankind. But the end is not yet, and the achievements that remain yet to come to light in this nineteenth century, are beyond the conception of the most sanguine of our day. Knowledge demands progress, and progress requires knowledge. The future will disclose achievements in advance of today, as the present century has advanced beyond the centuries of long ago.

(*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING-PRESS.

(*Continued.*)

BY STEPHEN MC NAMARA.

NOVELISTS, in describing the various parts of a narrative, are apt to lead their readers to the brink of a precipice, and in many cases might profitably hurl themselves off to destruction, but prefer to retrace their steps and make a new departure in another direction.

Following such examples, we might not inappropriately look back to see what was happening here during the time we have been looking up the press in England. We have followed the hand press, hurriedly, up to the Adams, and it will not be amiss now to follow it up to the cylinder.

Mr. Charles Brigham, who has been a pressman in the Collins printing house, of Philadelphia, for fifty-two years, the greater part of which time, and at present, foreman of the pressroom of that establishment, says:

> In 1824 the two-pull Ramage press was used in the Worcester, Massachusetts, *Spy* office, with buckskin balls. In 1826 the Wells hand press was used in the *Ægis* office. In 1827 the Washington press was in generel use in Boston, with composition rollers distributing ink on a table in front of the press. About this time the Smith press was in use in Philadelphia, and was quite popular because of an attachment for distributing ink, which was suggestive of the method of the Adams press. Then came the Improved Washington press, substantially the same as that of today.

Mr. Brigham very kindly sends a copy of a letter from Mr. Hector Orr, of the Franklin Institute, who styles it a recollection of sixty years ago, when both gentlemen worked together in Ashmead's office. He says:

> Our first press in Philadelphia was the plain screw, with horizontal bar, and requiring two pulls to a common medium form. About the close of the last century, honest Adam Ramage began their manufacture in this city. Next came the Wells, by Jonas Wells, of Connecticut, one-pull iron press, with toggle-joint. At this time, Ramage brought out the Ruthven press, from Scotland. But the emphatic Philadelphia press was the Clymer Columbian, at once powerful and ornamental, and soon became popular on both sides of the Atlantic. In 1827 I saw the first Washington press, by Samuel Rust, of New York, and the Smith press, got up by the celebrated Hoe & Co's Works.
>
> In machine presses, Treadwell, of Boston, was the leader. They were driven, at first, by horse power, and in 1829 steam was introduced. Soon after this, Adams, of Boston, built a heavy platen press for newspapers, and in 1837 brought out his admirable book press, with steel fingers to handle the sheets, and a fly to pile them up when printed.
>
> But the genius of Daniel Napier was busy over the cylinder machines, and Hoe & Co. laid hold of the Scotchman's inventions, and by improvements on both sides of the Atlantic, this form of impression may be said to rule the world.
>
> Of job presses, the first was contrived by honest John Young, of Black Horse alley fame; then came the Ruggles, and now their number is legion.
>
> Of the different kinds of motive power used to drive the presses of this date, Henry Ashmead, who was one of the oldest printers of

Philadelphia, had a large wooden drum erected in the cellar of his office, with a long lever attached, to which was hitched an old blind horse, making his rounds with the regularity of clockwork, while a broad belt around the drum imparted motion to the machinery of the entire establishment. Thus it was literally a "one horse concern."

Of the first cylinder press in America, R. P. Yorkston, of St. Louis, speaks as follows:

The first cylinder press was the Napier. It was purchased by Col. Stone, of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, in 1828. Robert Hoe, printers' machinist, father of the present heads of that establishment, was the person engaged to erect it, and as he wisely intimated to Col. Stone that in the event of a break in the machinery, it would take at least four months to get the duplicate parts from Napier's works, and further suggested putting the main castings in the sand, and thus have parts ready; the Colonel saw the good point in the scheme, and thus Hoe & Co. were enabled soon to construct printing-presses themselves; and from that day to the present, a record of the productions of that house, would form a complete epitome of everything pertaining to the printing-press in America.

One of the oldest presses which the writer has seen was in the office of the Cleveland *Herald*, in 1862, and was purchased by the proprietor of that establishment, Mr. A. H. Fairbanks, from its *third owner*, and was used during the war, in cases of emergency, to assist the double cylinder. This press, in general appearance, resembled the ordinary Hoe drum. The spring motion to overcome the momentum of the bed consisted of an iron chamber with a number of compartments bolted to the foundation plate, in each of which was placed double-coiled wire springs, actuated by the usual lever. In this lever were four holes, and a corresponding number were in the upright sustaining it in position; in changing the speed of the press, the fulcrum of the lever was altered to correspond by placing the bolt in the proper hole. The top side of the lever came in contact with the lug on the under side of the bed, with no cushion to deaden the noise of contact, and when running at 1,200 an hour every stroke resembled a miniature railway collision; so much so, no doubt the neighbors were glad when the edition was *struck off* and the old "Rattler" stopped.

Another old-timer, which the writer fed when a boy, is still in use in Myers Bros. establishment, Columbus, Ohio. It is a medium press, and was purchased by Samuel Medary, of the *Ohio Statesman*, about 1840, and was probably the first cylinder press west of the mountains. There was no flywheel originally, but an ordinary loose crank was placed on the end of the shaft to move it when making ready; and if by chance, as frequently happened, the press was started by steam, the feeder invariably shouted "look out" the instant he heard the crank strike some portion of the room. The mischievous boys of that house could dodge that crank with their eyes shut.

(*To be continued.*)

As a strong mucilage for binding books, the following is recommended. Allow four parts by weight of glue to soften for some hours in fifteen parts of cold water, and then moderately heat until the solution is quite clear, when sixty-five parts of boiling water should be added while stirring. Stir in another vessel thirty parts of starch paste with twenty of cold water, so that a thin milky fluid is obtained, without lumps. Into this the boiling glue solution should be poured while constantly stirring, and the whole kept at the boiling temperature. When cool, add to the whole ten drops of carbolic acid to prevent scouring.

LITHO TRANSFER PAPERS.

It is well known in the art of lithographic printing that water or acids will act as repellents to greasy inks, and on this action have been based the various processes known for reproducing and printing from original drawings, designs and characters, and for transferring such upon stone or other plates.

The process heretofore employed of subjecting the original to the action of an acid, which attacks the surface of the paper not protected by the inked lines of the designs, and serves as a repellent to the ink in such places when the surface is rolled up is well known; it is stated that a strong objection to its use and to its successive employment in obtaining numerous and accurate copies, has been the destructive action of the acid upon the cellulose of the paper, destroying its integrity and breaking down the lines from which the impressions are made.

An effort is being made to obviate these objections; and to this end it consists, essentially, in a process of treating paper sheets, blocks, or pads to preserve their cellulose and structural integrity against the action of corrosive acids by treating with glycerine or glycerine solutions, preparatory to the transfer of the design, drawing or print.

In carrying out this process, take glycerine one part, water ten parts. Mix these thoroughly and apply to the paper in any convenient manner, as, for instance, by means of a brush, or by floating the paper upon a bath of the solution until it is properly saturated with the solution. The paper is then ready for the acid application, which may be applied in the usual or any approved manner.—*United States Paper Maker.*

HOW TO PRINT ON HIGHLY GLAZED PAPER.

Every one who has had to do printing on highly glazed printing-paper will have encountered difficulties with regard to the adhesiveness of the ink as well as obtaining a clear imprint that retains the glaze. Quite contrary to the general opinion that a very good black ink should be used for such papers, practical printers have arrived at satisfactory results by other means. Let us first consider how to obtain a good black print on —

Glazed Chamois Paper.—As there is always a coating of fine dust in this kind of paper which may arise from too fatty a coloring or too hot glazing, the following is recommended: 500 grams of German black, 200 grams Prussian blue, 100 grams linseed oil, 100 grams copal lac, 50 grams dryer.

Calendered Orange Paper.—The common printing ink will not appear black to the eye on such paper, but rather green; in the next place, it does not adhere to orange, but easily rubs after drying. A receipt for an ink that will suit every requirement is as follows: 500 grams Prussian blue powdered in varnish, 50 grams German black, 100 grams strong varnish, 200 grams linseed oil, 50 grams copal lac, 50 grams drying powder. To get a fine handsome black on calendered carmine, use a mixture of 500 grams of German black, 500 grams of powered Prussian blue, 200 grams of copal lac, 100 grams of linseed oil. It is especially hard to obtain an adhesive print on —

Glazed Dark Blue Paper.—The following mixture will be found to answer the purpose: 500 grams of Prussian blue, 250 grams German black, 100 grams copal lac, 50 grams drying powder. If common printing-ink is used it will appear quite pale. A sample of glazed light yellow with black and red printing seemed especially successful. The red color was obtained by geranium lac, while the black was composed as follows: 500 grams German black, 500 grams Prussian blue, 200 grams copal lac, 50 grams drying powder, and 100 grams linseed oil. The quantity of the latter cannot, however, be exactly determined, and in printing two colors on glazed paper particular attention must be paid to the relation of one color to another. The colors must be very weak, especially in printing tickets, where as many as possible must be printed from the same sheet. A very deep black on glazed blue paper was obtained from the following: 250 grams German black, 500 grams Prussian blue, 100 copal lac. Splendid bronze print on colored papers was obtained by a first print with equal parts of mordant and terra de sienna, one-third linseed oil and one-sixth copal lac.—*London Press News.*

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."



Van Bibber's Roller Composition,

Price 30 Cents per Pound.

IS THE BEST COMPOSITION MADE; IS THE MOST RELIABLE, AND DOES THE BEST WORK.

Van Bibber's "Rough and Ready"

Price 35 Cents per Pound.

Is the Cheapest Roller Material sold. By using it your winter Rollers will cost you about nineteen cents per pound, and the Rollers will be good ones. It is easy, quick and sure, and can be kept on hand for years.

Our goods are kept in stock by the following leading houses. Send your orders to them and SPECIFY VAN BIBBER'S:

FOR SALE IN THE EAST BY

FARMER, LITTLE & CO.....New York City.	J. & F. B. GARRETT.....Syracuse, N. Y.
VANDERBURG, WELLS & CO.....New York City.	H. L. PELOUZE & SON Washington, D. C.
COLLINS & McLEESTER.....Philadelphia, Pa.	H. L. PELOUZE & SON Richmond, Va.
BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY.....Boston, Mass.	CHAS. J. CARY & CO.....Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE IN THE WEST BY

MARDER, LUSE & CO.....Chicago, Ill.	JNO. T. RETON & SON Kansas City, Mo.
BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.....Chicago, Ill.	C. P. KINGSBURY..... St. Joseph, Mo.
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY.....St. Louis, Mo.	JONES BROS.....Dallas, Tex.
MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.	J. J. PASTORIZA Houston, Tex.
ROB'T ROWELL.....Louisville, Ky.	CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY.....Cincinnati, O.
H. H. THORP MANUF'G CO.....Cleveland, O.	LOUIS SNIDER'S SONS.....Cincinnati, O.
E. C. PALMER & CO.....New Orleans, La.	CHATFIELD & WOODS Cincinnati, O.
DUNLAP & COHEN.....Atlanta, Ga.	CHARLES STEWART PAPER CO.....Cincinnati, O.
C. F. BREWSTER..... ..Des Moines, Ia.	ALLAN C. KERR & CO.....Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders are also promptly filled by the following Advertising Agencies:

DAUCHY & CO.....New York.	LORD & THOMAS Chicago, Ill.
N. W. AYER & SON..... Philadelphia, Pa.	EDWIN ALDEN & BRO.....Cincinnati, O.



50 LONGWORTH STREET,

Rollers Cast Promptly. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Paper.

PAPER

F. P. Elliott & Co.

208 & 210

Randolph Street,

Chicago.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Paper.

H. HARTT, Pres. *WM. T. HODGE, Secy.* *H. H. LATHAM, Treas.*

GARDEN CITY TYPE FOUNDRY,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS'

Machinery and Material,

Also

Chicago Stands and Drying Racks,
DeVos' Pat. Lead and Slug Rack,

Cabinets, Cases, Stands, Wood Furniture,
Reglet, Imposing Stones, Etc.

Dealers in SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Importers of

GERMAN INKS AND BRONZES.

FACTORY: Cor. 19th & Blackwell Sts.

OFFICE & SALESROOMS: 180 & 182 Monroe St.

CHICAGO.

F. M. POWELL, Pres. JAS. M. CONNER, Sec. DAVID W. BRUCE, Treas.

Illinois Type Founding Co.

200 & 202 Clark St., Chicago.

Western Agents for GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO., and JAMES CONNER'S SONS, New York.

Type of the above manufacturers delivered in Chicago free of transportation.

NEWSPAPER DRESSES AND JOB OFFICE OUTFITS
FURNISHED
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

Printing-Presses, Type, Cases, Stands, Galleys and Chases, of all makes.

Bargains in Second-Hand Machinery and Printing Material.

1	31 x 46 Potter, Hand or Steam	800	
1	Campbell, Cylinder, 32 x 48,	900	
1	Ruggles Rotary Press, 4½ x 7 chase,	55	
1	16 x 21 Day Jobber or Nonpareil,	175	
1	6 x 9 Columbian Rotary, No. 2,	75	
1	8 x 12 Peerless [run one month],	200	
1	13 x 19 Globe, with throw-off,	225	
1	New Style Gordon, 8 x 12,	175	
1	Golding Press, 10 x 15 inside chase,	200	
1	8 x 12 Empire, self-inker,	45	
1	6 x 10 Columbian, Lever	27	
1	Evans Rotary, 4 x 7, self-inker,	40	
1	10 x 15 Peerless Press [with steam],	250	
1	9 x 12 Nonpareil, inside chase,	200	
1	7 x 11 Gordon Press,	135	
1	7 x 11 Gordon Press, old style,	145	
1	8 x 12 Gordon Press, new style,	200	
1	7 x 10 Ruggles Press,	75	
1	6-column Hand Press,	150	
1	8 x 12 Columbian Press, Lever,	45	
1	6-column Army Press,	55	
1	7-column Army Press,	65	
1	8-column Hand Press,	140	
1	7-column Washington Hand Press,	175	
1	8-column Washington Hand-Press,	210	
1	9-column Washington Hand-Press,	215	
1	Quarto Hand-Press, 6-column,	230	
1	Plow-Knife Paper-Cutter, iron frame,	27	
1	Plow-Knife Paper-Cutter, iron frame,	35	
1	Minerva Paper-Cutter, 30-inch,	135	
1	Improved Thorp Card Cutter, cost $45,	35	
1	Ruggles Card Cutter, 31-inch,	15	
1	McKitrick Mailing Machine, with galleys,	35	
1	Hand Stitching Machine,	25	
1	14½ x 20½ Star Press,	250	
1	8 x 12 National Jobber,	75	
1	6 x 10 Prouty, with Steam,	110	
1	8 x 12 Gordon, New Style, with Steam,	200	
1	8 x 12 Columbian,	45	
1	13½ x 18 Nonpareil, treadle and crank,	175	
1	Railway Cylinder, 32 x 46,	550	
1	30-inch Anson Hardy Paper Cutter,	150	

☞All of the above second-hand machinery will be put in first-class working order before shipping.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO TRADE?

BRASS RULE.

We are making a specialty in this line: Column, Head, Advertising, Editorial and Fancy Dashes, Labor-Saving, Circles, Ovals and all kinds of ornamental work. Makeup and Composing Rules. Send for latest Specimen Sheets. Special figures given on large orders.

Estimates furnished for both new and second-hand outfits. Every second-hand article guaranteed as represented.

We buy, sell and trade for all kinds of presses, type and printing material, in large or small quantities. Also, taken on consignment.

☞If you do not see what you want in this list, let us know what you require, and we will send figures.

MESSRS. GEO. MATHER'S SONS, Sixty John Street, New York, manufacture fine Printing Ink of all colors, and many of the best printers give their goods preference over all others.

For sale by all first-class dealers in Printing Material everywhere.

ADJUSTABLE

Spring Tongue Gauge Pins.

ONE SIZE.  *PICA HIGH.*

One of the most important improvements made in Gauge Pins, is that of the Adjustable Tongue which is embodied in the one here illustrated. It affords that assistance in feeding which cannot be obtained by any other means, and its adaptability to sheets of all degrees of margin makes it invaluable, as it can be applied to all jobs.

In the Gauge Pin itself are the requisites of strength and ready attachment to the platen paper, where when once secured, it holds with a degree of firmness surpassing all others.



This cut represents the prong of the guage pin inserted and brought up through, ready to adjust and force down the teeth. When the teeth are forced down, the pin will be kept from moving.

They can be bought in sets or dozens, stuck in cards and neatly boxed.

Price per dozen, $1.20, consisting of 12 Gauge Pins and 12 long Tongues extra.

Price per set, 40 cents, consisting of 3 Gauge Pins and 3 long Tongues extra.

Order of any Typefounder or Dealer, or

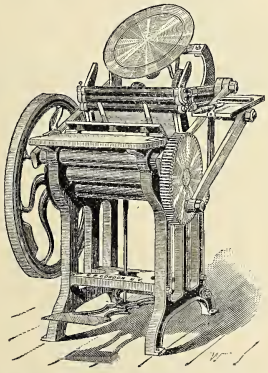
E. L. MEGILL,
60 Duane St., NEW YORK,

Who makes a Variety of Styles, from the Best to the Cheapest.

Send for Catalogue of latest Styles and Prices.

THE

New Style Gordon Press.



Five Sizes Made: 13X19, 11X17, 10X15, 9X13 & 8X12,
(INSIDE THE CHASE).

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

GORDON PRESS WORKS

99 Nassau Street, NEW YORK

GRAY'S FERRY

PRINTING INK

WORKS.

C. E. ROBINSON & BRO.

710 SANSOM ST. PHILADELPHIA.

27 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK.
66 SHARP ST., BALTIMORE.
198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

HOLYOKE. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

W. H. PARSONS & CO.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS

News and Book Papers
A SPECIALTY.

Card Board, Envelopes, Flat Writing, Etc.

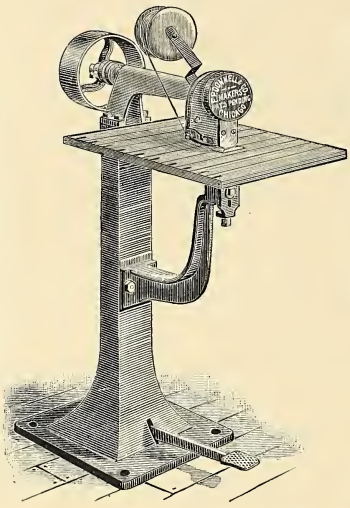
CHICAGO OFFICE: 148 LA SALLE STREET.
C. M. DAVIS, AGENT.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

Donnell's Power Wire Stitching Machine.

PATENTS PENDING.

The simplicity of this machine is WONDERFUL, and at the price will enable parties to have more than one for use. All iron and steel. Weight 200 pounds.



PRICE, STITCHER COMPLETE, - $175.00
BEST ROUND WIRE, Per Pound, - 25

IN offering this valuable and simple **Wire Stitching Machine** to the Trade we can safely say that it is the only simple **Wire Stitcher** that **does not require an expert machinist** to keep it in good working order. This machine **Forms, Drives and Clinches a Staple** from a CONTINUOUS ROUND WIRE wound on spools, and will stitch a pamphlet from two sheets to one-quarter of an inch thick, either through the back or the center or saddle.

The machine has but **seven single parts,** including the iron stand. There are **no parts to get out of order,** NO CLOGGING UP with the staples. The machine can be stopped instantly by taking the foot off the treadle. The speed is **120 revolutions per minute,** each revolution making and driving the staple. There is hardly ANY LIMIT to its production, as it depends on the expertness of the operator in handling the paper. The table is raised and lowered so as to adjust for the different thicknesses of the books. There are **no other adjusting parts.** This stitcher works finely on **Calendar work.** A sheet 36 inches long can be stitched in the center. The machine has all simple cam movements and will outwear any other machine of the kind. We have also put the price of the round wire, which is of the very best quality in the market, at such a low price that it is less than thread.

THE E. P. DONNELL MFG. CO.,

158 & 160 South Clark St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Prouty Presses. *Central Type Foundry.* } SPECIAL AGENTS { *Holly Wood Type.* *Boston Type Foundry.*

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Type and Brass Rule,

PRESSES AND PRINTERS' SUPPLIES.

54 and 56 Franklin Street,

TELEPHONE 1040. ——CHICAGO.

A complete stock of Boston and Central Type Foundries' Beautiful Faces constantly on hand.

THE ONLY

PRACTICAL STEREOTYPE OUTFIT

ADAPTED TO THE

WANTS OF THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

M. J. HUGHES, Inventor and Manufacturer,

10 Spruce Street, - NEW YORK.

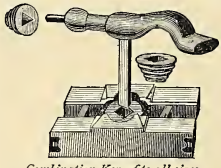
As time has proven, and hundreds testify, the HUGHES STEREOTYPE OUTFIT is the only practical patented method for the printing-office in general. With such, any printer can do an immense amount of work with but a small amount of type, by stereotyping various ways, viz.: Type-high and exact widths—all metal casts—cast and block at the same operation on wooden coves—thin flat plates with beveled sides for bookwork and patent blocks, etc. One can easily and quickly stereotype standing advertisements, multiply job forms with finest of results, make fonts of Job Display Type, Rules, Borders, Corners, Tints, Leads, Slugs, Furniture, Fancy Designs, etc. It facilitates presswork, saves type, composition, makes color work easy, opens a new field and secures a great variety of work, with good profit, that could not be done otherwise. It occupies but little space, does away with dangerous, complicated machinery, and only costs, according to size, from $75 to $150.

Send for descriptive circulars and testimonials from hundreds of good and reliable printers from all principal places.

M. J. HUGHES,

10 Spruce Street, NEW YORK.

CONICAL SCREW QUOIN.



Combination Key—fits all sizes. Expanded Quoin.



Lever Press-Bed Key. Fits all sizes.



Closed Quoin.

The CONICAL SCREW QUOIN, in one substantial piece, is a combination of the three most effective principles known to mechanics, viz.: the SCREW, WEDGE and LEVER. It is perfectly simple, the most durable, the easiest handled with straight furniture or beveled sidesticks, and is indorsed by hundreds of practical printers and mechanical experts as the BEST AND ONLY CORRECT PRINCIPLE ever applied to a Quoin. It gives a wider bearing and expansion—a positive, direct pressure, with justification where needed; and is free from all sliding, wabbling motions known to the iron wedge. It is manufactured in four sizes, with Combination Key to fit all; also a Screw Press-Bed Key is furnished to lock and unlock forms next to the cylinder.

SIZES AND PRICES.

No. 1—Size	⅞	inch in width and	2½	in length, per doz		$3 00
No. 2—Size	¾	" "	2⅛	" "		2 75
No. 3—Size	⅝	" "	2⅛	" "		2 50
No. 4—Size	½	" "	2	" "		2 25

Combination Key, 50 cents; Plated, 75 cents. Press-Bed Key, 50 cents.

FURNITURE.



Sidestick and Quoin Combination.

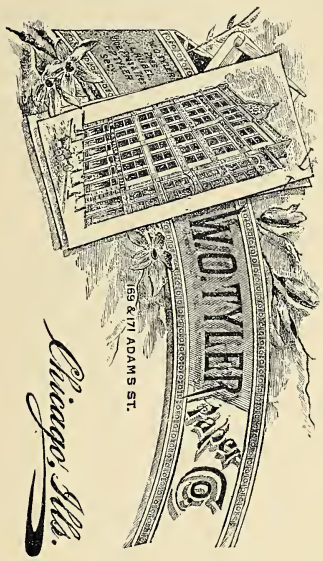
Upon the same principle of the Conical Screw Quoin, the above combination is manufactured in full lengths to suit the sizes and bottoms of popular sizes, such as circulars, book pages, also to suit the sides of chases of all small jobbers. Send for prices of what may be desired.

Send for Descriptive Circulars.

M. J. HUGHES, Manufacturer,

Stereotypers' Outfits and Conical Screw Quoins,

10 Spruce Street, NEW YORK.



C. JURGENS & BRO.

86 & 88 Dearborn Street,

CHICAGO,

Electrotypers

AND

Stereotypers,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEADS, SLUGS,

AND

LABOR-SAVING FURNITURE.

COUNTRY ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

SMITH & SEAL,

DEALERS IN

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS'

Machinery & Materials

No. 124 EXCHANGE PLACE,

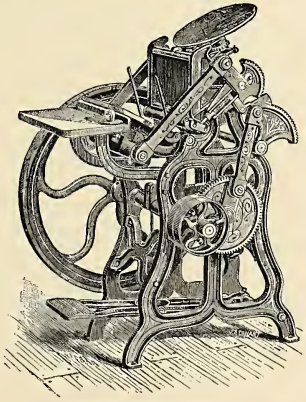
Philadelphia, Pa.

ESTIMATES FOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND OUTFITS FURNISHED.

THE "PROUTY"

Job Printing Presses.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS IN MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.



UNEQUALED FOR SPEED, DURABILITY, EASE OF MAKING READY AND OPERATING.

(Small 8th Medium.)

Strength and Power without excessive bulk and weight. Simplicity of construction, perfect register, and beauty of design and finish.

For Illustrated Pamphlet and Specimens of Printing, address

THE PROUTY PRESS CO.

52 Federal Street, BOSTON, MASS.

GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler,

115 & 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE

USED BY THE

Chicago Tribune, Chicago Times, Chicago Daily News, Chicago Staats Zeitung, A. N. Kellogg Co. (all offices), Chicago Newspaper Union, Western Newspaper Union, St. Paul Globe, Bloomington Pantagraph, Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis Journal, Kansas City Journal, Des Moines Register, Des Moines Leader, Quincy Whig, Quincy Herald, Dubuque Herald, Dubuque Times, Keokuk Gate City, Burlington Argus, Muscatine Tribune, Muscatine Journal, Fort Wayne Gazette, Fort Wayne Sentinel, Oshkosh Northwestern, Springfield (Ills.) Journal, and scores of other leading papers throughout the country.

IF YOU CONSULT YOUR BEST INTERESTS YOU WILL

Buy only our Superior Copper-Mixed Type.

WE ARE GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS FOR THE

BABCOCK PRINTING-PRESS CO'S DRUM CYLINDER, TWO-REVOLUTION AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES,

THE HOWARD IRON WORKS' PAPER CUTTERS,

AND ALSO CARRY A FULL LINE OF

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRESSES.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED
AND
COMPLETE OUTFITS SHIPPED ON SHORT NOTICE.

JAMES L. LEE, President. PAUL SHNIEDEWEND, Sec. & Treas.

Shniedewend & Lee Co.,

Printers' Warehouse,

303-305 Dearborn St. and 46-48 Third Ave.,

CHICAGO.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan,

JOHNSON TYPE FOUNDRY,

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ We have now on hand a large and most complete stock of TYPE, BORDERS, CUTS, RULES, ETC., including all the latest productions of this celebrated Foundry, and hope to be favored by all the old patrons of MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN, and many new ones. Promptness a special feature.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.

Telephone 508. P. O. Box 422.

CARTER, RICE & Co.

CORPORATION.

WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS,

252 Devonshire St., BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

WE CARRY A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

Book, News, Cover and Manilla Papers

FINE, SUPERFINE AND ENGINE-SIZED

FLAT, CARDS, CARD-BOARD, TAGS, TWINE, ETC.

In fact, every kind of Paper a Stationer or Printer has occasion to use.

SEND FOR SAMPLES

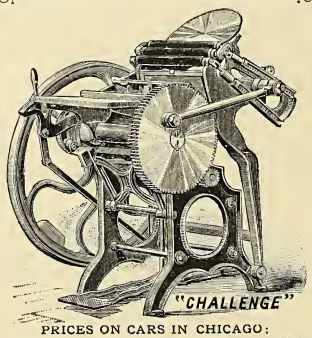
OF LATEST THING IN COVER PAPER,

Our "Imperial" and "Royal Antique."

CHALLENGE

Old Style Gordon Improved.

FIRST-CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS.



ACKNOWLEDGES NO SUPERIOR.

PRICES ON CARS IN CHICAGO:

			With Throwoff.	Without Throwoff.	Boxing.
Eighth Medium,	7x11	inside Chase,	$175 00	$165 00	$4 00
Eighth Medium,	8x12	" "	200 00	190 00	5 00
Quarter Medium,	10x15	" "	270 00	255 00	6 00
Half Medium,	13x19	" "	375 00	355 00	8 00
Half Medium,	14x20½	" "	425 00	405 00	8 00

Steam Fixtures. $15. Fountain, $25.

With each press we furnish 3 chases, 6 roller stocks, roller mold, gripper and impression wrench, and brayer. Send for circulars giving full particulars, and do not fail to give the "CHALLENGE" careful consideration when in need of a new press.

MANUFACTURED BY

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.,

303-305 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

2 TAYLOR BUILDING, MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - - JOS. PEAKE, SEC.-TREAS.

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR, ROOM 1, 191 S. CLARK ST.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One dollar and a half per annum in advance; for six months, Seventy-five Cents; single copies, Fifteen Cents.

To countries within the postal union, fifty cents per annum additional.

THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the tenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Secretary by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	ONE MONTH.	THREE MONTHS.	SIX MONTHS.	TWELVE MONTHS.
One inch	$ 4 00	$11 00	$ 21 00	$ 38 50
One-eighth page	8 00	22 75	38 50	75 00
One-quarter page	12 00	34 00	65 00	115 00
One-half page	20 00	56 00	105 00	190 00
One page	35 00	90 00	170 00	325 00

WANT COLUMN.

Three lines, 75 cents; five lines, $1.00, each insertion. Orders for this column *must* be accompanied by cash.

The following gentlemen have authority to receive and receipt for subscriptions to THE INLAND PRINTER:

BOSTON, MASS.: Silas L. Morse, 117 Franklin street.
BUFFALO, N. Y.: E. D. Eastabrook, 81 W. Genesee street.
CHICAGO: Edward Langston, with J. M. W. Jones Printing Co.
DAYTON, OHIO: W. R. Eckley, 822 Washington street.
DETROIT, MICH.: T. J. Dixon, 188 Orchard street.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.: M. A. True, 51 and 53 Lyon street.
HARTFORD, CONN.: G. D. R. Hubbard, 379 State street.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: Fred. A. Lorenz, Carlon & Hollenbeck's Pressroom.
JOLIET, ILL.: W. O. Hodgdon, *Daily News*.
MEMPHIS, TENN.: H. P. Hanson, Sec'y Typographical Union No. 11.
MILWAUKEE: W. P. Harmon, at Burdick & Armitage, Broadway.
MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL, MINN.: T. S. Clinch, *Tribune* Jobroom.
MONTREAL: J. E. Tardiff, 11 St. Louis Hippolyte street.
NEW YORK: Franklin A. Baxter, *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, 17 Spruce street.
PHILADELPHIA: C. W. Miller, Rec.-Sec. Pressmen's Union, P. O. Box 269.
PORTLAND, OR.: J. S. Helmer, 68 Montgomery street.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.: J. L. Robinette, with Lewis & Johnston, 410 J street.
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.: C. C. Johnson, foreman *Daily Light*.
ST. LOUIS, MO.: W. R. Knox, 2701 Thomas street.
TOLEDO, OHIO: Frank H. Kinninger, 149 Superior street, Toledo, Ohio.
TORONTO, ONT.: James McDonald, with Rowsell & Hutchison.
WASHINGTON, D. C.: Henry Evans, Government Printing-Office.
WINNIPEG, MAN.: A. Fletcher, Sec'y Typographical Union No. 191.

Applications for agencies will be received from responsible printers in every town and city in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1885.

OUR WANT COLUMN.

AT the urgent request of a number of our patrons, we have decided to add to the many special features of THE INLAND PRINTER a "Want" column, in which will appear, from month to month, the advertisements of employés desirous of obtaining situations, and of employers in need of practical printers, etc. Such a medium will also prove invaluable to those desirous of disposing of their business as well as to many of our growing western towns, which offer special inducements to the enterprising publisher to settle in their midst. Our typefounders would do well to make a note of this announcement. Cost of advertisement: three lines, 75 cents; five lines, $1.00.

WHAT SHALL THE STANDARD BE?

THE letter of our Indianapolis correspondent in the present issue is worthy of careful perusal, because it is the production of an intelligent, progressive, wide-awake printer, who evidently knows what he is talking about, while the subject matter is one of paramount importance to which we have frequently called the attention of our readers in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER. The value of, and necessity for the adoption of a common standard is fast forcing itself on the minds of the American printer, and the more thought he bestows on the project the more confirmed he becomes in his belief in the advantages it would confer. Leaving him to express his own ideas in his own way, there are two or three suggestions in connection therewith to which we desire to call special attention.

Among the points made by our correspondent, is the advantages to be derived, especially in table work, if all figures were cast on a uniform body, so as to justify with even spaces. In many offices the "figure bodies" of nonpareil title or antique are so much alike the "em quad" that it is well nigh impossible to distinguish between them, and when once mixed, prove a source of annoyance for weeks or months. The difference may amount to an infinitesimal fraction, which, however, only renders the discrepancy the more indefensible, while it is sufficient to work an incalculable amount of mischief. When they become mixed it is difficult to find the culprit, or the blame is placed on the wrong shoulders. Now, it is idle to say such mistakes should *not* happen. They *do* happen, and *will* continue to happen, even in the best regulated establishments, so long as the present system, or rather lack of system, prevails. In many instances *the nicking is exactly the same*, rendering still more difficult the task of discriminating. Men may be discharged for such carelessness, but this does not remedy the mischief already done, and the office is the inevitable loser. If work remained the same from January to December, or no changes occurred among the workmen, these errors might be remedied, but so long as orders fluctuate, as dull and busy seasons alternately visit us, or as compositors come and go, like the changes of the moon, this mixing and jumbling and pieing will continue until a radical change is effected.

Again, even when fonts from different makers are cast to a uniform body, how often does it happen they are unavailable because the beard is not a uniform depth, rendering *even lining* an impossibility. There are offices in this city, and doubtless in others, where some of the body type used is from three different foundries, none of which line with each other, while the quads of the nonpareil and brevier are unavailable for justification with figure work outside of their own cases.

Yet another source of complaint, though of a different character, and one which has been and is today a bone of contention, is the variation in the so-called fatness or leanness of body type manufactured by the several representative typefoundries. To practically demonstrate the extent of this variation, Mr. R. A. Riess, secretary of the German New York Typographical Union, devoted considerable time to the collection of specimens of type from

different foundries in use in a number of the leading printing-offices in that city, and the following is the result of his investigations: In long primer the number of letters in a line of sixteen ems and a half is in one font 32, and in others 36, 35, 34 and 33; in brevier, the number in a line of twenty and a half ems is in one font 38 letters, and in others 40, 38, 36, 37, 40 and 41, while in nonpareil the number of letters in one line of twenty-six ems is 45, in others it is 51, 46, 40, 40, 43, 45, 40 and 47 respectively. There's uniformity for you with a vengeance. Is there any wonder that compositors kick under such circumstances, yet these results are obtained from a careful and reliable examination of body type manufactured by the leading firms in the country. Surely there is room for reform in this direction as much as in any other.

We have, in previous issues, referred to the inconvenience to which printers of small means, and country printers especially, are subjected in securing "sorts" when a hurried job is required. They are the victims of circumstances, and on the principle that "beggars should not be chosers," are frequently compelled to take what they can get instead of what they want. Their source of supply is limited, and "this or nothing" is the alternative, independent of the fact that sorts in small quantities are invariably sold at a large advance of the pound rate. In view of these truths we are pleased to state that an eastern foundry, not only offers to supply printers with sorts in small quantities at font rates, but to cut, free of charge, any particular character desired, matching the same perfectly with the bodies of any New York foundry. We hail this move as a step in the right direction, from which our western manufacturers will not be slow to take a lesson; for we feel satisfied, now that the ice has been broken, competitors cannot afford to let any firm control a monopoly in this long and much needed reform.

A MAMMOTH PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, in its issue of July 9, publishes a detailed account of the origin, history and development of "The Belle Sauvage Press," the mammoth printing establishment of Cassell & Co., a portion of which, we believe, will prove of interest to the general reader.

Its founder, John Cassell, was a Lancashire workman, a carpenter by trade, who quitted his native place to seek his fortune in the world's metropolis. Commencing in an humble way as a temperance advocate and publisher, after various vicissitudes, he became associated with Mr. G. William Petter and Mr. Thomas Dixon Galpin, and under their auspices were issued those periodicals which have since made his name a household word, and which soon found their way into every quarter of the globe, and are now familiar wherever the English language is spoken. Himself a workingman, he had learned in his long intercourse with workingmen to realize the miseries of ignorance, and therefore determined to issue a series of cheap publications calculated to raise the social condition of the masses, while the working people, knowing that he belonged to them, purchased his books in preference to those of rival houses. His knowledge of their real wants and tastes was an excellent guide in his choice of publications, and his opinion on this subject was always adopted by his partners, to whom he surrendered almost entirely the management of the business proper. Although he died April 2, 1865, the firm name was continued till July, 1883, when it was transformed into a company, under the title of "Cassell & Co., Limited," with a capital of $2,500,000.

The building occupied by it, which was erected for the firm, especially with a view to the requirements of a printing-office, is well adapted for the purposes of the business carried on. It is situated on the north end of La Belle Sauvage Yard, London, and has a frontage of two hundred and thirty-two feet, to Fleet lane. In this hive of industry one thousand workmen are employed the year round. The tower, a seven-story structure, is divided from the main building by two strong walls, the upper portion of which is devoted to the proofreaders, who are as much beyond the reach of the busy machinery as if they were situated miles away. The composing-room is on the top floor of the main building, and is said to be one of the largest and best of its kind in the world. The frames at which the men work are two deep, and run in parallel lines the entire length of the building. The roof is nearly all of glass, and admits light enough, not only for the composing-room, but for the various floors below, the building being constructed in the shape of a hollow square, which ensures perfect ventilation, as well as light, down to the basement floor or pressroom. This apartment affords ample accommodation for two hundred compositors. The book and news work is done at one end of the room, the other portion being devoted to the jobbing department.

The pressroom occupies the area of the basement (12,600 feet). It is lighted by a central well, seventy by thirty feet, carried up to the top floor, and covered with a light glazed roof. In this department, almost every kind of book-printing machinery is represented, and much of it is of the newest and most approved description.

Its electrotyping workroom is one of the most complete of its kind in the United Kingdom, and is an interesting feature of the establishment, especially in the evening, the employés working under a subdued light, derived from lamps shaded by globes of water. Some idea of the extent and capacity of the art department may be gathered from the fact that the illustrated serial publications alone bearing the imprint of this house require ten thousand wood cuts per annum, to which must be added several thousand more for books published in volume form. Only the best artists and engravers are employed on this work. It is stated that $5,000,000 would scarcely cover the original cost of producing the engravings on hand.

There is also a stereotyping, binding, warehouse, news, and last, but not least, an editorial department, in which are examined in the course of the year one hundred thousand manuscripts, forwarded to the house from all quarters of the habitable globe.

The apprentices, who number over sixty, are bound for seven years, commencing at the age of fourteen. A

careful record of their progress, industry, etc., is kept, and if it is found satisfactory at the close of the seven years, the apprentice receives a gift of $100 and a certificate of proficiency. A sick fund is supported by the employés, each of whom pays four cents a week. An ambulance corps, trained by a doctor, is another voluntary association among the workpeople for the assistance of those who may be injured. Besides these, the firm has established a benevolent fund, which is entirely supported by contributions from the profits of the business.

Such, in brief, are a few of the special features of this mammoth and model printing establishment, where every department is thoroughly systematized, and where the fact, that order is nature's first law, is practically recognized.

NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

IT is a too common thing to hear young men complain that their early training was neglected, their education deficient in character, or that their youthful opportunities were wasted in boyish indifference and folly. But while youth is doubtless the seed time of life, these same lamentors do not see that they are daily wasting opportunities which, if improved, would in a comparatively short time give them a fairly good education. They think themselves too old to learn, and spend more time regretting their lack of knowledge than would suffice to give them the knowledge they need. It is stated that the father of Professor Sumner, of Yale College, could neither read nor write when he came to this country a young English mechanic. Within twenty years thereafter he was known as one of the best read men in Hartford, one of the most cultivated communities in the country. Instead of wasting his time in idle regrets for his want of education, he learned to read, and read to good purpose. In a similar manner, many of the best, brightest, most honored and successful men our country has known, have begun their acquaintance with letters after reaching manhood; and there is no reason why the most illiterate mechanic in our land, if possessed of natural ability, and a sincere purpose, may not increase his enjoyment in life, his opportunities for improving his social and financial condition, and the chances of his family for the highest success in life, by an honest effort to retrieve by study the disadvantages by which early poverty or lack of educational advantages or opportunities have surrounded him.

THE *American Stationer* last year addressed two inquiries to its readers, the first being: Are you in favor of putting up all paper five hundred sheets to the ream, and twenty-five sheets to the quire? The second was: Are you in favor of blank books being made and sold by the hundred pages? In reply, two thousand three hundred and forty-two votes were received—eighteen hundred and seventy-five of which were in favor of the first proposition, and four hundred and sixty-five opposed. In answer to the second inquiry, eighteen hundred and ninety-three voted "Yes," and three hundred and forty-six "No." We should liked to have read some of the reasons advanced by those voting in the negative.

THANKS.

WE desire to return our sincere thanks for the liberal response which has been given to our request for samples, in the July issue. They have been well placed. We desire to impress upon those who have so generously forwarded them, that our invitation is a *standing* one, and that we earnestly trust they will not weary in well doing.

AN "AUTOMATIC" SCARECROW.

FOR several months past, ominous rumors have been circulated concerning the advent of a perfected "automatic" typesetting machine, whose operations will virtually dispense with the services of the two-legged compositor, and make him, at best, but a relic of the past. So pronounced, indeed, have been the predictions of its success, by those whose wish is father to the thought, that we could fancy we heard it repeating the lines:

> "I've no muscles to weary, no brains to decay,
> No bones to be laid on the shelf;
> And soon I intend you may go and play—
> While I manage the world myself."

We have also been assured that this revolutionizing machine, each of which can do the work of ten men, has been purchased by a syndicate whose wealth may be counted among the millions; is protected by fifty patents, and that it will shortly be placed on the market at a cost not exceeding $250. Though the word "syndicate" has a somewhat formidable sound, it is well to remember that it is not always a guarantee of success; that the "South Sea Island" bubble, the most gigantic swindle of ancient or modern times, was inaugurated and controlled by a syndicate; and coming nearer home, the "Keeley motor," whatever that may be, at whose operation the world was to stand agog, was also controlled by a syndicate, though its success, like its promised dividends, proved a myth. And if we are not much mistaken, its victimized stockholders would today be very glad to accept, in payment of all claims, ten per cent of their original investment, thus furnishing another verification of the adage "all that glitters is not gold."

But, for the sake of argument, let us concede for the invention all the merits claimed for it, though we believe they are *greatly* exaggerated, there are difficulties and drawbacks connected with its use, which rob it of half its terrors. In plain reprint matter there is little doubt that it might prove an ugly rival; but its availability in defective manuscript is another question, especially when it is considered that all typographical errors necessitate the recasting of the line; and when an "out" or "doublet" occurs in the commencement of a lengthy paragraph in a speech for example, the only remedy will be the recasting of the half or even the entire column, as the case may be, whereas, the compositor might probably remedy the defects by overrunning three or four lines. Or, for example, a wrong word is inserted, and it is found that the line will not admit of the "correct" expression, the same difficulty presents itself. The absolute perfection of the manipulator alone can prevent these difficulties, and the

man who possesses it can exhibit himself to better advantage in a dime museum than in a printing-office.

In briefs, when three or four revises are frequently asked for, we think little advantage would be gained by its employment. Then again, in tabular matter where rules are inserted, it would be entirely useless; also in correcting markets, etc., and in a dozen other instances which are daily occurring even in a newspaper office; while in small establishments, where comparatively little composition is required, an expenditure of $250 or $300 would be a serious outlay. We prefer, therefore, to wait for developments before throwing up the sponge, or accepting as gospel, the prediction of croakers or interested parties.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PROVERBS AND THEIR APPLICATION.

V.

"ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD."

IN view of the fact, that many tempting offers are held out to persons possessing a small capital which they are desirous of investing to the best advantage, a very strong warning is needed to put such on their guard against being induced to part with their hard-earned savings by the representations of unscrupulous persons, whose only object is to get money without giving an equivalent therefor. In many of the daily papers have lately appeared advertisements somewhat after this style:

"WANTED—A good job printer, to take charge of small office. One with $200 or $300, willing to take an interest in the business, preferred. Address X. Y. Z., etc."

Now here is an opportunity for the ambitious printer who has saved some money to realize his long cherished hopes of becoming a "boss," which he could not otherwise accomplish on account of his limited capital, and he thinks he sees an avenue for increasing it by becoming a working partner in an already established concern. Here is the opportunity for which he has so long been watching and waiting, and the prospect is so enchanting that he is captivated thereby and puts himself in communication with the advertiser, who is perfectly willing to explain the reason why such a small capital can be invested to so great advantage. Trade has been dull, and creditors are pressing for the payment of a few small accounts; but orders sufficient to keep them employed for some time are on hand and future prospects are good. When the present needs are met nothing is to prevent them making money rapidly, and by working hard and keeping expenses down the foundation of a flourishing business can be laid. Other inducements are held forth, such as only these experienced schemers can advance, and the would-be "boss" gives up a good situation in a responsible firm, and casts in his lot with the man who is going to give him so much for almost nothing.

For two or three weeks everything is lovely. The new partner gets the salary agreed upon, which is paid him out of his own money, and then the senior partner skips out and leaves him in possession of a plant which is heavily mortgaged, and without the means to pay current expenses; the sheriff steps in and seizes the stock-in-trade to satisfy the claims of creditors, and he, who a short time ago was in possession of what to him was a small fortune, finds himself penniless and without a situation, a very much sadder, yet wiser, man. This picture is not overdrawn. Many printers now working at the case can testify to its reality, and the exposures of such schemes, as sometimes related in the daily papers (which yet continue to advertise the very schemes they denounce) should be sufficient to open the eyes of the unwary. What looked like a nugget of pure gold proves to be the veriest dross, and ofttimes of the most brassy kind. At the present time, when business all around is dull, tempting offers such as the above look as handsome as the gilded fly does to the trout, who snaps at it only to find that it brings sure destruction. The glitter is only on the surface, and takes but a very little time to wear off.

To a far-seeing man who calculates the chances, and goes to the trouble of working out a little profit and loss account, with his small fortune as the basis to work upon, is not liable to be caught in such a trap; but where we meet one of this kind we can find a dozen of the other who are anxious to snap up whatever comes across their path.

There is another matter which possesses a great deal of glow and glitter for a good many excellent workmen, and that is the ambition to be a foreman. It is a commendable trait in a man's character that he should be anxious to raise himself above his fellows and command instead of being commanded; and where one possesses the necessary qualifications to fill such a position he would be neglecting his duty if he did not endeavor to secure it if an opportunity presented. But some only think, "What a nice thing it must be to be a foreman, and tell others what to do, and walk around and see that they do it." To them a foreman is a king, or president, with absolute right to do or say what he pleases, whose authority must not be disputed. They do not consider that he has to bear the whole responsibility of the department over which he presides; that he has to calculate and plan the best means of handling the work that comes to him; that he has to keep track of all work that is being done, so that he may, whenever called upon to do so, be able to state just how far it is toward completion, or how long a time it will be before it is completed; that if anything goes wrong it is he who is called to account by the employer for the wrong-doing. They do not think that often when they are enjoying their rest after the day's labor the foreman is wrestling with some unsolved problem that has cropped up in the course of the day's work, and which he has to settle before the following morning. And not only this, but he has to govern his temper with an iron will to keep the peace in his department with all the various characters to be found in every workshop; he has to be the medium between the employer and the employé, looking to the interests of both, not being the tool of either; he has to be prepared for any emergency and ready to act when the emergency arises. All the material of his department is under his especial care, and he is accountable for its preservation and proper use; and a thousand-and-one other matters are attached to and depending upon the position of foreman which go far to take away the

glamor which such position may appear to have in the sight of him who is not a foreman, but thinks he would like to be one. To the foreman himself the position does not always seem a golden one, and many a time he would be glad to exchange his lot for that of the workman who envies him.

When all these various matters are rightly thought out and considered, in nine cases out of ten the would-be aspirant will surely exclaim, "Well, I can see that 'All is not gold that glitters.'"

Space forbids the consideration of other matters that might be touched upon in connection with the above proverb, but instances are numerous, and every day something arises to prove its truth. If tempted to go beyond the bounds of discretion, inquire a little and search below the surface, and you will then find whether you are striving to secure the real metal or only a glittering imitation of it.

A. P.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF BRITISH TYPE-FOUNDING.

THE History of Typefounding is, in fact, an integral part of the history of typography. It originated with the invention of letter-press printing. The fact is not sufficiently recognized, perhaps, that previous to the introduction of typography, printing was carried on upon a large scale, and as a distinct business. In many parts of Europe wood engravers, printers, papermakers, and others were engaged, and their productions were sold in most of the large cities. There was a printing-press before letterpress printing was thought of. There were inkmakers and engravers, and the inventor of the art of typography was in reality the man who invented the art of typefounding.

Assuming that Gutenberg was the inventor of printing, he is entitled to be called the first typefounder, for his invention consisted, as already stated, not in the printing of books of pictures, or of texts from engraved wooden blocks, as was previously done, but from movable types. We do not intend in this article to refer more specifically to the origin of printing, but it is necessary to point out this much in order that the reader should at once perceive that the art of casting metal types was really that which constituted at the beginning the art of letterpress printing. We say casting types, in order that another mistake may be removed. Some writers have said that the original inventor began with cutting wooden types, and that the next step forward was to cut metal types. Both these opinions are erroneous. To print a book in the same size of characters which first emanated from Gutenberg's press from wooden types, is a physical impossibility, which has been proved over and over again. In regard to the idea that types of metal were cut, and not cast, it may be stated that the most careful examination of the earliest products of the printing-press have shown that there is no specimen extant of such kind of printing. Types that had been cut rather than cast would have special characteristics arising from the use of the cutting tools. These characteristics are not extant, and it is only superficial writers and non-practical bibliographers who have perpetuated this wrong theory. It is, perhaps, worthy of mention that only a few years ago it was revived by Mr. Vincent Figgins, who, from his connection with a type-founding firm, might have been thought to have been free from the danger of falling into error. He imagined that some of Caxton's works were printed more or less from types that had been cut. Mr. Blades, however, the great authority on the subject, has since proved to demonstrate that Mr. Figgins' ideas were completely erroneous; and that the whole of Caxton's types, like those of his great predecessor, Gutenberg, were cast from a mold on a principle which is essentially the same as that in use at the present day.

The subject we are now concerned with is such a wide one, and involves such a multitude of details, that it may be well to divide its treatment into three different branches. We may refer in the first place to the founders; secondly, to the styles of the types; thirdly, to the methods of manufacture; and will endeavor to trace the progress of typefounding from the beginning to the present day under these several headings.

The first printer, then, was the first typefounder, and for many years all printers were alike typefounders. Hence, there is the peculiarity about the books of the fifteenth century, that the character of the types employed in them shows as plainly the printing-office from which they emanated as manuscripts can be referred to their writers by the characteristics of the handwriting. Each printer's fonts had a style of their own, as each person's handwriting varies; although, of course, not to the same extent. It is very well known that all the printed sheets from one press can thus be identified as to their origin, a thing which, of course, is utterly impossible at the present day where a variety of printers obtain their types from the same source.

Just before the close of the fifteenth century, and especially in the early parts of the sixteenth century, the art of printing spread throughout Europe with marvelous rapidity. It was then that the principle of division of labor first began to make its appearance. Printers were found who were not indisposed to supply fellow printers with fonts of type. Gradually some of these printers left off printing, and devoted themselves entirely to the founding of types. Hence, two classes of printers and founders may be said to have arisen within, perhaps, fifty or sixty years after the origin of printing.

Passing over with the utmost rapidity the typographical events of the first quarter of a century after the invention of the art, we may mention that the low countries had gradually acquired a preëminence over nearly every other part of Europe. Gutenberg's workmen, when they were dispersed, owing to the wrecking of his office during the civil war that took place in the district of Mentz, went to other parts of Germany, to France, Italy and Spain, everywhere carrying with them a knowledge of the art. In all of these countries many printing-presses were set up, but in none of them was the manufacture of books by the new method carried to such perfection as in the low countries. There were many reasons for this: some arising from the liberality and the literary culture of the ruler and the upper classes; others arising from geographical position, which made the leading towns depots for the most valuable products of Europe, and collected there the wealthiest and the more cultured class. In all the low countries there was no town of such eminence of this kind as Bruges, and it was here that Ulric Zel and Colard Mansion, his pupil, were at work. The latter had a pupil of his own, one who will always be held in remembrance by Englishmen for having brought over to this country an art which, of all others, has, perhaps, been the most important. We refer, of course, to William Caxton, the London mercer, who spent so many years of his life at Bruges, and there became associated with the printer, Colard Mansion.

About 1476, or perhaps a little earlier, that is, within about twenty-five years after printing was invented, William Caxton came over to England and set up his press just outside Westminster Abbey. He was the first English printer, but not the first English typefounder, for he brought his type from Bruges with him. His whole stock consisted of one font of long primer. When this was worn out he purchased others, and afterward procured a few fonts of different sizes, but we have it on the authority of Mr. Blades that Caxton was not a typefounder himself.

For many years Caxton's successors depended on the foreign typefounders for their types. To trace the early history of typefounding in Great Britain is almost impossible now, but it would appear that the first positive notice we have of typefounding in London is a font of Anglo-Saxon cut by John Day, for Archbishop Parker, and used in 1567. The next notice is found in a decree of the Court of Star Chamber, dated 11th July, 1637. Its general effect was to restrict the founders in England to four. This document is of such interest that we give the following abstract of it:

DECREED BY THE COURT OF STARRE CHAMBER, 11 JULY, 1637.

"That there shall be Four Founders of letters for printing, and no more.

"That the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Bishop of London, with six other High Commissioners, shall supply the places of those four as they shall become void.

"That no master founder shall keep above two apprentices at one time.

"That all journeymen typefounders be employed by the masters of the trade, and that idle journeymen be compelled to work upon pain of imprisonment, and such other punishment as the court shall think fit.

"That no master founders of letters shall employ any other person in any work belonging to the casting or founding of letters than freemen or apprentices to the trade, save only in pulling off knots of metal hanging at the end of the letters when they are first cast, in which work every master founder may employ one boy only, not bound to the trade."

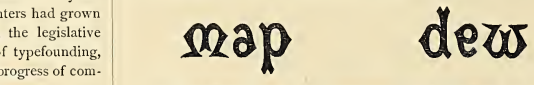
The four founders under the decree of 1637 were, John Grismond, Thomas Wright, Arthur Nicholas, and Alexander Fifield.

These restraints were taken away on the dissolution of the Star Chamber by Charles I., but in 1662 an act more burdensome than this decree was passed by Charles II. The number of master founders was again reduced to four. This restriction continued with some slight alterations till 1693, when it was abolished. Notwithstanding this regulation, typefounders increased in numbers, and a work issued a few years before 1693 states that the number of founders and printers had grown very many. As in regard to the spread of printing, the legislative restrictions were found to be futile; so in the case of typefounding, the decrees of parliament could not repress the natural progress of competition.

The first English writer on typefounding is Joseph Moxon. In 1669 he issued proofs of several sorts of letters. This is the first dated English type specimen. A few years later he wrote a book, called "The Rules of the Three Orders of Printing," namely, the Roman, Italic, and English. Notwithstanding the existence of the English founders, the best native printers procured their types from abroad, because they were superior in workmanship and design. The first Englishman to obtain for his country the celebrity which it has ever since retained was William Caslon, who was born in 1692, at Hales Owen, Shropshire. He died January 23, 1766. He was apprenticed to an engraver of gunlocks and barrels, and after his term of apprenticeship followed his trade in Vine street, near the Minories. He evinced much genius in engraving ornamental devices on the barrels of firearms, and occasionally made blocking tools for bookbinders and for chasers of silver plate. While he was thus engaged, some of his bookbinding punches were noticed for their neatness and accuracy by John Watts, an eminent printer of the day, who thought that Caslon might be able to improve upon the existing type punches, which were then of a very unsatisfactory character. With this view Watts took Caslon under his patronage, and, after introducing him to the leading printers, supplied him with the means of beginning a typefoundry. The elder Bowyer accidentally came across some remarkably neat lettering on a book by Caslon, and formed his acquaintance. He took him to James' foundry, in Bartholomew Close, for Caslon had, up to that time, never seen any portion of the process of letter founding. He was then asked if he thought he could undertake to cut types, and Caslon took a day to consider the matter. The result was that he entered upon the business, Bowyer lending him £200, Bettenham £200, and Watts £100. With this assistance Caslon applied himself assiduously to his new pursuit. In 1720 the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, desiring to print a New Testament and Psalter in Arabic, engaged Caslon to cut the font. This was completed, and gave great satisfaction. It is worthy of notice that while the circumstances of the first Caslon's introduction to the typefounding business are given as already stated in the "Memoir of William Bowyer," by Nichols, the latter in his "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century" (vol. ii., page 355) gives a different version of the affair. He says it was Palmer, the reported author of the "History of Printing," that first induced Caslon to turn to punch-cutting in general, for although he had been engaged in making this font of foreign characters he did not intend to pursue the trade. He cut, however, a line of pica Roman letter for his name at the bottom of his specimen, and this was so well executed that Palmer encouraged him to complete the font. Palmer got into difficulties, and Caslon had to find out a new patron, and it was then that Watts and the others befriended him. In 1722 Caslon cut, for Bowyer, the beautiful font of English used in printing Selden's works, and the Coptic types for Wilkins' edition of the Pentateuch. In spite of all the difficulties which Caslon encountered, he brought the art of typefounding to a perfection previously unattained, and rendered English printers entirely independent of the Dutch, from which they had previously obtained all their best fonts. From 1720 to 1780 few works of importance were printed with the type of any other foundry, and his productions are in demand to this day.—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

AN ENGLISH WRINKLE.

Among the novelties exhibited in the printing department of the International Inventions Exhibition, recently held in London, says the *Press News*, of that city, was one by A. Rubenstein, of John street, Bedford Row, showing a contrivance for economising material in the composing-room, in the way of a unique arrangement of types in jobbing. The characters are so formed that each type serves two or more purposes, printing different letters according to the way in which it is placed in the composing-stick. For instance, "map" turned upside down produces "dew," as shown by the annexed figures:



Mr. Rubenstein thinks the compositor will experience no difficulty in determining which way up the letter should be placed in the stick; this will be easily understood by turning the types round the way they are required to stand. We presume the idea is intended for types for jobbing purposes. When these are of the largest size, of course space is gained in the case by the arrangement.

A TRAMP'S TRAMP.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a peregrinating printer to a friend in this city. It is dated "In the Woods, Eight Miles from Fredericksburg, Va., Sunday, July 12, 1885.

DEAR OLD FRIEND,—Presuming that you might, by this time, wonder what had become of me, I thought that, while resting here in the shade of an old saw mill, I would drop you a line giving you the information. This has been the longest tramp I have ever taken, and the end is not yet. Where I shall bring up I cannot tell. The only time I have had my foot upon a railroad car was in crossing the head of Chesapeake bay, where they would not allow a person to walk over; but, thanks to the state of Maryland, they interpolated a clause in the charter authorizing the building of the bridge, that a walk should also be added for the accommodation of foot passengers, or the railroad company must carry them across free. That you may have some idea of the distance I have already walked I will give you a few figures to illustrate the number of *ties I have counted—passed:*

Number of miles walked	1,227
Thirty-three telegraph poles per mile	40,491
Eighty-four ties between telegraph poles	3,401,244

When I left Chicago I had no idea of the direction I should take, but simply followed my nose until I found myself in Toledo; then I made for Cleveland, and on to Erie. From Erie I took it across the country to Carry (three days' work), Warren, Smithport, Condersport, Elkland, Lawrenceville, Mansfield, Troy, *Towanda* (two days), Tunkhanneck (one-half day), Wilkesbarre, Berwick, Bloomsburg, Danville, Sunbury (two hours), Selinsgrove, Duncannon, Harrisburg, Reading, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, Washington and Fredericksburg, and now, perhaps, "*On to Richmond.*"

While passing through Erie, Warren, McKeon and Potter counties in Pennsylvania (the oil country) I would often stop and count the derricks that loomed up not only in the depths of the valleys, but high upon the mountains' tops, and could compare them to naught but grim and ghastly skeletons—monuments of man's cupidity, avarice and greed.

To protect flour-paste against putrefaction, about a small beer-glassful of turpentine is added to a bucketful of paste, after the latter has been boiled and nearly, but not quite, cooled down.

8A, 16a. SEVEN-LINE EXCELSIOR CHAMELEON. $5.80
Quads and Spaces, 38c.

Waltz Once More
Ancient House in the Rocks
12 Quickly 80

6A, 12a. FIVE-LINE NONPAREIL CHAMELEON. $6.75
Quads and Spaces, 45c.

Crow & Robin
American Lard Butter
23 Time 45

4A, 8a. SEVEN-LINE NONPAREIL CHAMELEON. $8.50
Quads and Spaces, 60c.

Majestically
Beautiful Chromos
5 Flow 8

SPECIMEN BOOKS OF NEW DESIGNS FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Cleveland Type Foundry,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Daisy Border, No. 2.
HALF NONPAREIL AND NONPAREIL BODY.

CHARACTERS:

$1.50 Per Font.

Daisy Border, No. 3.
HALF NONPAREIL, NONPAREIL AND PICA BODY.

CHARACTERS:

1 2 3 4

$2.20
Per Font.

SPECIMEN BOOKS OF NEW DESIGNS FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

☆ BRANCHES AT ☆
MINNEAPOLIS AND SAN FRANCISCO.
MARDER, LUSE & Co.
AMERICAN SYSTEM
—OF—
INTERCHANGEABLE
TYPE BODIES.
THE ONLY TRUE STANDARD
* TYPE FOUNDERS *
MONROE-STREET.
CHICAGO.

SKELETON ANTIQUE NO. 2.

36 A, BREVIER. (8 Points Standard Measure.) $2.55

THE SHADES OF NIGHT WERE FALLING FAST, AS THROUGH A DIRTY
LANE THERE PASSED A MAN WHO BORE, 'MIDST SLEET AND RAIN, A BASKET
12345 AND IT DID CONTAIN FRESH OYSTERS. 67890

24 A, TWO-LINE PEARL. (10 Points Standard Measure.) $2.00

AN OYSTER-KNIFE AND SHEATH, AND LOUDLY, LIKE
AS A CLARION, RUNG THE ACCENTS OF THAT WELL-KNOWN
12345 TONGUE, "FRESH OYSTERS!" 67890

24 A, TWO-LINE NONPAREIL. (12 Points Standard Measure.) $2.70

THE PEOPLE THERE ARE ALL IN BED, AND OYSTERS, TOO, THEY NEVER BUY.
HIS ONLY ANSWER WAS THE CRY "FRESH OYSTERS!" JUST STEP INSIDE AND TAKE A REST, AND
HAVE A GLASS OR TWO OF BEST; A LONGING TWINKLE 1234567890

16 A, TWO-LINE BOURGEOIS. (18 Points Standard Measure.) $2.70

DARK AND WIDE, BEWARE THE DITCH ON EITHER SIDE: THIS WAS THE
POLICEMAN'S LAST GOOD-NIGHT; A VOICE WAS HEARD FAR IN THE 1234567890

12 A, TWO-LINE PICA. (24 Points Standard Measure.) $3.65

A MAN AT BREAK OF DAY WAS FOUND, AND NOT
FAR FROM HIM IN THE LANE HIS BASKET, THAT 1234567890

8 A, TWO-LINE COLUMBIAN. (32 Points Standard Measure.) $4.45

THEY LAID HIM TO REST IN A COLD DAMP
CELL WITH HIS BASKET BESIDE HIM 28

6 A, CANON. (44 Points Standard Measure.) $5.55

MARCHING THROUGH GEORGIA 57

THE ABOVE SERIES JUSTIFY BY SIXTHS OF PICA AND LINE AT THE BOTTOM. SPACES AND QUADS WITH EACH FONT.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms enumerated in this Directory are reliable, and are commended to the notice of all consumers of Printers' Wares and Materials.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

R. R. McCabe & Co., 68 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CARDS (Plain and Fancy).

J. H. Bufford's Sons, Boston and New York; Western branch, 156 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162–164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and stereotypers.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY AND FOLDING MACHINES.

Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68–70 West Monroe street, Chicago.

ENGRAVERS.

Chase Thorn, "Pioneer-Press" Building, 78 East Third street, St. Paul, Minn.

Randolph & Co., 16 Murray street, New York. Wood Engraving of superior quality. Engravers for the reports of the U. S. Government.

Vandercook & Co., State and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill. Photo and Wood Engravers.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Hand-feed and Attaching Newspaper Folder, Combination Folders, Special Folders, Inserting Folders, Book Folders and Covering Machines.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, San Francisco and New York.

C. E. Robinson & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadelphia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.

Fred'k H. Levey & Co., 122 Fulton street, New York. Specialty, Brilliant Wood-cut Inks.

Geo. H. Morrill & Co., 34 Hawley street, Boston; 25–27 Rose street, New York; 56 Franklin street, Chicago.

Geo. Mather's Sons, 60 John street, New York.

J. H. Bonnell & Co., 7 Spruce street, New York.

JOB PRINTING-PRESSES.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses.

Golding & Co., 183–199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Golding Jobber, Rotary Official, and Pearl presses.

JOB PRINTING-PRESSES.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job Press.

The F. M. Weiler's Liberty Machine Works, 51 Beekman street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the Liberty Press.

LETTER FILES AND FILE GOODS.

The Globe Files Co., Cincinnati. All kinds of filing appliances.

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162–164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless" cutters, five styles; "Jewel" cutters, two styles.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. "Champion" paper cutters.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manilla, etc., and specialties.

PAPER BOX MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

F. P. Elliott & Co., 208 Randolph street, Chicago.

A. G. Elliot & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Bradner Smith & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago.

Chicago Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago.

F. O. Sawyer & Co., 301–303 North Second street, St. Louis.

Friend & Fox Paper Co., Lockland, Ohio, and 153 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Graham Paper Co., 217–219 North Main street, St. Louis.

Snider & Holmes, 214 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

St. Louis Paper Co., 703, 705, 707, 709 Locust street, St. Louis. (Send for packet catalogue.)

W. O. Tyler Paper Co., 169 and 171 Adams street, Chicago.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Snider & Holmes, 214 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

PAPER STOCK.

Follansbee, Tyler & Co., 389 and 391 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park place, New York. John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 52 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

Campbell Printing Press and Manuafcturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 306 Dearborn street, Chicago.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also Paper Folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; Paper Dampening Machines, Stereotype Machinery, etc.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. First-class and country Drum Cylinders.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL.

Chicago Brass-Rule Works, 85–87 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Brass rule is our specialty.

Ed. A. Stahlbrodt, 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y. Dealer in roller composition and printers' supplies.

F. Wesel & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing-sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

Golding & Co., 183–199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Keep in stock everything required by printers.

John Metz, 117 Fulton street, New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago. We supply everything. Call and see.

Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE.

L. Graham & Son, 99–101 Gravier street, New Orleans. Southern Printers' Warehouse.

PUBLISHERS' BOOKBINDERS.

A. J. Cox & Co., 144 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

ROLLER MANUFACTURERS.

Bendernagel & Co., 36 Hudson street, Philadelphia. Composition in bulk a specialty.

J. H. Osgood & Co., 3 Bath street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.

Samuel Bingham's Son, 200 Clark street, Chicago.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago. Before buying, write for our list.

SECOND-HAND MATERIAL.

Illinois Type-Founding Co., 200–204 South Clark street, Chicago.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Dominion Type-Founding Co., Montreal, Canada. P. A. Crossby, manager. Only typefoundry in British North America. Sole agents for Mackellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65, Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Illinois Type-Founding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

John G. Mengel & Co., 31 German street, Baltimore. Typefounders and Electrotypers. Largest and most complete establishment south of Philadelphia.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Western Agents, the Mackellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. Complete stock always on hand.

The Union Type-Foundry, 54–56 Franklin street Chicago. Agents, Boston and Central Foundries.

WOOD TYPE.

Hamilton & Katz, Two Rivers, Wis., Manufacturers of Holly-Wood Type, Borders and Reglets.

The Wm. H. Page Wood-Type Co., Norwich, Conn.



NEWTON COPPER TYPE CO.

14 Frankfort St., New York.

PRICES FOR COPPER-FACING TYPE REDUCED.

	Cts. per lb.		Cts. per lb.
Pica,	10	Minion,	12
Small Pica,	10	Nonpareil,	14
Long Primer,	10	Agate,	16
Bourgeois,	11	Pearl,	20
Brevier,	11	Diamond,	25

Fancy Type, about 15 per cent of Typefounders' Prices.

IN ESTIMATING COST,

Deduct Quads and Spaces—the letter only being Copper-faced. On the weight of the font, PICA, for instance, is only EIGHT CENTS per pound.

Fonts of 5,000 lbs. Guaranteed in a Week.

Copper-faced Type has several advantages:
First. Its durability is at least doubled, no matter how hard the metal.
Second. Corrections are more readily made.
Third. Forms wash easier, and if not clean it may be seen at a glance.
Fourth. The type gives a sharper and cleaner impression.
Fifth. The copper is a relief to the eye.

"TO NEWTON COPPER TYPE CO.: "NEW YORK, January 2, 1883.

"We have used Copper-faced types ever since they were introduced in this city, and shall continue to use them. The process of Copper-facing has proved of decided advantage, not only by doubling or trebling the wear of Roman types, but by permitting us to use freely, in long editions of common work, scripts and ornamental letters, which, uncoppered, would have been soon destroyed, even with the kindest usage. "THEO. L. DE VINNE & CO."

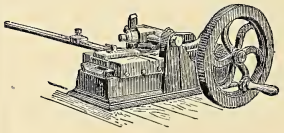
Payment can be made to the founders, or directly to this Company.

SAMUEL ORCHARD, *Secretary.*

Leads, Brass Rules, Galleys, Metal Furniture & Quotations.

WALKER & BRESNAN,

Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.



MITCHELL'S
Rule
Mitering Machine,

Walker & Bresnan,
Sole Agents.

Price, $35.00; Weight, boxed, about 100 lbs.

201-205 William Street,
—AND—
15 & 17 Frankfort Street,
NEW YORK

BOXWOOD FOR ENGRAVERS' USE, BLOCKING, MORTISING, ETC.

Send for NEW Specimen Book.

"WALKER & BRESNAN: "CHICAGO, June 2, 1884.

"We could not get along without the Mitering Machine. It is excellent.
"SHEPARD & JOHNSTON."

REMOVAL.

A. ZEESE & CO.

ELECTROTYPERS,

Relief Plate and Photo-Engravers,

HAVE REMOVED TO

119 MONROE STREET,

AND

2, 4, 6 and 8 CUSTOM-HOUSE PLACE,

CHICAGO.

JNO. T. MOORE, Pres't. J. W. BUTLER, Vice-Pres't. G. W. MOSS, Treasurer. C. M DAVIS, Secretary.

J. W. BUTLER PAPER COMPANY,

173 & 175 ADAMS STREET,

CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PAPERS

USED BY PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS & STATIONERS.

We respectfully solicit attention to the following popular brands of goods which we carry in stock:

FLORENCE MILLS,
WAWASA MILLS,
LAKE SHORE MILLS,
BUTLER MILLS,
ST. CHARLES MILLS,
LEDGER MILLS,

FLAT and RULED PAPERS.

L. L. BROWN'S LEDGER PAPERS.

We also have a full line of

Holiday Cards, Ball Programmes, Wedding Goods

OF THE LATEST STYLES.

SPECIAL RULING done and SPECIAL SIZES OF PAPER made to order on short notice.

FRENCH LINEN.

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CREAM LAID LINEN FLAT PAPER

500 Sheets to Ream.

Made of Pure Linens. Suitable for Finest Office Stationery.

We carry in Stock the following Sizes and Weights:

12 lb. Folio,	$3.00 per Ream.	12 lb. Demy,	$3.00 per Ream.
16 " "	4.00 " "	16 " "	4.00 " "
16 " Royal,	4.00 " "	20 " Double Cap,	5.00 " "
20 " "	5.00 " "	24 " "	6.00 " "

Above prices are net.

CHICAGO PAPER COMPANY,

181 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON,

PRINTERS OF FINE JOB WORK,

FOR THE TRADE.

BOOKWORK, CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES,
BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES.

SPECIAL FORMS SET UP AND ELECTROTYPED

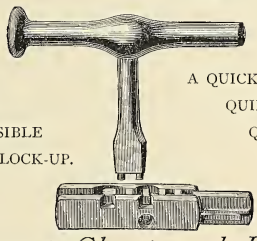
FOR THE COUNTRY TRADE.

140–146 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

The typography of this journal is a sample of our work.

THE IMPROVED

KEYSTONE QUOIN



A SAFE, SIMPLE, SENSIBLE LOCK-UP.

A QUICK, QUIET, QUADRATIC LOCK-UP.

Permanent, Cheap and Durable.

Made of the Best Tempered Metal, and finished in the best possible manner. Pronounced by the Craft as

"The best Quoin extant."—*Jameson & Morse, 162-164 Clark St.*

"Catches the practical printer at first glance."—*Jas. W. Scott, Publishers Chicago Herald.*

"More satisfactory to us in all respects than any other metal Quoin we have used or seen."—*C. H. Blakely & Co., 68-70 Wabash Ave.*

JOHN McCONNELL & CO.

Proprietors and Manufacturers, ERIE, PA.

P. D. HOYT, Gen'l Western Agent,

For sale by the Trade generally. 71 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.



Photo-Engraved by Blomgren Bros. & Co., Chicago.

A FLORIDA HUMMOCK.

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names — not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM FLORIDA.

To the Editor: PENSACOLA, Florida, July 18, 1885.

Notwithstanding the many rumors of sickness, as yet we have no dangerous disease prevailing. Some few cases of scarlatina, of a very mild character, have occurred, but for the past week we have heard of no new cases.

The printing business is pretty well overstocked in this place. We have three newspapers, two of them semi-weekly, the other weekly; and four job printing-offiees. Wages low, with plenty of printers.

S. W. L.

RETRACTION BY "THE MODEL PRINTER."

To the Editor: NEW YORK, July 22, 1885.

In the last issue of *The Model Printer*, there appeared an article reflecting on the reputation of the well known Campbell Country Press. We immediately commenced suit for libel in the Supreme Court of the State of New York against the publisher, W. J. Kelly, which was compromised by Mr. Kelly giving us a RETRACTION, from which we now copy the following:

"Since the last issue of our paper we are in receipt of numerous letters in behalf of the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company in regard to our editorial comments on the merits of the Campbell Country Press. We beg to assure the gentlemen managing the affairs of that company that we do not, neither does our last statement, indorse all that was said by our correspondent. We certainly do not mean to be understood that the Campbell Country Press is constructed out of cheap cast-iron; for aught we know it is as good, perhaps better, than the like material used in other presses. We will add, in addition, that our comments upon the "racquet" made by the Campbell Country Press was simply a repetition of an old story we heard long ago about this press, and of course cannot vouch for its truth. We might also add that investigation has shown that many of our correspondent's statements *are not warranted by the facts.*

(Signed) WM. J. KELLY.

The letter, of which the above is a copy, is in our possession.

CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS AND MANF'G CO.,
160 William street, New York. 306 Dearborn street, Chicago.
L. GRAHAM & SONS, Southern Agents.
101 Gravier street, New Orleans.

FROM THE LONE STAR STATE.

To the Editor: SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 30, 1885.

Business in Texas generally still dull, but prospects for fall trade good. Crops were never better, and merchants are buying more liberally than for five years past. The printing business will hold its place in trade, as new material is being ordered freely.

Chas. C. & B. F. Johnson, formerly foreman and city distributor, of the *Light*, have opened up a neat joboffice under the firm name of Johnson Bros. Chas. C. Johnson may be called a Chicago printer, having worked for a long time and being well known in that city. Their machinery is the latest improved and type of the latest faces, purchased from Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, Chicago, who may credit the sale to advertising liberally in THE INLAND PRINTER.

The San Antonio *Daily Express* will put in an entire new dress, and enlarge to an eight page paper by the first of September. Material has already been ordered, and we understand will come from a Chicago foundry.

The *Daily Telegraph* is the name of the new journal soon to come forth from Laredo, Texas, the natural gate city between the United States and Mexico. The *Telegraph* will be printed in Spanish and English, and devoted to southwest Texas, and opening up commercial relations between the United States and the Republic of Mexico. Chicago founders again take the order.

The Galveston *News* (Dallas branch office) is under way, and the 15th of September or 1st of October will see the new issue circulated. This will be a big thing for the union printers of Texas, as it will open up work for a good number of them in that *nest* of *Texas rats.*

The Houston *Post*, since its start a union paper, has at last fallen into the hands of one of the numerous colonels or professors known to Texas journalism, and the office has been ratted. The typos walked out about two weeks ago on account of not receiving their money. The office has about a half force of boys and rats, filling up its columns with plate matter. The Knights of Labor are at present boycotting the sheet. Like all rat organs, the *Post* now claims to have bursted up the union, and put an end to its existence in Texas forever.

The union and Knights of Labor are well organized in Texas, and the colonels and professors will likely hear something soon.

Yours, etc., TYPO.

FROM THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

To the Editor: SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 28, 1885.

Since my last letter business in this city has been very fair, and from present indications there will be a brisk fall trade. Two well known printers on this coast have departed this life, namely, F. B. Huntley and W. P. Lyon.

Your editorial in regard to the Dakota employer was well liked, and the "prints" of this coast would like to know how much reduction he made in the price of goods after reducing employés forty per cent and foreman one hundred and fifty per cent. The paper must have been a very fat one for compositors to make $27 per week at thirty-five cents per thousand, as we can not make that amount per week at fifty cents per thousand.

The *Sun*, the only Democratic paper in this solid Republican county, a sheet whom the typographical union of this city compelled to pay the union scale, started publication on Monday, July 20, and in the fourth issue, the one following the death of ex-President Grant, from neglect or some other cause failed to turn its column rules. We would all like to see the *Sun* succeed, but do not think this narrow-minded policy, if continued, will gain support in this staunch Republican district.

Lewis & Johnston, the well known printers of this city, have made quite an improvement in their office, having enlarged it by an addition of twenty by sixty feet. They have also added a new cylinder press, a steam engine, and a large number of poster fonts, making an office second to none in Southern California. The composing-room is about the best lighted and well ventilated of any we have ever seen, and they are now in a condition to do excellent work.

Mr. James L. Gorde, formerly of Silver City, New Mexico, and Chas. C. Gorde, formerly of Dallas, Texas, have opened a joboffice. We hope the "boys" will be successful, but there are too many offices in this city now for any of them to do a very brisk trade.

One scrub office has gone to the dogs—sheriff's hands—and another had to change firm name in order to keep running, and they are also in a bad way. The cause of all this is too low prices and poor workmanship. The state printing-office is nearly finished in its alterations, and soon the "grand army" will wend its way to said place, as every compositor from Shasta to San Diego expects to go to work there, but we are afraid too many will call, while few will be chosen.

NUMBER TWO.

FROM THE HUB.

To the Editor: BOSTON, July 24, 1885.

Boston still exists, although the various summer resorts of New England are well filled with representatives from the Hub; but the humble printer may still be found working away in his accustomed place, contenting himself with an occasional holiday trip to the beaches with the accompaniment of a clam dinner.

There seems to be a fair amount of work at present, but no one is crowded.

Mr. Mattoon, who for a number of years has held the position of foreman of Rand, Avery & Co's bookroom, has severed his connection with that firm and started a new office. He has the best wishes of many friends.

The *Evening Star*, a one-cent daily, suspended publication a short time since, the publisher giving as his reason that there was no money

in a penny paper in Boston. He intimates that in the fall there may be started from the same plant a new paper of an "intensely local" character on a two-cent basis.

The tenth annual convention of the Amateur Press Association met here the 15th inst. Various "pomes" and essays were read with titles suggestive of graduation day in a female seminary.

Some time ago the New York *Tribune* commenced printing a Sunday edition on Saturday night for the benefit of Boston and surrounding towns. It took pretty well, so the *World* printed a paper at 2.15 Sunday morning, getting it to Boston about five hours later by special train. This was too much for the Boston *Herald* to endure without revenge, so it prepared Sunday editions and sent them to Saratoga and other cities heretofore supplied only by New York papers, reaching those points an hour and a half in advance of its New York rivals.

Employés of many mercantile establishments are much agitated over a movement toward early closing on Saturdays, and are rushing their various views into print, but up to the present time that is all it amounts to. There is a great lack of unity in any movement toward bettering the condition of the working class, and very little interest taken in labor organizations. I attended a meeting of the typographical union some time since and found about forty members present. One informed me that it was the average attendance, excepting at the periodical renovation and remodeling of the constitution, when the number present would be large and the display of eloquence wonderful. E.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, July 28, 1885.

Business continues in the same old rut, a few places very busy, many others very dull; however, considering the red-hot weather we have been having, nothing better could be expected. Indeed it has been so awfully hot that the depression in business has really been a blessing in disguise to those who are compelled to earn their living "by the sweat of their brow."

We have been very much interested in the correspondence which has been going on in THE INLAND PRINTER relative to the proper way in which to bring about the eight-hour system as constituting a day's work. In the abstract, we think that the views advanced by your Washington correspondent correct, but when you come down to the plain practical facts of the case we are not so sure of the feasibility of his ideas; for those in government employ are apt to forget that the government is in a better position to enforce the eight-hour system in any sort of labor to which it applies than any private person or concern can be, for it is in competition with nobody as a producer of goods for the market. Talking some time since with the local secretary of the plasterers' union, he seemed to think that if working people would agree to make eight hours a day's work, and accept pay per hour at the rate of ten hours, that in a little while wages would be advanced, and the eight-hour system established without much trouble. Members of Typographical Union No. 2 have formed an assembly K. of L. Pressmen's Union No. 4 has lately received numerous accessions to membership from a very desirable quarter.

That whole-souled cosmopolitan gentleman, Chas. Bendenagel, the rollermaker, has lately extended his business by the purchase of the good-will of D. Sullivan & Co. Mr. Bendenagel is a practical printer, and for a long time held the position of foreman in the *Public Ledger* joboffice. While speaking of rollermaking, it may interest your readers to know that Mr. Chas. Brigham, for over fifty years connected with the Collins printing house, was the man who first used a composition roller in the government office at Washington. Mr. Brigham is still alive, hale and hearty, and at his place of business every day. He very often speaks of an old Philadelphia printer by the name of Wm. S. Young. Mr. Brigham had occasion once to ask Mr. Young for a position. Mr. Young was very particular to examine the applicant in reference to his ability to manage the (then) new composition roller, and in the course of his remarks would say, "If you know enough to put the ink on the rollers and form right, any d——n fool can take it off." More truth than poetry in that, hey?

With best wishes for the prosperity of THE INLAND PRINTER.

Yours fraternally, C. W. M.

QUESTIONING THE AWARD.

To the Editor: NEW ORLEANS, July 29, 1885.

An extract from an article taken from the Chicago *Tribune* in the July number of your valuable journal, refers to the trial of printing-presses at the late World's Exposition in this city. The article so boldly misrepresents the affair as to carry conviction, possibly, to those who know nothing of the facts of the case. One reason given in the article for the award to the Cottrell presses is "the unequaled manner in which they did their work." Now, we defy *anybody* to show a single copy of the work done on the Cottrell presses during the trial. We defy anybody to bring forward the proof that either of these presses had either ink, form or rollers on during the trial (?). *Exactly the contrary was the case.* So much for the claim of "unequaled manner of doing their work." What work? Running through white paper.

The Cottrell Company are anxious to have this decision regarded as final. Possibly because the jury that awarded them the prize *did not include a single practical printer or pressman*, the nearest approach to either qualification being in the person of a journalist of this city, who, years ago, was a compositor.

The article also states that the decision of the jurors was concurred in by all unprejudiced people. Unprejudiced persons would more likely denounce the *examination* of the different presses as a *farce!* It is strange that neither of the Cottrell presses influenced any of the unprejudiced persons to the extent of buying one of them. The Campbell Company sold their two-revolution press to a firm in this city, who had five months' observation of all the presses at the World's Exposition. They, in common with all sensible people, regard as ridiculous the award that Messrs. Cottrell are so proud of.

We had charge of the Campbell presses at the Exposition and feel that a gross injustice was done the Campbell Company in the award made by the jury; and we are satisfied to leave it to the printers of this country, whether *any jury* is justified in stating that a press without ink, form or rollers, can do as good work as one so equipped, as was the case with the Campbell presses at the Exposition. *We* were in practical operation, and were ready and *anxious* for a fair and *comprehensive* trial on all points, such a trial as the Campbell Company have been yearning for, for lo, these many years.

In conclusion we would suggest that Messrs. Cottrell advertise the statement of the jury showing *in what points their press was superior.* The chairman of the Committee on Awards stated to us personally that "that kind of a report was not furnished." As a matter of curiosity we would like to see such a report, if the jury can possibly formulate one. We say possibly, because *we know* the jury kept no record of anything in that line during their FIVE HOURS' examination of MORE THAN TWENTY-FIVE different machines and displays entered for competition.

We have more facts ready when wanted.

Respectfully, L. GRAHAM & SON,
Southern Agents Campbell Press Co.

"HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY."

To the Editor: NEWARK, N. J., July 20, 1885.

Having read with interest your article on proverbs in last issue, and being convinced of the truthfulness of the remarks contained in the second paragraph, I desire to instance an incident that came under my observation, bearing on the subject, of how an employer treated a good customer, and how he got "left" for his dishonesty. In the fall of 1883 I was engaged as foreman in a town in the state of New York, and one afternoon the manager of an extensive carriage, harness and saddlery hardware supply establishment in the town, was sent from the counting-house of our office to me to give instructions about a job (a price list of eight pages, twenty thousand copies) he required gotten out, and in which he was desirous the best paper on the premises, and the best ink should be used, regardless of cost. I showed him a sample sheet of the best we had in stock, and which folded as near as possible to the size he required, and about this he was most particular. The paper was toned, sixty pounds to the ream, well rolled and finished, which suited him exactly, and he decided to have the job worked on it. I next showed him a can of very fine blue-black ink, which had not

before this been opened, and this he also approved of. The job was set up, and a proof submitted on the paper selected, and with this ink, and it was returned to me by the manager in person, with the remark that "all suited him nicely." When he had left, the boss came up, inquiring about the job, and demurred about giving the paper and ink, remarking that "the paper was too good, and the ink too dear." I informed him of the instructions I had received, that the cost of printing the job was to be of no consideration, and that in every respect the customer required it to be A 1. The boss went to work and selected out an inferior paper in weight and finish, but of the exact same color, for the job, and had it cut up. He next had about five thousand copies run off in the blue-black ink, and then ordered the remainder to be worked in ordinary book ink. The job was delivered, and then came the day of investigation and trouble. The inferior paper and ink had been detected, and an explanation demanded of why the paper that had been decided on with me, and the ink was not used on the entire job. The boss, with that effrontery which marks those that cheat and are found out, insisted that what was selected had been used, and I was appealed to by him to bear out this, which I, of course, knowing differently, had no alternative but to become awkwardly silent. My respect for this boss became immediately lowered, and I looked upon him with contempt for his dishonesty the short time afterward I remained in his employ, and the firm, which up to this had been good customers, removed their work to another house in the town. "Honesty may be the best policy," but better still is the scriptural injunction, "Provide things honest in the sight of all men."

Yours respectfully, J. B. M.

A WORD WITH THE TYPEFOUNDERS.

To the Editor: INDIANAPOLIS, July 19, 1885.

As I think it would be to the best interests of all parties concerned if typefounders had occasional instruction from practical printers as to how they should manufacture their wares, I take the liberty of saying a few words to them. I see that some of the suggestions already offered in THE INLAND PRINTER have been followed by a few typefounders, and hence I am encouraged to intrude this article upon your space. What I have to say may have been said before, in which case I shall be only too glad to add to the force of former advice by a further stirring up of the subjects touched upon.

If the founders thoroughly understood the various ways in which type is used, they would perhaps offer us printers fewer of those new meaningless faces, and would go to improving the faces which they have already, in order to make them more useful and labor-saving. But some typefounders (and prominent ones, too) are wofully ignorant of the minutiæ of the compositor's business, and therefore waste their spare energies in devising new styles of type, instead of making their old faces more desirable and handier for the working printer.

I am pleased to see that the American founders have at last awakened to the importance of the universal (or Didot or French) system of type bodies, and that the majority of the prominent ones have adopted, or are working toward the adoption of this excellent system; and I would advise my colleagues not to invest another dollar in any font that is not cast on these multiple of twelve to pica bodies, and that you had best discard as soon as you can all type you have which does not justify with it, and that you insist on being furnished with type cast on this system, no matter what your typefounder may say.

While I rejoice over this important move in regard to bodies, I want to lecture those founders who have adopted the new system, and yet have neglected the *most important part* of it, namely, the casting of each series to a *uniform and systematic line*, so that the different sizes may be used as caps and small caps in combination, and line accurately, without the use of paper and cardboard in justifying. About twenty series have been produced where perfect lining is obtained by the means of six to pica leads. This is an improvement that ought to be insisted on in every face cast on the new bodies, and it is, in fact, the *chief* recommendation for the universal bodies.

However, in investigating this matter with some of the series in my office, I find that a number of the smaller faces (from pearl to long primer) would "kern" or run over too much at the bottom of the body when cast to line with six to pica leads. Therefore I would advise the founder to cast such faces so that we can line them by using twelve to pica leads. In fact I see that in two Johnson foundry series the eight and nine-point faces line with twelve to pica leads. I would rather pay for twelve to pica leads than fill up my office with small caps to all my job fonts, which latter is the alternative that some founders suggest in their opposition to the Didot bodies. The money that extra small caps will cost I would prefer to spend in other series, and thus have a larger variety of faces.

From what little knowledge I have of typefounding, I know it is as much, if not more trouble to cast small caps for job fonts than it would be to adjust the lining plates or standards on their molds so as to cast all sizes to a uniform line, either for twelve or six to pica leads justification. Perhaps it may require more care in founding to institute this improvement, but I venture to say that the founder who introduces it in all his faces will have the advantage over the founder who does not, and will have *greater sales* on account of the immense superiority of type cast with a "labor-saving line, if I may so call it. Don't "go off half-cocked" in the adoption of the Didot system. If you find the change of bodies a good one to make, don't omit the best feature of it. Let no typefounder hold back because his present matrices are not fitted to line according to this idea. Either refit them for a new line, or invent appliances for your molds by which the proper line may be obtained. Your inventive genius is certainly equal to that. It will be worth your while, if it is your intention to make the best and most salable type.

I notice that one foundry (the Cincinnati) has discarded the double small pica body, and is casting all faces usually cast on that body on the new paragon (20 points). This is a very laudable change. Double long primer is everywhere preferable to double small pica. Small pica being used only on bookwork, why should we have the double of it in bodies in the joboffice? This foundry should have gone a step further, and should have adopted five-line nonpareil and seven-line nonpareil (which are adopted by the Johnson, Cleveland & Collins, and McLeester foundries). These bodies are preferable to double English, double Columbian, and double paragon, in being multiples of nonpareil. We could use slugs instead of quads in long blank lines, and save much labor. I am much pleased with Johnson's new system of bodies, preferring it to the Marder, Luse & Co's. I would, however, add the 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 7, 10, 11, and 20 point sizes, which would be all that are necessary to a most serviceable series of bodies, and I would only cast book faces on the 11-point body, as the job printer doesn't want it nor its double. I am "down" somewhat on 14-point (English) for job faces, and would exclude it, were it practicable. At least I would advise casting such faces either on 12 or 16 point wherever possible.

It makes me feel almost like "cussing" to see that some founders still persist in casting minionette and emerald borders. It seems as if these founders could admit into their business no ideas regarding typemaking, except such as they learned when they served their apprenticeship. I see, also, that some fiend has cast a border (called "Letter Combinations") on a long primer body. He ought to be made to eat every pound of it cast. Will our typemakers ever learn that pica and nonpareil bodies are the only ones on which the printer wants his borders, cuts, and ornaments cast?

While on this point, I feel like kicking those electrotypers who can't trim their cuts to even ems or ens of pica. But since we can't expect them to even trim their electros truly square, how can we hope to have them trim their wares by exact measure? I will arise in all my might and just anger some day, and slay a few of these electrotype chuckleheads. They need an infusion of sense into their business.

Another point I want to give a boost, too, namely: All figures should be cast on a uniform body, and so as to justify with even spaces. How much we tablework compositors would bless you if you would only cast job font figures on either ½, ⅓, ⅔, ¼, ¾, ⅖, ⅗, ⅘, or full em bodies, is scarcely estimable. All the punctuation marks should be cast on one of these fractions of the body; likewise, "justifiers" for use in tabular matter. There is certainly no reason why founders should not favor us in this particular. I have lost enough time in setting tables

where no two figures or points were of like thickness, and where they failed to justify with the spaces. And I have wasted many a "d—n it" also. A WORKING PRINTER.

FROM ENGLAND.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor: LONDON, July 10, 1885.

The condition of the trade in London, taking one thing with another, is somewhat satisfactory. Things have been looking black in Manchester lately, while the ordinary run of work in Newcastle-on-Tyne has been interrupted to the bad by the collapse of one of its weeklies.

It should have been stated in last month's INLAND PRINTER, that the continued article, "The Inventor of the Steam-Press," being Herr Theo. Goebel's reply to Mr. Blades, was brought to a close in the June issue of the *Printers' Register*. Comment on the clear, blunt and forcible manner of writing indulged in by the vindicator of Koenig, has already been made.

The *Morning Mail*, the halfpenny daily started here a few months ago, has just failed, and its name, therefore, may be added to the list of the several attempts that have been made in the metropolis to establish a morning paper at half the usual price. Complaints were made in the before-mentioned journal that its downfall was brought about by a combination of the more powerful of its contemporaries to crush it, and by the action of Mr. Walter, M.P. (who saw his own attempt, the *Summary* fail), for alleged infringement of title. The *M. M.* completely put the *S.* in the dark, as regards the get-up.

The heat is becoming oppressive in London offices, and those employers who study the comfort of their men are again devising means for alleviating the annoyance caused thereby. But with all their suggestions and experiments, they don't seem to improve very much on the old system of watering the floors.

The proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*—to their credit be it said—were the last persons of note who, a few months ago, attempted to lessen the evils resulting from confinement in gas-heated, almost suffocating composing-rooms. The owners of the above daily fixed a waterspray ventilator in the basement, by which a supply of fresh, purified air was driven in, the foul and heated atmosphere escaping through the two-divisioned, lever-barred windows at each end of the apartment. Notwithstanding, however, that great expense was incurred in this would-be improvement, its working results were about the reverse to what was expected.

"Christopher Crayon" (Mr. Ewing Ritchie), whose contributions to the *Christian World*—perhaps the most widely circulated and popular of the religious papers—have made that weekly famous, is about the most horrible calligraphist—I was about to say *hieroglyphist*—that one could come across. In the hope that this paragraph may meet his eye, and be the means of allowing compositors, when engaged on his copy, to earn a little more money, is the foregoing written.

It is noticeable that in many of the "wanted" advertisements relating to printers that one may see in the London papers, "from the country preferred," are words seldom omitted. Asking a far more experienced workman than myself the reason, his answer was, "They certainly make the best jobbing hands, but are not half so knowing as those of the town, and are therefore the more easily imposed upon."

Speaking of printers' advertisements reminds me of the following, which I saw some months ago, in one of our dailies: "Compositor wanted; must be quick and clean, steady and reliable; 4½d per thousand (ens)!" The name of the cheap, rubbishing, workman-starving, price-cutting, downright rat of a "printer" who had the insolence to insult the typo with this offer, I will not mention.

"Picturesque Punctuation" is to be the title of a small work, coming from the pen of one of our most able authorities on the subject, which will be issued here shortly. The author's remarks on the art of dividing words and sentences by means of points will occupy, I hear, the smallest portion of the book; it is to consist principally of accounts of the punctuation of some fifty of our most influential journals.

The Manchester Executive seems to stand a poor chance of ever recovering the Belfast (Ireland) *Morning News*, which daily's proprietor (Mr. Gray, M.P.) thought fit to turn into an unfair house three or four months ago. For about eighteen months previous to the house being ratted there had been continual disputes between employer and employés regarding the right of the companionship to departments and other phat, the honorable gentleman (?) not being sufficiently acquainted with the typographic art to know that its members rejoice at the prospect of getting and receiving a slight increase to their wages without the usual trouble, as much as said person is delighted in anticipation of a day's fishing or shooting, or whatever other pastime he may find best suited to his tastes and ideas.

Years ago the above-mentioned newspaper was one of the finest got-up dailies in the North of Ireland. It is now about the worst; though latterly, owing to the introduction of logotypes into the office, an improvement is perceptible. Belfast, indeed, sends out, on the whole, the worst newspaper printing in the kingdom; but it in some measure compensates for this defect by its superiority, over any other town in Hibernia, in poster and other large work.

Charles Young was out of work not many weeks since, and seeing there was not much doing in the place, determined to tramp to London. He called in at various printing-offices in the towns through which he passed, but the unwelcome shake of the head to the "Any assistance at case today, sir?" at the majority of them caused his cash to disappear. So one evening, when a drizzling rain was falling, when night was fast coming on, and he was marveling where he could get board and lodge till morning, he espied a hayshed not far from the road. C. Y. must have found it a comfortable roost; for twelve hours later he was roused by a constable from his sweet slumbers on the fragrant dried grass, who marched him off, together with the gnawed stumps of two field turnips. Poor fellow! he got a month. Not many miles off a miner, a few days afterwards, got six months for having kicked his wife to death. Such, O Transatlantic readers, is a specimen of "justice" in some parts of England.

At this moment the chief topic of conversation in journalistic circles is the publication by the *Pall Mall Gazette* of a series of painful revelations concerning the traffic in young girls. It is not at all a nice thing to talk about; but the horrible practice is growing to such immense proportions, that, if some stop is not put to it, the consequences will be frightful to contemplate. Very far, as some people imagine, from gain is the motive of the heads of the *P. M. G.* in putting before the public these shocking disclosures. It is the greatest act of patriotism and honesty which the said paper has as yet been guilty of. Without a doubt, the evening daily emanating from Northumberland street is *the* leading afternoon journal of the United Kingdom.

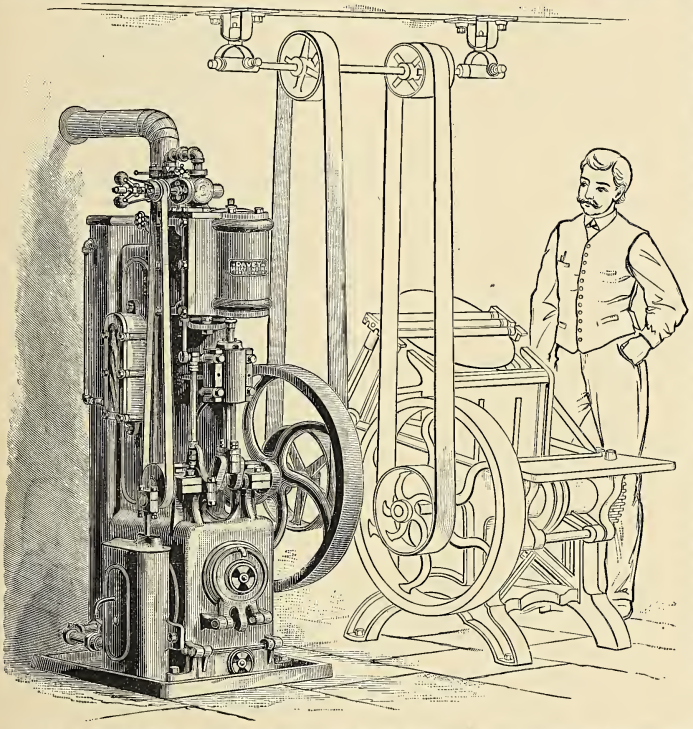
I should have mentioned it long ago, but will state the fact now, while writing on the excellence of one paper, that at no previous period has the English daily newspaper press been in so healthy a condition as during the past nine months. Each one strains every nerve at emulation; prodigious sums of money have been spent, and a care has been taken with regard to the collection of news and the get-up of the issues that was never before expended on them.

Mistakes will occur! It seems so! Mr. J. Gould, of Middleburgh, is the author and printer of a book called "The Letterpress Printer," which work is an excellent little affair on the art in a *small* way. Now, though this gentleman took every possible care in the printing of said work imaginable, and revised, and re-revised it over and over again, several noticeable errors might be pointed out to him, both in spelling and punctuation. PRINTERIAN.

THE well known manufacturer of roller composition, F. A. Lischke, in Leipsic-Sellershausen, has succeeded, after extensive experimenting, in producing a composition roller which is said to be a desirable substitute for the leather-covered rollers used at present in lithographic printing. For printing, colors especially prepared for the roller composition are employed and furnished by the inventor. The chief advantages in the employment of the new kind of rollers are said to consist in beautifully clean and even printing, easy working, and more brilliant appearance of colors, considerable saving in the use of color, obviating the necessity for wiping off after every impression, thus adding greatly to the rapidity and guarding the original. Patents have also been applied for in several countries.

THE DAVEY SAFETY ENGINE OR VACUUM MOTOR.

The Davey Safety Engine or Vacuum Motor, of which the following is a correct engraving, is the invention of Henry Davey, Esq., one of the best known mechanical engineers in England, who is also the inventor of the Differented Pumping Engine, which is extensively used in the water works and mines of Great Britain, and which has recently been introduced into the United States. The advantages claimed for it are of such a character, that while it is applicable to all branches of business where a motive power is required, it especially commends itself to the owners of establishments where a cheap, and at the same time a safe power can be utilized. The principle is unlike that of any steam, gas, hot air, or petroleum engine heretofore offered to the public, and a thorough investigation of its merits, as well as a reference to the experience of those who have tested it will demonstrate that this is no idle claim.



It also possesses many and positive advantages over the ordinary steam engine and boiler, among the more prominent of which may be enumerated: greater economy of space and fuel; no possibility of injury from improper firing; no possibility of explosion under any circumstances, and no necessity for skilled attention. In its construction it is simplicity itself, it having no safety valve, exhaust, steam gauge, gauge cocks, boiler feed pump or injector, or any of these adjuncts of an ordinary steam engine, which are so frequently a source of annoyance. The cost of running, where hard or soft coal is used, will not exceed *one cent per horse power per hour*, a merely nominal sum, while in point of durability its working parts are in all respects the same and as well built as a well-constructed steam engine. As the main feature of this motor, in all its types, is the utilization of energy produced by vacuum, no pressure is ever generated in the boiler, which thus renders the system especially suitable for use in an almost infinite variety of places and ways where skilled labor is not available, or when the expense attending it would be prohibitory. The water-feeding arrangement is automatic, and the means of regulating the speed are thoroughly efficient. It can be in operation in from ten to twenty minutes from the time of lighting the fire, for as soon as steam commences and the least vapor rises from the water, the engine can be started.

It is especially adapted for use in small or country printing-offices, ranging as it does from one-half to four actual horse power. In corroboration of this statement we may mention that there is now in operation in the printing establishment of Hornstein Bros., 121 Fifth avenue, this city, a two horse power Davey Safety Engine, which, one of the proprietors informed us, gives perfect satisfaction, and furnishes the motive power for one cylinder, three job presses and a paper cutter, at one and the same time, while the cost to run it does not exceed that required for an ordinary stove. Facts like these speak for themselves.

Where power is needed in offices, or buildings heated by steam, for running ventilating fans, or other machinery, the Davey Safety Engine may be connected by a pipe with the steam coil in the room and run in this way, without any fire being built in the generator. Consequently there will be no ashes or dust, and the motor may be started or stopped instantly by opening or closing valve, connecting with the steam coil. The prices for one actual half power engine are $160; one horse power, $225; two horse power, $300, and four horse power, $400. The above prices are for motors complete, with iron pocket arranged for running water. Where it is not available, and a stationary tank is necessary, a well built tank will be furnished, with condenser placed inside and pipe connections, suitable for each size, at a small cost.

In introducing this engine, which is so radical an innovation, for the first time to the American public, the builders realize that some assurance must be given that the motor is what it is represented to be, they therefore guarantee that the Safety Engine will develop the full rated power, and work continuously up to its full stated capacity, and are willing to make this a condition of the sale in every case.

Charles P. Williard & Co., 284 Michigan street, Chicago, are the manufacturers, who are ready and will be pleased to furnish all necessary information to parties desirous of investigating its merits for themselves.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The discovery in California lately of considerable quantities of the peculiar stone used by lithographers is the subject of much remark in the papers of that State. Heretofore the best lithographic stones have been found at Kelheim and Solenhofen, near Pappenheim, on the Danube, in Bavaria; but they have been found also in Silesia, England, France, Canada, and the West Indies. They are found in beds, commencing with layers of the thickness of paper, till they reach the dimensions of one and several inches in thickness, when they are easily cut, being yet soft in the quarries, to the size required for printing purposes.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT in Baltimore, under date of July 26, writes: "Will you announce in the next issue of THE INLAND PRINTER who was the inventor of stereotyping?

Answer.— To this, as to most other inventions of a similar character, there are a number of claimants. It has generally been conceded, however, that the credit belongs to Wm. Ged, of Edinburgh, Scotland, who, about the year 1725, produced a solid plate from a form of movable types.

WASHINGTON PAPERS BURNED OUT.

Probably the most disastrous fire which has occurred in Washington since the burning of the patent office occurred on July 16, and destroyed the property on the northeast corner of Tenth and E streets northwest, owned by Stillson Hutchins, and occupied by the *Republican*, *Post*, *Evening Critic*, and *Sunday Gazette* newspapers. The building was valued at $80,000, and was fully insured, as were the type, presses and other material. The total loss will be upward of $150,000. The fire is said to have originated in the boiler room of the United States Electric Light Company, on the first floor, and spread so rapidly that the compositors on the third story had barely time to escape with their lives. The *Post* and *Republican* appeared in the morning through the courtesy of the *Evening Star* publishers, who loaned their type and presses. The combination of newspapers whose material was destroyed was understood to be under one management.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests granted by the United States Patent office, during the past month, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C.:

ISSUE OF July 7, 1885.

321,630.—Printing-Machine. J. G. Northrup, Marcellus Falls, N. Y.
321,539.—Printing-Machine Cylinder. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.
321,608.—Printing-Machine Fliers. L. W. Hyde & A. H. Seaman, New York, N. Y.
321,682.—Printing-Machine Gripper-Motion. A. Campbell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
321,743.—Printing-Machinery, Plate. J. Milligan, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ISSUE OF July 14, 1885.

322,147.—Printing Apparatus, Chromatic. H. R. Allen, Indianapolis, Ind.
322,090 and 322,091.—Printing-Machine. J. Brooks, Plainfield, N. J.; two patents.
322,309.—Printing-Machine. R. Miehle, Chicago, Ill.
322,132.—Printing-Machine, Cylinder. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.
322,046.—Printing-Plates, Producing Photo-Mechanical. L. De Roux, Bordeaux, France.
322,335.—Printing-Press Feeder. J. A. Wetmore, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ISSUE OF July 21, 1885.

322,609.—Printing-Machine. P. Jackson, Plainfield, N. J.
322,441.—Printing-Machine Chromatic Attachment. W. H. Golding, Boston, Mass.
322,672.—Printing-Press feeding attachment. E. Yates, Cape Elizabeth, Me.

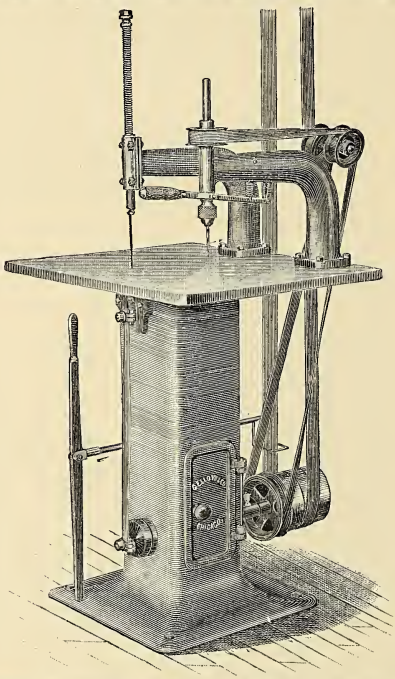
ISSUE OF May 28, 1885.

323,024.—Printing-Machine. M. Davis, Brooklyn, N. Y.
323,168.—Printing-Machine Gripper Attachment.
323,286.—Printing-Machine, Stenographic. G. K. Anderson, Memphis, Tenn.
323,215.—Printing-Press Delivery Apparatus. J. H. Scheidell, Philadelphia, Pa.
323,330.—Printing-Press Sheet Delivery Apparatus. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.
313,382.—Printing Presses, Etc., Counter For. C. T. Brown, Chicago, Ill.

THE *Journalist* gets off the following good one on the Major: "I heard a good story told the other day on Major Gage, who at one time was chief commissary of the army of the James, and afterwards publisher of the New York *Weekly Magazine*. The Major is now selling printing-ink, as the representative of H. D. Wade & Co. The old soldier's hair is somewhat abbreviated, the top of his capillary farm being as smooth and polished as a billiard ball. He was standing on the corner of two intersecting streets in Chicago, the other day, and while waiting for a car to come along, he took his hat off for the purpose of taking a quiet scratch at the few hairs left above his ears. A little newsboy came along and remarked: 'Say, mister! drive 'em up to the clearing! you kin ketch 'em easier up there.' The Major will not take his hat off in the street again."

IMPROVED JIG SAW AND DRILL.

This new combined machine is calculated to take the place of two machines, and can be used not only by electrotypers and stereotypers, but is just the thing for model and pattern makers. The tension of the saw is regulated by an entirely new device, simple but very effectual, as the saw can be controlled by its adjustment so as to do away with all vibration of the machine, thereby making it indispensable for close, quick, and accurate work. The tension rod has adjustable bearing, which is regulated by screws with jamb nuts, and all lost motion can be easily taken up at once. Connecting rod is metal, with split boxes, doing away with the cheap wood rod usually used by other makers.



Belt-shifter is convenient to the operator, and is used to stop and start both saw and drill, and has spring stop to tell when belt is thrown on loose pulley. Driving-shaft is made of the best steel, running in metal boxes, which have our new style adjustment. Pullies are nicely drilled and well balanced. Idlers, over which the belt passes to run the drill, are in line with the belt, and are provided with self-oiling bearings. Drill spindle is tool steel, ground perfectly true, running in long bearing, fitted very nicely, with steel spline pulley. All firmly and solidly mounted on iron base, which has door on one side, making a very convenient place inside of column for small tools.

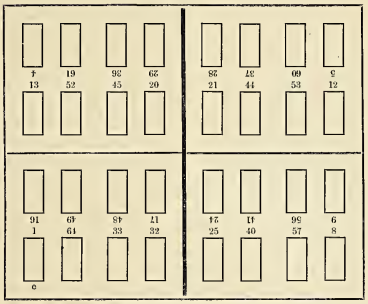
For further information address the manufacturers, Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68 and 70 West Monroe street, Chicago, and ask for their new catalogue, which is just out.

GEO. H. SANBORN & SONS, 90 Beekman street, New York, now offer the following Second-Hand Machinery, in good condition, and at moderate prices: One 30-inch "Printers'" cutter; one 30-inch "Gem" cutter; one 32 inch "Acme" cutter; one 33-inch "Star" cutter; one "Semple" book trimmer; one 32-inch iron table shears; one 34-inch extra heavy iron table shears; one wood-frame sawing machine; two iron-frame sawing machines; two rotary board cutters; two hand embossing presses; one 21-inch roller bracket; one iron standing press, 16x24. Particulars furnished on application.

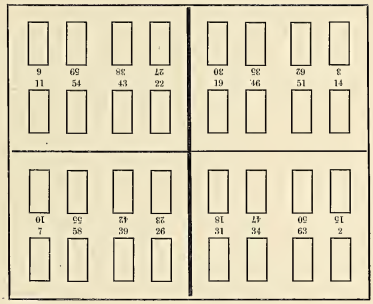
IMPOSITION.

A Sheet of Thirty-Twos.

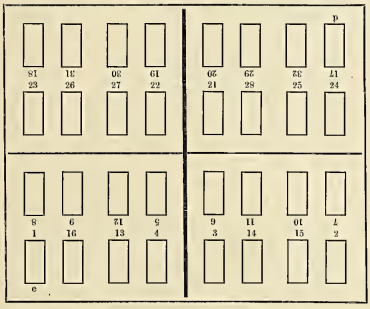
Outer Form.



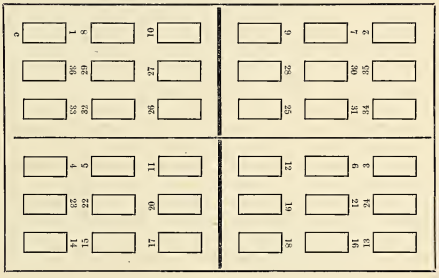
Inner Form.



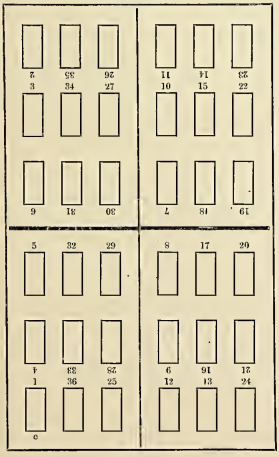
A Half-Sheet of Thirty-Twos with Two Signatures.



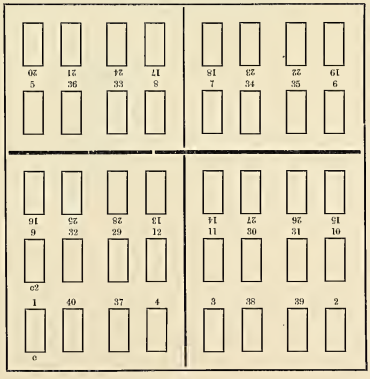
A Half-Sheet of Thirty-Sixes.



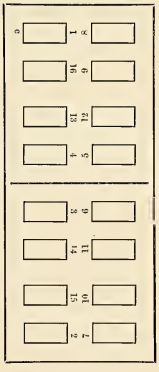
A Half-Sheet of Thirty-Sixes without cutting.



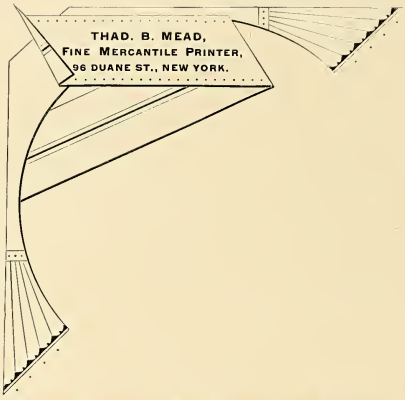
A Half-Sheet of Forties.



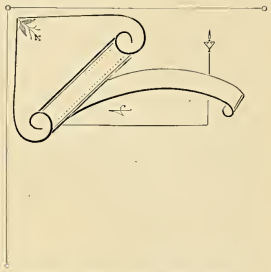
A Half-Sheet of Long Sixteens.



SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.



F. RUSSELL, COMPOSITOR, WITH T. B. MEAD, NEW YORK CITY.



DANIEL MCCUE, COMPOSITOR, CHICAGO.



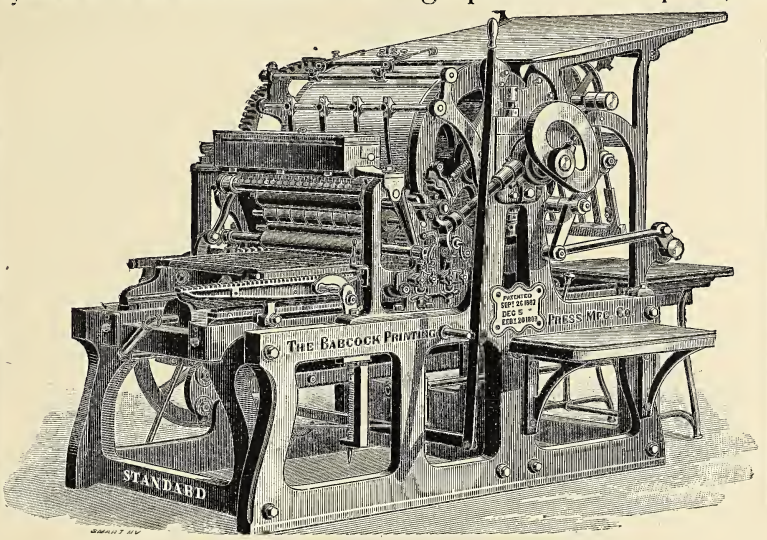
GEO. A. MOORE, COMPOSITOR, BEVERLY, MASSACHUSETTS.

The names of the successful contestants will be published in the September issue of THE INLAND PRINTER. The awards will be made by a committee of experts, under their own signature and responsibility.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO'S

Drum Cylinder, Two-Revolution AND Lithographic Pat. Air-Spring Presses.

New Style Elevated Fountain, allowing easier access to forms and furnishing better distribution than the old style.



Tapeless Sheet Delivery, Perfect Register, Rapid, Strong, Durable, Handsome, and Guaranteed in all respects.

BABCOCK "STANDARD" PRESSES.

These Presses are built from new designs combining strength and durability with increased capacity for speed, and embody several new and very important improvements, among them the following:

NOISELESS GRIPPER MOTION, with PERFECT REGISTER. AIR VALVE, for removing the spring when desired, and invariably restoring it when the press is started. THE SHIELD, which effectually protects the Piston and Cylinder from paper, tapes, etc., that might fall upon them and produce injury. THE PISTON can be adjusted to the size of the Air-Cylinder, so that the wear of either can be easily compensated. This easy, positive and perfect adjustment prevents leaks and vacuums and secures evenness of wear in the Air-Spring. THE ROLLER-BEARING has the following advantages: Any single roller may be removed without disturbing the others. All of the rollers may be removed and replaced without altering their "set." When desired, the form rollers may be released from contact with the distributor and type without removing the rollers from their bearings or changing their "set." THE INK FOUNTAIN is set very high, allowing easy access to the forms, and furnishes much better distribution than the old style. These presses have PATENT POSITIVE SLIDE MOTION and PATENT BACK-UP MECHANISM, and are equal to any first-class presses in the market.

SIZES AND PRICES OF "STANDARD" PRESSES.

No. 1,	Size bed	19 x 24	$1,150.00	No. 5,	Size bed	29 x 42	$2,000.00
2,	"	22 x 26	1,400.00	6,	"	32 x 46	2,200.00
3,	"	25 x 31	1,600.00	7,	"	33 x 51	2,350.00
4,	"	27 x 38	1,800.00	8,	"	36 x 53	2,700.00

No. 9, Size bed 38 x 56.....$3,200.00

THE BABCOCK NEW TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

DELIVERS THE SHEETS IN FRONT PRINTED SIDE UP.

In bringing out a series of Two-Revolution Presses, the BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MANUFACTURING CO. has sought to not only combine the best features known in other machines of this class, but also to add a number of valuable improvements which greatly increase the durability, usefulness and convenience of these Presses. In addition to the general features of the Babcock Drum Cylinders enumerated above, the Two-Revolution Presses *deliver the sheet in front printed side up*, without the use of either fly or swinging arms. They also have the new *backing-up motion*, enabling the pressman to back up his press while the belt is on the loose pulley and without the aid of either gears or friction—a most valuable improvement. The mechanism for raising the cylinder is remarkably simple—an important fact when the tendency to wear and lost motion in the joints is considered, and also requiring less power to run. These Presses are made very heavy for speed, and in every respect thoroughly constructed.

THE BABCOCK PATENT AIR-SPRING COUNTRY PRESS.

The best Newspaper and Job Cylinder Press for the price in the market. Size of bed 32 x 46 inches, will work a 6-column Quarto Newspaper without "cramping." It is simple, strong, and in every way splendidly constructed. It combines all the latest improvements for fast and good work, together with beauty in design and solidity in all its parts. With its other qualifications it is capable of a high rate of speed; has perfect register, fine distribution, runs easily and almost noiselessly. It is adapted to all kinds of work, having Air-Springs and Vibrators on Form Rollers. Price, $1,100. Steam Fixtures, $50 extra.

THE BABCOCK LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.

This machine has no superior. It is very heavy, and has many improvements, making it a very easy press to handle. In Register Speed, Distribution of Color and Water, Facility in making Changes, Stillness in Operation, it is ahead of all competitors.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,
GEN'L WESTERN AGENTS,
115 & 117 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

CAMPBELL & CO.
ELECTROTYPING,
Engraving and Printers' Supplies,
59 and 61 Longworth Street,
CINCINNATI, O.

OSTRANDER & HUKE,
(Successors to Huke & Spencer)
Manufacturers of Type Machinery, Perforating Machines, Lithographic Hand Presses, Gumming Machines, Electrotype Machinery, Stereotype Machinery, Varnishing Machines, Printers' Chases, Pulleys, Shafting, etc.
PRINTING PRESS MACHINISTS.
81 & 88 Jackson St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

MARDER, LUSE & CO.
TYPE FOUNDERS
—AND—
ELECTROTYPERS,
CHICAGO.

W. B. CONKEY,
PAMPHLETS my Specialty.
BOOKBINDER
163 & 165 DEARBORN ST.
CHICAGO.

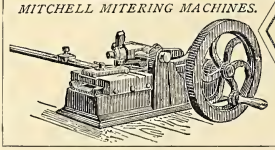
SHELDON COLLINS' SON & CO.,
PRINTING INKS,
32 & 34 FRANKFORT ST.,
NEW YORK.

O'NEILL & GRISWOLD,
EDITION BOOKBINDERS.
Especial attention given to Country Orders for Case Making, Stamped Titles, Stamped Backs, etc.
SEND FOR ESTIMATES.
Nos. 180 & 182 Monroe Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

DOUGLASS, THOMPSON & CO.
Merchants in all Requisites pertaining to the
Art-Science of Photography,
PHOTOGRAPHERS' BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, PUBLISHERS AND NEWSDEALERS,
Nos. 229 & 231 State Street,
CHICAGO.
GAYTON A. DOUGLASS.
HENRY G. THOMPSON.
Send for Catalogue.

CAMERON, AMBERG & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Amberg's Cabinet Letter Files.
71 & 73 Lake Street,
SEND FOR CATALOGUE. CHICAGO.

AULT & WIBORG
MANUFACTURERS
Printing and Lithographic Inks
—AND—
VARNISHES,
CINCINNATI, - - - OHIO.

WALKER & BRESNAN,
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
201-5 William St., NEW YORK CITY.
—SOLE AGENTS FOR—
MITCHELL MITERING MACHINES.


STORY!
An original collection of humorous tales, quaint rhymes and jests pertaining to Printerdom.
—COLLATED AND PUBLISHED BY—
GEO. W. BATEMAN,
206 Race Street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
PRICE, $1.50.
Lovers of humor, send for a copy.

J. P. ELLACOTT,
(SUCCESSOR TO ELLACOTT & LYMAN)
MANUFACTURER OF
Printers' Brass Rule, Borders, Leads and Slugs,
As a Specialty, by Improved Machinery.
192 & 194 Madison Street, cor. Fifth Ave.
CHICAGO.

THIS Press combines every convenience required for doing the best of work in the shortest possible time, with the least amount of labor, making it the most desirable machine for both employer and employee.

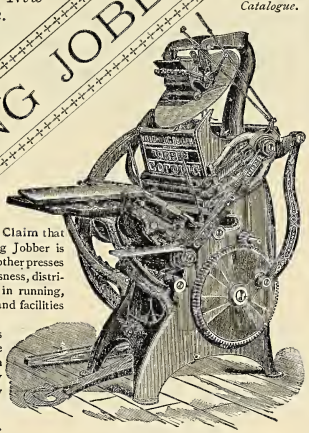
First Class Gold Medal awarded at New Orleans International Exhibition.

Special and Patented Points of Superiority:

Large Ink Fountain with Automatic Brayer, Duplex Distributor, Roller Changer, Adjustable Disk Movement, Chromatic Attachment, Positive Movements, Balanced Platen, Solid Platen Bearings, Improved Impression Regulators, New Impression Throw-off, Patent Mechanical Movement, Center Gripper Finger, Steel Shafts, Studs and Draw-Bars.

THE GOLDING JOBBER

Send for Press & Tool Catalogue.



We Claim that the Golding Jobber is superior to all other presses in speed, noiselessness, distribution of ink, ease in running, solidity of impression, and facilities for making ready quickly.

We Guarantee the Press to be all we claim for it, and are prepared to place it in competition with any press, and the purchaser may return it within 30 days and have his money refunded, if found inferior to the other.

GOLDING & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

GEO. WEBBER,

DEALER IN

PRINTERS' WASTE,

113 W. Lake St.,

o———CHICAGO.———o

The Trade furnished with Wipers at short notice. Highest Prices paid for Printers' and Binders' Cuttings. Offices in the city cleared periodically by arrangement.

In its Thirtieth Volume.

ROUNDS' "PRINTERS' CABINET,"

Published by

S. P. ROUNDS, JR., & CO.,

191 So. CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

The oldest Typographical Journal published.

Subscription Price, $2.00.

GEO. E. LLOYD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FOLDING MACHINES,

ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY,

AND

GENERAL PRINTERS' MACHINISTS,

68 WEST MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. McALLASTER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF AND JOBBERS IN

ADVERTISING CARDS,

FOLDERS, BEVEL EDGE CARDS,

NOVELTIES, SCRAP PICTURES, FRINGED GOODS, &c.

196 & 198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

Illustrated Catalogue sent free to any Address. Liberal discount to Printers.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL'S

(Established 1844),

PATENT ROLLER COMPOSITION

IS SUPERIOR IN EVERY RESPECT.

Give it a trial, and you will never want any other. Rollers always ready for use; do not Harden, Shrink nor Crack, and seldom require washing.

OUR PATENT COPYABLE PRINTING INK,

all colors, in pound and half-pound cans. No Ink made that is equal to it. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

CYRUS H. LOUTREL. 45 Maiden Lane,
C. FRANK LOUTREL. NEW YORK

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION

NEWSPAPER

PRINTING, FOLDING & MAILING

Done upon Short Notice, and at Reasonable Prices.

NEWSPAPER WORK OF ALL KINDS A SPECIALTY.

Give us a Call.

271 & 273 FRANKLIN STREET.



SNIDER & HOOLE,

BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS,

152 MONROE STREET,

CHICAGO.

101 & 103 WALNUT STREET,

CINCINNATI, O.

COFFIN, DEVOE & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

B-R-O-N-Z-E-S

GOLD, SILVER AND FANCY COLORS.

Price, from $1.00 to $6.00 per Pound.

176 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

TO PRINTERS ONLY.

SPECIAL LINE

OF

ORDERS OF DANCE

AND

Announcement Circulars,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Sample set, with price list, sent on receipt of 25c.

EVANS & DARLING,

6 BOND STREET, . NEW YORK.

SIOUX CITY

NEWSPAPER UNION.

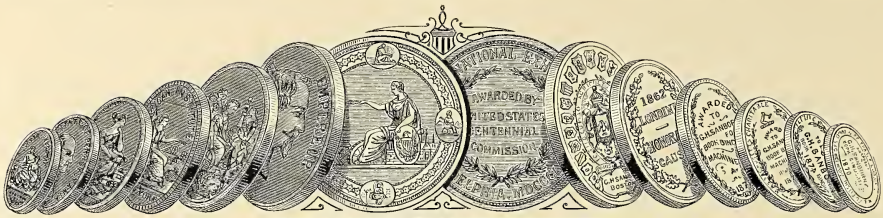
The most Complete Establishment of the kind west of the Mississippi River.

Ready-Prints of the best class of Western Newspapers.

A complete stock of all kinds of Printing Papers, Card Board, Envelopes, &c., constantly on hand.

216 and 218 Douglas Street,

SIOUX CITY, - - - IOWA.



MEDALS AWARDED THE SANBORN MACHINERY.

OUR LIST OF MACHINERY

—FOR—

Bookbinders, Printers, Lithographers

—AND—

PAPER-BOX MAKERS

INCLUDES

Paper Cutting Machines,
Book Trimming Machines,
Paper Cutting Presses,
Knife Grinding Machines,
Iron Standing Presses,
Stamping Presses,
Embossing Presses,
Embossing and Inking Presses,
Smashing Machines,
Iron Table Shears,
Rotary Board Cutters,
Sawing Machines,
Job Backers, *Stabbing Machines,*
Roller Backers,
Bevelling Machines,
Case Bending Machines,
Case Smoothing Machines,
Round Corner Cutters,
Back Forming Machines,
Book Rolling Machines,
Wood Frame Card Cutters,
Iron Frame Card Cutters,
Rotary Card Cutters,
Grindstone Frames,
Gilding Presses, *Perforating Machines,*
Steam Glue Heaters,
Steam Glue Jackets,
Copper Glue Kettles,
Bookbinders' Type Cabinets,
Paging and Numbering Machines,
Ruling Machines,
Lithographers' Embossing Presses,
Wood Frame Shears,
Paper-Box Makers' Rotary Board Cutters,
Scoring and Cutting Machines,
Square Corner Cutters,
Round and Oval Cutters,
Thumb and Finger Hole Cutters,
Corner Cutting and Scoring Machines,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

IN THEIR VARIOUS SIZES AND STYLES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT ON APPLICATION.

GEO. H. SANBORN & SONS,

69 Beekman St. NEW YORK.

MANUFACTORY — Standard Machinery Co., Mystic River, Ct.

PERSONAL.

HENRY GIBSON, of Gibson, Miller & Richards, of the Omaha *Herald*, paid a visit to Chicago, last week, in the interests of his journal.

B. B GRAHAM, President of the Graham Paper Co., St. Louis, Missouri, recently paid our city a visit. He had no fault to find with the business outlook.

A. Noltner, of the *Standard*, Portland, Oregon, recently visited us while passing through Chicago on his way to Washington to pay his respects to President Cleveland.

A. B. REMINGTON, the well known paper manufacturer, of Watertown, New York, is spending a few days in our city. So is Frank K. Moody, of S. C. Moody & Co., of Kansas, City, Missouri.

J. W. BUTTERFIELD, foreman pressman of the Ohio State Journal Company, Columbus, Ohio, recently paid us a visit while in our city. Mr. B. is an old timer, and one of the best known of his craft in the country.

C. G. BLOMGREN, of the firm of Blomgren Bros., Chicago, has just returned from a two weeks visit to Lake Geneva, and looks as though he had enjoyed his vacation. His brother, O. N. Blomgren, is now taking his holiday at the same place.

AMONG the paper manufacturers who have been recently spending a few days in our midst, combining business with pleasure, may be mentioned E. Dickenson, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, J. A. Kimberly and Chas. Richmond, of Appleton, and Frank G. Steele, of Kaukauna, Wisconsin.

HENRY L. ELLIOTT, with Carlton, Cass & Co., Lithotype Electrotypers, Kansas City, Mo., recently paid us a visit when passing through Chicago, homeward bound from an extended business tour through a number of the southern states. The designs and execution of work shown by this firm is of a very high order.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Now that the rate of postage has been diminished, the quality of writing paper will no doubt improve.

COL. DENNIS J. HYNES, a well known Chicago printer before the war, is in the city looking up old acquaintances.

THE Miller Publishing Company has been incorporated, with a capital of $6,000 for the purpose of publishing the *Miller* and other publications.

THE *Furniture Bulletin* is a new and tasty Chicago monthly, published by the Sterling Furniture Company, for the benefit and information of furniture buyers.

THE Saddlery Journal Company, of this city has recently been incorporated by Herbert W. Cooper, Geo. W. Spencer, and Carl G. Ortmayer, for the purpose of publishing a trade journal.

THE E. P. DONNELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY. 158 and 160 Clark street, are putting in new and improved machinery for the manufacture of their numbering and wire stitching machines.

MR. STEPHEN O. RHEA, a compositor on the *Daily News*, after years of suffering with an injured limb, died of typhoid fever at St. Joseph's Hospital July 31. He was buried in the union lot at Calvary Cemetery.

THE machine alluded to in our last number, which is intended to dispense with typesetting, has arrived in Chicago, but for some reason has not been "set up," so that no report can be made at present as to its merits or demerits.

A. ZEESE & Co., electrotypers, 119 Monroe street, are now prepared to furnish to the trade seventy-five different sizes and styles of calendars, either for one or more colors, for 1886. Advanced specimens will be sent on application.

A SMALL BLAZE occurred in the job office of A. F. Cardy & Co., on Fifth avenue, a few days ago, at the same time that the insurance companies were adjusting the amount of loss to the firm from a fire which occurred a week or so previously. The firm has been unfortunate enough to have been scourged by fire four times in the space of eighteen months, on the first occasion the loss being total. The insurance companies are said to be suspicious, and Mr. Cardy's business is well nigh ruined by the unusual bad luck.

MR. ELMER HILL, job printer, is one of the few craftsmen who have been able to profit by the political change in the administration. He is now in the office of the inspector of customs. If business does not improve soon, the government will be compelled to employ many more of the fraternity.

D. DALZIEL, of the Chicago *News Letter* has bought out the National Printing Company. The new company, under the name of the Dalziel National Printing Company, has been organized. They purpose to erect a six-story building on the corner of Dearborn and Quincy streets.

MESSRS. R. HOE & Co. have just completed one of their Presto perfecting presses for the Evening Mail Company, of this city, which will print twenty-four thousand copies per hour. They have also recently received an order from St. Louis for three of their latest improved cylinder presses.

A NEW VENTURE in the shape of a penny morning paper, under the name of *The Sun*, is shortly to make its appearance in this city. Among its stockholders are a number of the largest advertisers in our city, who are pledged to take a certain number of copies daily. The authorized capital stock is $200,000.

As stated in our last, Mr. M. J. Carroll has now in course of preparation, for publication in THE INLAND PRINTER, a series of interesting articles, which will appear under the caption, "Personal Recollections and Observations; being a Retrospective View of the Printers and Printing-offices of Chicago, to 1857."

DIFFENBAUGH & SON have just established a new joboffice at Monmouth, Illinois. Their outfit includes two latest style "Challenge" job presses, and Johnson type throughout, furnished by the Shniedewend & Lee Co. The same firm have also furnished Dunlevy Bros., recently burned out at Lansing, Iowa, with an entire new outfit.

REMOVAL.—The western branch of the well known firm of J. H. Bufford's Sons, formerly located at the southeast corner of Monroe and La Salle streets, has been removed to new and commodious quarters, 169 and 171 Adams street, where they have now one of the largest stock of new goods in novelties, chromos, fans, embossed cards and folders to be found in the northwest.

SAID a representative typefounder to us the other day: Our firm is in almost daily receipt of inquiries asking for estimates to replenish printing establishments. This means business; it means if we don't get the order somebody else will. It means that proprietors have held back as long as they could, and if we fail to get some orders we expected, we get others that we did not expect, so it is as broad as it is long.

CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION will take part in the Trade and Labor demonstration to be held on September 7th. A movement is on foot to make the first Monday in September an annual holiday in this country, and employers will be solicited to "shut down" operations in Chicago on that day, and thus inaugurate the wage workers' holiday. Tickets of admission to the picnic grounds can be obtained of Secretary-Treasurer Rastall.

PRESENTATION.—On the evening of July 17, Mr. A. D. Lynn, the retiring foreman of the bookroom of Knight & Leonard, was the recipient of a handsome, gold-headed ebony cane, the gift of the employés in the establishment. Mr. McAbee, his successor, made the presentation in a graceful and appropriate manner, and feelingly referred to the regret all felt at parting with an associate who had been for so many years connected with them, whose urbanity and uniform kindness had merited and secured their esteem, cherished the hope that his health might be fully restored by his contemplated trip to a less rigorous climate, and that his new made friends might prove as congenial as those from whom he was about to part. The recipient, taken unaware, expressed himself as unable to give utterance to the promptings of his heart, but, as the next best thing, invited his well wishers out to "see a party," where a pleasant smile was enjoyed over the gracefully

conceived and happily executed surprise. The brotherly feeling thus manifested, as on a former occasion, when Mr. Geo. D. Richardson's departure from the foremanship was *watched* with a similar happy episode, speaks volumes of commendation for the hands employed.

A SYNDICATE of paper manufacturers has opened an office at 22 South Canal street. It consists of the Western Paper Bag Co., Van Nortwick Paper Co., the Appleton Paper Co., Frambach Paper Co., and the Appleton Manufacturing Co. The Western Paper Bag Co. is now engaged in manufacturing a patent square-bottom bag and flour-sack, almost identical in appearance with that made by the Union Bag and Paper Co. Its manufactory is located at Batavia, Ill., and has a capacity of two million bags daily.

THE Scandinavian Typographical Union, of Chicago, held its fourth semi-annual meeting at Nevans's Hall, Tuesday evening, Aug. 4th, and elected the following officers for the ensuing half year: President, Anton Morck; Vice-President, Julius F. Ellefsen; Secretary, Alexander Sward (reëlected); Financial Secretary, Olaus Lund (reëlected); Treasurer, Ingjeld Dahl; Sergeant-at-Arms, Emil Lindberg (reëlected); Trustees, C. O. Williamson and Hilmer Hepelroth. The association was organized April 25, 1883, and has about fifty active members.

THE W. O. Tyler Paper Company, situated at 169–171 Adams street, is now in successful operation, and prepared to fill all orders committed to its trust promptly and satisfactorily. The store is one hundred and seventy-five feet deep and forty feet wide, besides which are four floors and a basement, in which is stored one of the largest stocks of paper to be found in the northwest. The offices are located on the first floor, and are tastily fitted up; the ceiling is richly frescoed, and the pillars are painted in harmony with the general taste displayed in the store. The officers are W. O. Tyler, president; J. L. Rubel, vice-president and treasurer; F. P. Tyler, secretary. As previously stated, the president, W. O. Tyler, is one of the best known paper men in the country, having been prominently connected with the J. W. Butler Paper Company for a number of years, and secretary of the same at the time of his withdrawal. J. L. Rubel, vice-president and treasurer, has been for nineteen years associated with the Bremaker Moore paper Company, of Louisville, Kentucky, and as financial manager of the new enterprise, is emphatically the right man in the right place. F. P. Tyler, secretary, is also an old stager, having been nineteen years with the Butler Paper Company, where he had the general management of the employés, and was recognized as a general favorite. Altogether this latest addition to our paper warehouses commences business under the most favorable auspices, and THE INLAND PRINTER trusts it will secure, as it deserves, a liberal share of public patronage.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

FROM Miller & Richardson, Omaha, a 172 page catalogue, executed for a firm in Laramie, Wyoming, which would puzzle some more pretentious firms to turn out.

FISK & PURDIE, printers and bookbinders, Portsmouth, Va., send a neatly executed business card, worked in black, red and gold, on a light blue tint, the effect of which is very agreeable.

CARR & BRYAM, of the *Roman Citizen*, Rome, N. J., jobroom, send a few creditable specimens. The title page of the "Annual" for 1886, though somewhat crude in design, contains the merit of originality.

J. W. FRANK, Racine, Wisconsin, has just issued a tasty and unique business circular, the third page of which is constructed on the principle of a spider's web, which, taken as a whole, is very creditably executed.

MAYNARD, GOUGH & Co., Worcester, Massachusetts, send specimens of fancy and commercial printing. Without exception they are all worthy of commendation, being neat, chaste, and clean jobs of which any compositor may have reason to feel proud.

H. T. MCGRATH, of the *Leader* office, Charlotte, Michigan, sends a neat and somewhat pretentious embossed business card, printed in black, red, yellow, blue, green and gold. We hardly think, however, he result pays for the time and trouble expended. There seems to be a too great *straining after* effect, *without securing* the effect. There is room for improvement in the presswork, and yet the design and execution are well worthy of praise.

C. J. LEARY, of the *News* office jobroom, Fall River, Mass., sends us fifty specimens from his establishment, ranging from a plain bill head to a richly embellished invitation in colors. The execution of the composition and presswork is commendable.

THE *Globe* office, of Crete, Nebraska, of which Will H. Secord is foreman, also sends a bundle of specimens, over fifty in number, the particular feature of which is *general excellence*. If our western towns continue to turn out such a class of work, our eastern cities will soon have to look to their laurels.

A BILL HEAD from the *Times* jobroom, Bellows Falls, Vt., shows the compositor to possess both ability and taste. The important announcement, however, "Terms—Net Cash," in brevier lightfaced gothic condensed, is almost lost in the labyrinth of border surrounding it, which extends the entire depth of the job.

FROM the Bishop Bros. Printing Company, Burlington, Iowa, we acknowledge the receipt of a package of samples, embracing a varied assortment of commercial printing, a goodly portion of which is worked in colors. The general execution would be a credit to any office, and many of the specimens shown certainly possess merits of no ordinary character.

FROM the well known firm of Matthews, Northrup & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., comes a magnificent production, entitled "Free Niagara," an illustrated publication descriptive of New York's imperial gift to mankind, containing a condensed account of the movement which has made "Nature's grandest wonder" free to the world for all time to come. Printed on highly finished paper, illustrated by sketches familiar to the visitor of the wonder of wonders, with composition and presswork of the highest order, the effort is worthy of the firm producing it, especially when it is taken into consideration that the establishment was totally destroyed by fire on the 16th of April last.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

It gives us pleasure to state that the business outlook continues to improve, and that the general feeling prevailing is that of confidence in the future. While trade has not been as brisk as could be desired, payments on the whole have been prompt and satisfactory. The following are the reports from our leading firms:

GARDEN CITY TYPE FOUNDRY.—A steady improvement in business.

SNIDER & HOOLE.—No material change to report. Orders plenty, but small.

GLOBE MANUFACTURING CO.—Trade picking up, and holding their own.

A. ZEESE & Co.—Business about the same, though somewhat spasmodic.

MARDER, LUSE & Co.—No material change to note. Look for a good fall trade.

R. HOE & Co.—Business fairly brisk. Indications for a good fall trade are flattering.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS.—Business shows a decided improvement over that of last month.

GEO. H. TAYLOR & Co.—Trade somewhat dull, though payments have been generally good.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.—Little if any change to note from last report; expect a good fall trade.

HUKE & OSTRANDER.—Business very fair for this season of the year, and have no reason to find fault.

ILLINOIS TYPE FOUNDING CO.—Business good. Have all they can do. Are adding new machinery, and making improvements for fall trade.

W. O. TYLER & Co.—Business during the past month has been very brisk, and exceeded all expectations, though margins have been close.

L. Schauppner & Co.—Business dull, though prospects are materially improved. Expect a good fall trade.

Blomgren Bros. & Co.—Business better than could be expected for this season of the year. All hands at work.

Union Type Foundry.—Trade during the past month has been very fair. Have recently filled several good orders.

Chicago Paper Company.—Trade materially improved since last reports. Prospects favorable for a healthy fall trade.

J. W. Butler Paper Company.—Trade brisk, in fact better than it has ever been at this season of the year. Prospects favorable.

Campbell Press and Manufacturing Co.—Trade is improving and will continue to improve. Busy, and expect to continue busy.

Farmer, Little & Co.—Business quiet. Don't expect much improvement until fall trade commences. Trade fair in new designs.

H. McAllister & Co.—Business brisk, with excellent prospects for a good fall trade. Have prepared several exquisite designs for holiday goods.

F. P. Elliott & Co.—Business looking up. Prices continue low, but during the past month there has been a perceptible improvement in the volume of trade.

Shniedewend & Lee Co.—Business certainly a great deal better than at last report. Prospects encouraging, more encouraging in fact than could have been expected.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

The printing trade is improving in London, Ontario.

The chases in the New York *Sun* office are nickle-plated to prevent them from rusting.

The printers' and pressmen's union of Milwaukee, Wis., are trying to make arrangements to hold a joint picnic.

A monthly paper, the *Southern Artisan*, has been established in Richmond, Va., in the interests of the Knights of Labor.

President Cleveland has intimated that none but a union printer will secure the appointment of public printer. Glad to hear it.

The daily *Age*, recently launched in New York City, is the only daily newspaper in the world devoted exclusively to the interests of manufacturers and builders.

The Kentucky State Printer has employed convicts to fit up his office at Frankford. The price of composition has been cut in some quarters from 40 to 25 cents.

There are at present seventeen pressmen's unions, with a total membership of nearly eight hundred. New unions will shortly be organized in Baltimore and Boston.

Several members of the Philadelphia Typographical Union have been elected delegates to the state convention of the People's party, which will be held in Erie, August 12.

No date having been fixed by the International Union for the taking effect of the Strike Fund law, the Executive Council has fixed the first day of September as the date when it shall go into effect.

As an inducement to subscribers to come forward and square up, the publisher of a western paper says: "Anything that the editor can eat or the devil destroy taken on subscription at this office."

L. A. 1630 (Printers' Assembly) have donated $100 towards entertaining the International Typographical Union next year, and ordered twenty per cent of their receipts to be set aside for one day's amusements of the delegates.

Mr. Geo. W. Childs, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, has subscribed for the labor paper of that city, *The Tocsin*, for every man in the printing department of his establishment, and ordered the bill sent to him for payment.

In McWilliams' printing-office there is a young woman filling, with credit to herself and satisfaction to the chapel, the position of "chairman," or, as it is called in England, "father of the chapel." And yet it is said we are not advancing. But Chairwoman Berner is not an ordinary young woman. *Apropos* of the woman question, Miss Andrews, better known as "Sister Andrews," is collecting the statistics of female printers for the State Bureau of Labor Statistics.—*Swinton's Paper*.

On Saturday, July 25th, Mr. Norman L. Monroe, the well known New York publisher, gave his employés a holiday, together with a sum sufficient to ensure their enjoyment of it, and for so doing he received, as he deserved, a vote of thanks.

R. B. Davenport, formerly editor of the New Haven *News*, has accepted the the associated editorship of the Panama *Star* and *Herald*, and will sail for that port very shortly. Since he left New Haven he has been editor of the new American daily in Paris.

The *Boycotter*, of New York, has recently donned a new dress, and is now one of the handsomest exchanges which comes to our table. It is published under the auspices of the New York Typographical Union, is ably edited, and is doing yeoman's service in behalf of the industrial classes.

The *American Bookmaker*, is the title of a new monthly, devoted to the interests of trades connected with bookmaking, published by Howard Lockwood, New York. The initial number is a creditable production, and contains a number of very interesting articles. We wish it abundant success.

There isn't a printer in the United States who should fail to send $1.50 to Geo. W. Bateman, 206 Race street, Cincinnati, for a a copy of his "Story," an original collection of humorous tales, quaint rhymes, and jests pertaining to printerdom. It is a cheap investment, and its perusal will while away many a weary hour.

The first printing-office in the United States was set up at Cambridge, Mass., in 1639, by Stephen Daye. He did not, however, print a book till 1640, when he published the "Psalms in Metre, translated for the use of the saints, especially in New England." It is a very rare book, less than half a dozen copies being known to exist.

Geo. P. Putnam's Sons are pronounced in their condemation of elegant books on highly glazed papers, except when illustrations require to be worked in with text. Their recent edition of Irving was on linen unglazed paper; laid and and rough papers have acquired a favor among bookbuyers which they had at no former time.

Maintaining its Reputation.—Boston, which in the days of Adams & Ruggles held the palm for superiority in job presses, still worthily maintains its position, as witness the following letter:

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass.: New Orleans, May 30, 1885.

Gentlemen,—We congratulate you on the fact of the committee of awards of the New Orleans International Exposition, having given you the first-class medal for the best job printing-press. There were five competitors.

Very truly, L. Graham & Son.

P. S.—You were also awarded medals of first-class for patent type cases and printing tools. L. G. & Son.

A Well Deserved Tribute.—The Inland Printer is not a believer in indiscriminate gush, but when officials do their duty, it believes in upholding their hands and indorsing their conduct. F. F. Donovan, of New York, state deputy of the International Typographical Union, is one of the few men in positions of responsibility, whose earnest, thorough and systematic services it can earnestly commend, and if a fraction of the deputies will follow his example, the International will be the gainer thereby. His report for 1884 proved him to be the right man in the right place, and an examination of his annual report determined the writer to say a good word in his behalf whenever the opportunity was presented.

FOREIGN.

In Brisbane, Queensland, trade keeps fairly brisk.

A society of lithographic artists has been formed in Paris.

The Chamber of Letter-press Printers, Paris, has decided to create a school for apprentices.

On the day following the funeral of Victor Hugo, 974,760 copies of the *Petit Journal* were printed.

Wezel & Naumann, a German lithographic firm with thirty-six litho machines and twenty-seven hand presses, doing an immense business in litho cards for England, have entirely left off printing from

stones, and use zinc plates only. The saving is said to be very considerable.

TRADE is comparatively stagnant at Sydney, New South Wales, and is likely to remain so for some time.

A NEW publication, in the interest of footballers, entitled *The Football*, has recently made its appearance in Melbourne.

IT is said that the skin of Campi, the Paris murderer, has been tanned, and will be used in binding the books and documents relating to his crime which were published.

THE well known firm of Sands & McDougall, manufacturing stationers and printers of Melbourne, has been converted into a limited company, with a capital of $1,500,000.

IT is stated that all of the London daily papers, but three, the *Times*, *Telegraph* and *Chronicle*, are printed on paper made in England, the others on paper imported from Germany or Sweden.

AT the Postal Congress recently held at Lisbon, a proposition was made to employ the service of the postoffice for the transmission of advertisements. The question has been transferred to the international bureau at Berne, to be considered and acted upon at the next congress.

THE *Nine Days' News* is the name of a daily paper published at Queenstown, Ireland. It gives all the important news for nine days up to, and including the day on which it is published, and is especially intended for passengers from America, who, in this way, will be able at once to get a resume of what has happened during their voyage.

IT says a great deal for the enterprise of Scottish newspapers that one of them, the *Citizen*, a Glasgow evening journal, announces that its average circulation is 74,640 copies, and that on sixteen successive days it was as high as 80,893 copies. Another Glasgow paper, the *Weekly Mail*, has an average circulation of not far short of 300,000 copies.

IT has been decided, in a case in the City of London Court, that payment for advertisements cannot be enforced until after completion of contract. The contract upon which the plaintiff sued was for the insertion of twenty-six advertisements, whereas only seventeen had been inserted. The moral is that the time of payment should be stipulated on the contract.

ONE of the most polyglot printing-offices and typefoundries is owned, according to the *Correspondent*, by the firm of W. Drugulin (Joh. Baensch), of Leipsic. It possesses at present a stock of types and matrices of 185 Oriental, 205 German, and 394 Roman, or a total of 784 various types. In the Roman and German types, the specific letters for the Northern and Germanic languages are in existence.

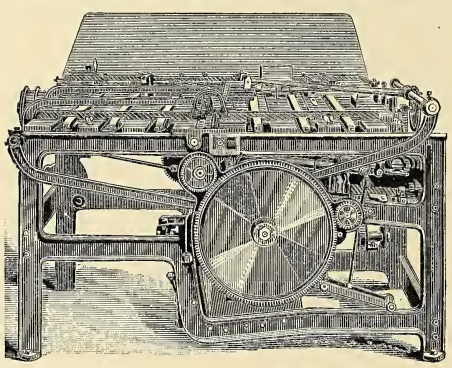
A MEXICO letter to the Boston *Globe* says: One of the most successful newspapers in Mexico is the *Album de la Mujer* (the Woman's Album), a paper that hits the feminine taste and is a credit to the able manageress and editoress, Concepcion Gimeno de Flaquer. This paper makes, I am credibly informed, a neat annual profit for the lady who owns it. Then there are papers devoted to music, to agriculture, to the bull ring and the theaters, to the doctors, to public school teachers, etc. Every class seems to have its organ provided for it.

THE Society of Swiss Operative Printers has submitted to the masters some propositions concerning the admission of apprentices. It recommends that every youth should undergo a short probation before being apprenticed, and should then be bound for four years, during which term it should be incumbent on the master to teach him efficiently, either in person or by a duly qualified deputy. When the term of apprenticeship is up, the youth should be subject to an examination, and if not found duly qualified, should be required to serve another three months. If on a second examination at the end of that period, he still proved incompetent, should be forever refused enrolment among the journeymen. The number of apprentices should be proportioned to that of journeymen; not more than 1 apprentice to 6 or less workmen, 2 for 7 to 12 workmen, 3 for 13 to 18 men, 4 for 19 to 24 men, and five for any number above.—*Printers' Register, London.*

THE Union of the German Printers' Operatives for Mutual Assistance has held its annual general meeting at Berlin. The members now number 12,000, or including a Bavarian and a Leipsic branch, about 14,000, which leaves only about 5,000 of all the German full journeymen printers outside the union. From 1868 to 1884, 424,473 marks 36 pfennige (about £21,224) have been spent in defense of the scale; 802,306 marks 64 pf. (about £40,115) were disbursed in traveling relief during the years 1875 to 1884, and 125,715 marks 50 pf. in non-traveling out-of-work relief. The general fund—that is, the fund for the defense of the scale—shows a capital of 161,000 marks, and that for the assistance of invalids (pensions), 400,000 marks, or £20,000. It is expected to reach a 1,000,000 of marks in about six years, as it has been growing every year at the rate of 80,000 to a 100,000 marks, and then the amounts of the pensions will be raised. The seat of the union is at Stuttgart. The management of the union is really no sinecure; its board of managers had to decide on 884 different objects during the last business year; 12,308 letters, etc., were received, and 16,278 sent out during the same space of time.—*Printers' Register, London.*

HAND-FEED NEWSPAPER FOLDER.

This machine is recommended by many offices throughout the United States and Canada, as being the fastest newspaper folder in the market. Its capacity is equal to three thousand six hundred sheets per hour, and even more, where feeder is equal to it. It is very simple in construction, and quickly changed from one size sheet to another. It



will fold four and eight pages, trimming and pasting the latter when desired. It delivers either at third or fourth fold. It received the gold medal at New Orleans, and is in many respects superior to any folder in the market. The price is within the reach of all, being much less than other folders performing the vast amount of work it does. For references and further particulars, address, Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pennsylvania.

DEALING with the difficulty expressed in deciding the exact sizes of books, which at present vary, in consequence of the want of uniformity in the dimensions of paper, the Associated Librarians of Great Britain, at a recent conference, fixed upon the following uniform and arbitrary rules, measurement and description:

Large folio	La. fol	Over 18	inches.
Folio	Fol.	Below 18	"
Small folio	Sm. fol	" 13	"
Large quarto	Large 4to	" 15	"
Quarto	4to	" 11	"
Small quarto	Sm. 4to	" 8	"
Large octavo	La. 8vo.	" 11	"
Octavo	8vo.	" 9	"
Small octavo	Sm. 8vo	" 8	"
Duodecimo	12mo	" 8	"
Decimo octavo	18mo	Is 6	"
Minimo	Mo	Below 6	"

The above arrangement may have its merits as far as librarians are concerned, but it seems to be too indefinite and arbitrary for acceptance by publishers or booksellers.—*N. Y. Newsdealer and Stationer.*

CLEANING PRINTERS' FORMS.

The following directions for washing type, from so good authority as *British and Colonial Printer*, will be found useful to the inexperienced "typo," and its suggestions will likely remind a foreman in some press-room that he is not using the best means for cleaning his forms, and preserving his woodcuts.

For many years printers have been accustomed to wash all forms with lye, but since benzine came into use it has been adopted for forms composed of wood type. The former was objectionable, because, while it made the type perfectly clean, it warped wood letters; the latter, in that the benzine evaporated so quickly, it left the dissolved ink on the face of the type in a hard form, that eventually filled the open spaces. Of late, where forms are composed wholly of wood and metal job type, it is as well to wash them with paraffin. Go over them with a rag saturated with the oil, and then afterward take a clean rag and wipe the forms carefully. The wood type will be perfectly cleaned of the ink, and the metal almost as clean as the type washed with lye. Wood types thus treated are never warped, and are never coated with ink, after adopting the coal oil as a wash. After giving it a fair trial, no one will want a better wash. As a matter of course, nothing will take the place of lye for washing metal type, and when persons prefer lifting their wood type out, and washing their metal type with it, so much the better; but they will find nothing more convenient or better for wood type than what is here recommended. Many printers find it a difficult task to thoroughly clean a form of metal type on which colored ink has been used, especially red and green. An easy and simple way is to take the form, as soon as the job is off, unlock it, tie it up, put it in a basin or jar, and cover it with strong lye. In a few hours take it out, rub it lightly with a soft brush, rinse it with water, and it will be as clean as if it had never been used, especially if the type is new. This is also a good way to clean type on which the ink has been allowed to dry, or to remove the dirt and the ink from shaded letters and rule. Benzine is good, but it is nowhere compared with this mode. Stereos and electros should be turned face downward, using a block at each end to rest them on, with only enough lye to cover about two-thirds of the metal. Type should never be rubbed much in cleaning it; poor lye and hard rubbing will make the face of the letters bright, but the type is not clean; besides, it is injured by the rubbing. Do not be too sparing with the lye and water, but save the brush. A much better way, when ink persistently refuses to come off, is to wash the type with sweet oil, and let the form stand for half an hour; then use the strong lye as directed above. Colored inks are very tenacious when dry, and we have known an entire form rendered useless by allowing red ink (a very "painty substance") to remain on until it was hard. It is always best not to neglect a form with ink, but wash as soon as taken from the machine.

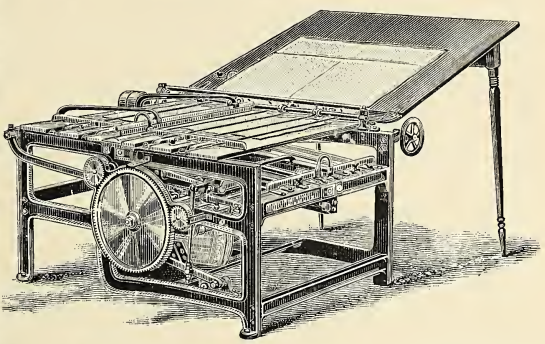
THE IMPROVED KEYSTONE QUOIN.



This quoin, of which the above cut is a correct representation, furnishes a safe, simple, and sensible lock-up. It is permanent, cheap and durable, made of the best tempered metal, and finished in the best possible manner. Its special advantages may be classified as follows: 1. It is a complete quoin, permanently joined together, and in such a manner that the sides or wedge cannot be separated, neither can they assume any position other than as shown, except to contract or expand in width by motion of key, hence always ready for use. 2. Its outside parts which come in contact with the chase, side sticks or furniture have no motion in locking up, except a lateral one, the wedge alone moving, thereby avoiding the disturbance of the furniture, skewing the type, etc. 3. Its bearing surface is greater than that of any other quoin, and its principle of construction is such that the form cannot be jarred or unlocked in transit to the pressroom, or while in motion on the pressbed, neither can the wedge come in contact with the imposing-stone. 4. It may be locked in galley work sufficiently without the aid of the key, while in the chase it is locked with less effort than with any other quoin in the market, the entire length of the quoin pressing against the form. Prices: No. 1, $2.50 per dozen; No. 2, $3. John McConnell & Co., proprietors and manufacturers, Erie, Pa.; P. D. Hoyt, western agent, 71 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

HAND FEED COMBINATION FOLDER.

This is a new folding machine, designed to perform a large variety of work, and is especially adapted to the requirements of offices doing a general publication business. It folds four pages, folds, pastes and trims eight pages, folds and pastes sixteen pages, and folds thirty-two pages. In construction it is extremely simple, there being no grippers, rotating segments or cylinders that render many folding machines inaccurate, unreliable and complicated. The paper is fed sidewise under a series of drop rolls that carry the sheet across the machine, where, after being squared by means of stops, it is ready to be folded. It is capable of a high rate of speed, and is quickly changed from one size to another. They are made in different sizes, each size folding any sheet from full size down to one-half of it, that is, a machine size 32 x 48 will fold any size from 32 x 48 down to 24 x 32, including both extremes. Heretofore folding machines have commanded high prices, but the simplicity of this machine enables the manufacturers to put it upon the market at considerable less than any other make; in fact, it is the cheapest folder made that covers such a large variety of work. The material and workmanship are of the best, and each machine is warranted to perform all that is claimed for it. Any responsible publisher doubting the above, can have a machine put in his office on trial, with the understanding that if found otherwise than represented, it will be taken out at no expense whatever to the publisher.



For further particulars, address, Brown Folding Machine Company, Erie, Pennsylvania.

Lieutenant Buller Carter, of Bow lane, London, has invented a new engraving machine, in which electricity has been introduced into the mechanism with great success. It is chiefly intended for decorative engraving upon metal work, and is capable of producing high-finished results with a celerity in which manual work is completely distanced. The words or designs to be engraved are first furnished by a setting of ornamental types or a stereotype plate. Over this is passed in parallel lines an arm of the machine, to which is attached a fine protected platinum point The motion of the arm is responded to by that of a table, which carries the metal to be inscribed or decorated beneath the point of the graver. The types or stereotype plate, by raising the platinum point, put into circuit a current of electricity, which, acting upon an electro-magnet, raises or depresses the graver, and produces an enlarged or reduced engraved copy of the types upon the metal on the table, and does this with perfect accuracy.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Dominion of Canada Freehold Estate and Timber Company, of Mille-Vaches, Canada, shipped 4,880 bundles of wood pulp to New York, on June 24, to be used in the paper mills of the United States. This is the first shipment of wood pulp from that part of Canada.

WITHOUT doubt the best and most perfect mitering machine in the market is "Mitchell's Rule Mitering Machine." In mathematical precision it comes about as near perfection as it is the lot of human ingenuity to reach. No well equipped office can afford to be without one. Walker & Bresnan, 201 and 205 William street and 15 and 17 Franklin street, New York are the sole agents.

TRANSPARENT PAPER.—The paper is, according to *Les Mondes*, to be soaked in the following composition: Bleached boiled linseed oil, 20 kilogs.; lead turnings 1 kilog.; oxide of zinc, 5 kilogs.; Venice turpentine, ½ kilog. The whole is mixed and boiled for eight hours, then cooled and mixed with the following ingredients, with constant stirring: White copal, 5 kilogs.; sandarac, ½ kilog.

THE question how to print red upon black paper has been answered by the Berlin Typographical Society. It is recommended to print first with varnish, and then twice with red, if the latter is to be an intense hue. With natural colored paper the preliminary printing with varnish may be dispensed with, but the red must be printed twice. On paper having a smooth surface (well glazed) the colors may be dusted on.

AN economical substitute for rough calf or other skins, used in bookbinding has lately been invented. Vellum cloth or some other suitable fabric is coated with an adhesive substance, such as is used in making flock-paper, and before the adhesive substance becomes dry, flock is dusted upon it. The resulting fabric resembles rough calf or other leather; the effect can be varied according to the particular dye previously applied to the flock.

AUGUST BREHMER is perfecting a new thread sewing machine for bookbinders, of which great things are predicted. Although book binding is a trade in which hand labor must always be largely employed, the adoption of machinery is fast altering the complexion of the business, and has promoted the growth of vast bookbinding factories, conducted on a scale which a generation ago would have been thought impossible.—*London Bookseller.*

THERE were no paper mills in Holland at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Even as late as 1723 the country drew some of its supplies from France. When the Dutch began to manufacture, they were very jealous of the process being known, and imprisonment for life was the penalty for exporting any of their machines. The Germans made great efforts to obtain the secrets of manufacture, but it was only towards the end of the seventeenth century that some mills were erected in Germany. Half a century later Holland had lost so much of its trade, that upwards of one hundred mills ceased working.

W. N. CLAPP, of 270 Second street, Jersey City, New Jersey, has just placed upon the market a new series of type cases known as the "Economy Series," which possess merits of no ordinary character. Among the special advantages of what is designated the "A" case, may be mentioned, that caps and small letters are laid alike; there is one case instead of two to handle; it saves one-third of travel of hand in plain composition; one-half the time setting caps; one-quarter of time of justification and distribution, and holds enough long primer for an average day's work. In our next we expect to present a diagram of the same.

THE Chinese make a kind of India paper from the inner bark of the bamboo. The canes are first cut into pieces of four or five feet in length, made into parcels, and thrown into a reservoir of mud and water for about a fortnight to soften them; they are then taken out and carefully washed, every one of the pieces being again cut into filaments, which are exposed to the rays of the sun to dry and bleach. Then they are boiled in large kettles, and reduced to pulp in mortars by means of a hammer with a large handle, or by submitting the mass to the action of stampers, raised in the usual way by cogs on a revolving axis. The pulp being thus far prepared, a glutinous substance, extracted from the shoots of a certain plant, is next mixed with it in stated quantities, and upon this mixture chiefly depends the quality of the paper.

THE GRAHAM PAPER COMPANY, 217 and 219 North Main street, St. Louis, is one of the most solid and substantial business establishments of that city. Established in 1855, with a small capital and a small beginning, it has, by enterprise, fair and honorable dealing, and catering to the wants of the trade, succeeded in building up a reputation of which any firm may well feel proud; and as a result, can now boast of the most extensive trade in its line of any firm in St. Louis. It always carries a large and varied stock, while the position it occupies with the trade generally is its own best recommendation.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Atchison.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. No difficulty, but supply equal to demand.

Brooklyn.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not flattering; composition on weekly and evening papers, 38 cents; job printers, $17 per week. Plenty of subs here already.

Cambridgeport.—State of trade, fair; prospects, bright; bookwork, 40 to 42 cents; job printers, $16 to $18. We have more printers than can be kept busy.

Cheyenne.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37½ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20. We have three men in this town to each "sit."

Cincinnati.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. No existing difficulty.

Cleveland.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers per week, $12 to $15. There is considerable work here, but plenty of hands to do it. City directory work about completed, so that there are no inducements offered for printers to come here.

Columbus.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 33⅓ to 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14. There are enough of printers now here to do all the work offered.

Dayton.—State of trade, medium; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 to 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. The supply of printers is equal to the demand.

Denver.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $21. A surplus of printers now here.

Detroit.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $14 and upward. Keep away from Detroit. There are from twenty to thirty men on the streets now.

Dubuque.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 26½ cents; bookwork, 26½ cents; job printers, per week, $12. This town is well supplied with subs.

Elmira.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. There is quite a number of traveling men here, but as a rule they have no difficulty in getting work.

Evansville.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, a little better; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. More printers here than there is work for.

Galveston.—State of trade, fair; prospects, ——; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37½ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. No difficulty, but our advice is, keep away from Galveston, demand fully supplied.

Grand Rapids.—State of trade very dull; prospects, fair, that work will pick up about September 1; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $13. There are plenty of men here now; in fact too many for the amount of work given out. The dull times have struck this place with a vengeance.

Hamilton, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, somewhat better; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week; $10. Hamilton is well supplied with printers.

Indianapolis.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Keep away.

Joliet.—State of trade, fair; prospects, indefinite; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. Joliet is filled up.

Knoxville.—State of trade, dull; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14. The two months' summer dullness now reigns.

La Fayette.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. Stay away; one house has all its men laid off.

Leadville.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, $26. No difficulty, but would not advise anyone to make this their objective point.

Leavenworth.—State of trade, dull; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $18. Leavenworth is the worst place in the Missouri valley for work.

Lincoln.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Everybody busy.

Lockport.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 26 cents; job printers, per week, $12. Stay away.

Los Angeles.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, $18 to $20. A strike occurred in the *Express* office, and it has been ratted. Cause, reduction of prices to 40 cents.

Memphis.—State of trade, medium; prospects, excellent; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. We are engaged in boycotting the *Evening Ledger*. City full of printers.

Milwaukee.—State of trade, not as good as it should be; prospects, cannot be foretold; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $18. Subbing on *Sentinel* good, everything else very bad. We have too many apprentices; too many two-thirders, too many tourists; in fact the city is too full of printers and would-be printers.

Minneapolis.—State of trade, rather dull; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Printers in search of employment will get sympathy, but not much work here now. Not much activity expected before the middle of September. Job-offices are running very light, so are newspaper offices.

Mobile.—State of trade, medium; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. There has been a reduction of twenty per cent in wages since last report, Stay away.

Montreal.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $10. Have all the printers required.

New Haven.—State of trade, dull; prospects, nothing extra; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $18. The *Morning News* still remains closed. All the men here that are needed.

Omaha.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 and 34 cents; evening, 30 and 31 cents; bookwork, $15 per week; job printers, per week, $15 to $18. Printers coming through don't suffer. A new paper, called the *Evening World*, is to be started August 15.

Ottumwa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, $10 to $12 per week; bookwork, $12 per week; job printers, $12 to $18 per week. Traveling printers may get a day or two's work, but all situations are filled. No trouble.

Pittsburgh.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. No difficulty, but Pittsburgh is overrun with printers.

Portland.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. No trouble, but may have difficulty over the "boiler plate" matter. Not sufficient work to give employment to those already here.

Richmond, Va.—State of trade, dull; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job compositors, per week, $16. Subbing is dull, and plenty of men to do it.

Sacramento.—State of trade, no improvement; prospects, not brilliant; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. Plenty of men in town at present.

Salt Lake City.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 and 50 cents; bookwork, 45 and 50 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Things are running pretty smooth at present, but we have more printers than ever before. Sub lists full.

San Antonio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 and 40 cents. Keep away for the present.

San Francisco.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Two of our offices, *Call* and *Bulletin*, are locked out.

Seattle.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, $21. Enough resident subs to fill the demand.

Sioux City.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $15. More printers here than needed.

South Bend.—State of trade, fair; prospects, slightly improving; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12. No difficulty. Supply of printers more than the present demand.

Springfield.—State of trade, dull; prospects, gloomy; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Very little work here at present, and plenty idle men. Will give immediate notice when business improves.

Syracuse.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 and 30 cents; job printers, $13 to $15. There is trouble brewing, as a morning paper has put its hands on by the week, and is trying to make the men set a certain amount of type, at which they are complaining, and have taken the matter to the union. Printers had better stay away.

St. Paul.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $15. We have more arrivals than departures.

Terre Haute.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12. The *Evening Gazette* works under the scale. The number of men here is equal to the demand.

Toledo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, $15. We are boycotting the *Democrat* and *Saturday American* rat offices.

Topeka.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor at present; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, $15 per week; job printers, per week, $15. Both morning papers are controlled by Printers' Protective Fraternity. Boycott still kept up.

Toronto.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, $11 for 54 hours. Large number out of work. Keep away.

Troy.—State of trade, not very good; prospects, none; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening, 32 cents; job printers, per week, $16. The *Daily News*, which since its inception had used plates and employed rats, and which was vigorously boycotted by No. 52, has suspended publication.

Utica.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, $12.50. Plenty printers here already.

Washington.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, 30 cents per hour. Avoid this city.

Wheeling.—State of trade, very fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, $15. The town is flooded with printers.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $14. Two or three good subs can find steady work. A new scale of prices went into effect last Sunday, but as all, or nearly all, the offices are paying the prices no difficulty is expected.

Youngstown.—State of trade, good; prospects, look for better times; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14. A fair supply of subs here, mostly traveling printers.

BOOKBINDERY FOR SALE.—Is located in a city of eighteen thousand inhabitants, the county seat of Santa Clara county, having the State Normal School, three universities, several public schools and churches, four banks, and in a rich, growing section of California. The bindery has a very complete outfit, has been established three years, has a fair trade, which can be largely increased, and but one more small establishment of the kind in town. Will be sold for $2,500. A fine opening for a live man. Satisfactory reasons for selling. For particulars, address, McNEIL BROS., San José, California.

JOBOFFICE FOR SALE.—A good opportunity for one or two parties to step into a long established business. Office cost over $8,000. Will sell for $4,500 if sale can be made before October. Failing health and a desire to change climate cause for selling. Office is complete for job and newspaper work. Has large and good fonts of nonpareil, brevier and long primer body letter; 200 fonts job type; cabinets, stands, cuts, rules, furniture, etc.; 2 quarto Peerless jobbers; 1 Cottrell pony cylinder; 1 Potter cylinder, 24 by 36; paper cutter; card cutter, etc.; safe, engine and boiler; heated by steam; sublet part of building, which gives rent free with a profit. Business paid over $4,000 profit each year for the past two years. City has over 100,000 inhabitants. Address communications to THE INLAND PRINTER, Chicago.

PRINTER of thirty years experience, posted in all the branches, is open for an engagement. Address for one month, stating particulars and salary, "ALPHA," care INLAND PRINTER.

SITUATION WANTED.—Have had eight years experience in management of large printing establishment, making estimates, purchasing stock, soliciting business, employing help, etc.; understand cost of running machinery and doing all classes of work. Am also an experienced accountant. Address G, care THE INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—A foreman for a first-class joboffice in Texas. Must be sober, of good address, and a thoroughly practical *job compositor* and *pressman*. Salary, $25.00 per week. Address "MODEL OFFICE," care INLAND PRINTER, Chicago.

WANTED—A situation by a competent and reliable printer, who will be at liberty after September 1. Six years' experience; two years as foreman; would like experience in some city office. Good references. Address "ORANGE," care of INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—In the advertising department of a manufacturing establishment, a young man qualified to originate and execute plans for advertising; energetic, trustworthy and capable of soliciting advertising; he should be familiar with the printing business, and know something of printing inks. Address "DESIRE," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED.—Printer in every city to act as agent for my patent improved "Lightning" Galley Lock-up, and combined Side-stick and Quoins. Liberal commissions. C. A. DIRR, Room 5, 51 and 53 La Salle street, Chicago.

SIGMUND ULLMAN. E. H. WIMPFHEIMER.

FULL LINES OF BLACK AND COLORED

Printing and Lithographic Inks

—AND—

PASTE COLORS.

The Largest and Most Complete Assortment in the Country.

BRONZE POWDERS for Printing a specialty.

GERMAN PRINTING INKS IN TUBES, if desired. Keeps the Ink free from skin and dust until used up.

Price List and Specimens sent on Application.

SIGMUND ULLMAN,

51 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

SAMUEL RAYNOR & CO.

115 & 117 William St., New York.

Beg leave to announce that they are well prepared for the Fall Trade, with a large stock of

ENVELOPES

Of every variety of paper, size and pattern, including parchment, bond, cloth-lined, wedding, and mourning, with paper to match. Odd sizes of Envelopes promptly made to order. All as good as the best and cheap as the cheapest. Also a large stock of the

"Pure Irish Linen" & "Imperial Irish Linen" Papers

Both High and Mill Finish, in folio and note size, with Envelopes to match. Also a splendid assortment of Papeteries. The trade invited to call and examine stock or write for samples.

—THE—

Cincinnati Type Foundry,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TYPE, PRESSES,

AND PRINTERS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

ALL GOODS FIRST-CLASS, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Send for Specimens and Special Prices. CHAS. WELLS, Treas.

201 VINE ST., CINCINNATI, O.

SUPERIOR

PRINTING INKS,

MADE BY

THE ULLMANN & PHILPOTT MFG. CO.

Nos. 56 and 58 Merwin, Corner of West Street

CLEVELAND, O.

FOR SALE BY

GUSTAV HINSTORFF, 48 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY, Third and Vine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.
KANSAS CITY PAPER CO., 420 West Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.
ROBERT ROWELL, Third Ave. and Market St., Louisville, Ky
H. B. PARKER, Cass and Congress Sts., Detroit, Mich.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 128 St. Clair St., Cleveland, O.

VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO.

TYPE AND BORDERS,

Presses and Materials,

WOOD TYPE, CABINETS, STANDS, ETC.

TURKEY BOXWOOD AND OTHER ENGRAVERS' MATERIALS AND WOODS.

PRINTERS' "STRONG SLAT" CASES. (TRADE MARK.)

110 Fulton and 16 & 18 Dutch Streets, NEW YORK.

FACTORY: PATERSON, N. J. N.B.—MACHINISTS' PATTERN LETTERS.

THOMAS FOX, *Pres't & Treas.* GEO. N. FRIEND, *Vice-Pres't*
GEO. B. FOX, *Secretary.*

Friend & Fox Paper Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN FINE

BOOK, COVER, NEWS, WRAPPING,

ROOFING AND CARPET FELT.

LOCKLAND, OHIO, AND CHICAGO.

153 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

Lockland Mills, Crescent Mills, Rialto Mills.

MESSRS. GEO. MATHER'S SONS, Sixty John Street, New York, manufacture fine Printing Ink of all colors, and many of the best printers give their goods preference over all others.

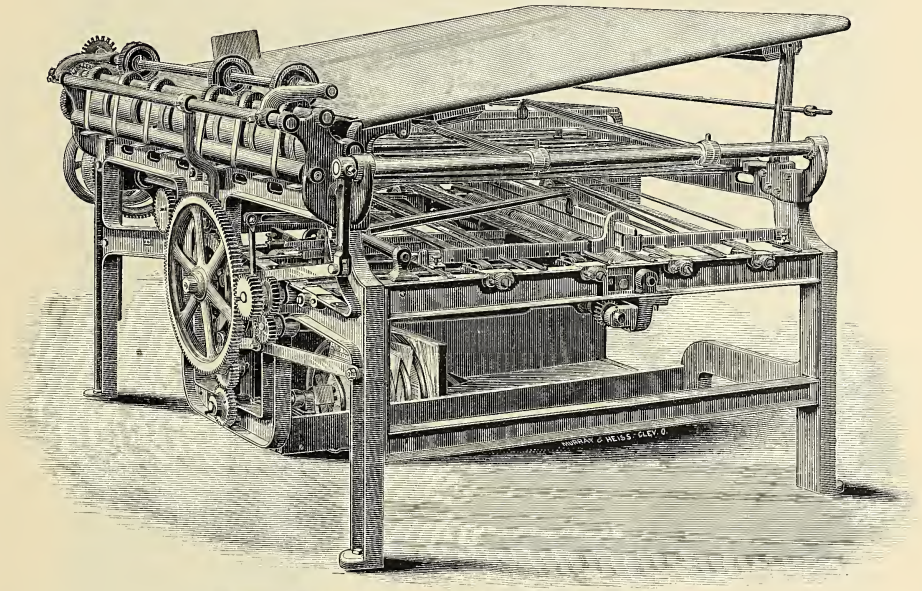
For sale by all first-class dealers in Printing Material everywhere.

JOHN H. STONEMETZ. WALTER G. BENNETT. WALLACE McGRATH.

STONEMETZ

Printers' Machinery Co.

ERIE, PA.



Hand-Feed Newspaper Folding Machine.

MANUFACTURERS OF

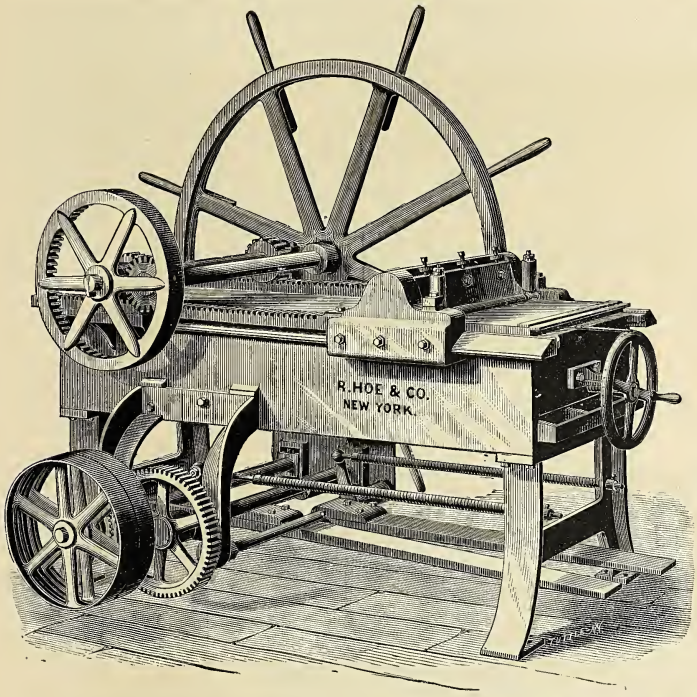
Paper Folding and Printers' Machinery, Presses,

Stereotype Apparatus, Mailers, Galleys, Chases,

AND

PRINTERS' SUPPLIES GENERALLY.


Blomgren
Bros. & Co.
USE THE ARK
ELECTRIC LIGHT EXCLUSIVELY
NOT DEPENDENT ON THE SUN
ELECTROTYPING
STEREOTYPING
PHOTO-ENGRAVING
WAX-ENGRAVING
CHICAGO
162 & 164 S. CLARK ST.



R. Hoe & Co.

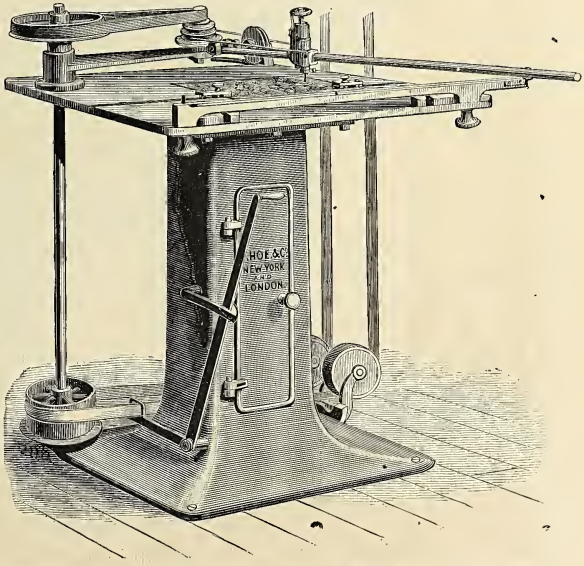
POWER

Inclined Plane Shaving Machine.

This is the most convenient and accurate machine of its kind, and is used for truing up the plates before they are used on the press. Perfect accuracy is gained and much time saved in making ready after plates are put on the press. All plates are shaved to exact thickness by means of a dial wheel and screw.

R. Hoe & Co.

Routing Machine.



This machine is used for cutting out blank spaces in plates by means of rotating steel cutters as shown in cut. It is solidly mounted on an iron base. Power is communicated to the upright shaft and thence by pulleys and belts to the steel cutters. A spring rest prevents the tool from touching the plate till pressed down by the operator. The stand contains shelves for tools, etc.

R. HOE & CO., 504 Grand Street, N. Y.

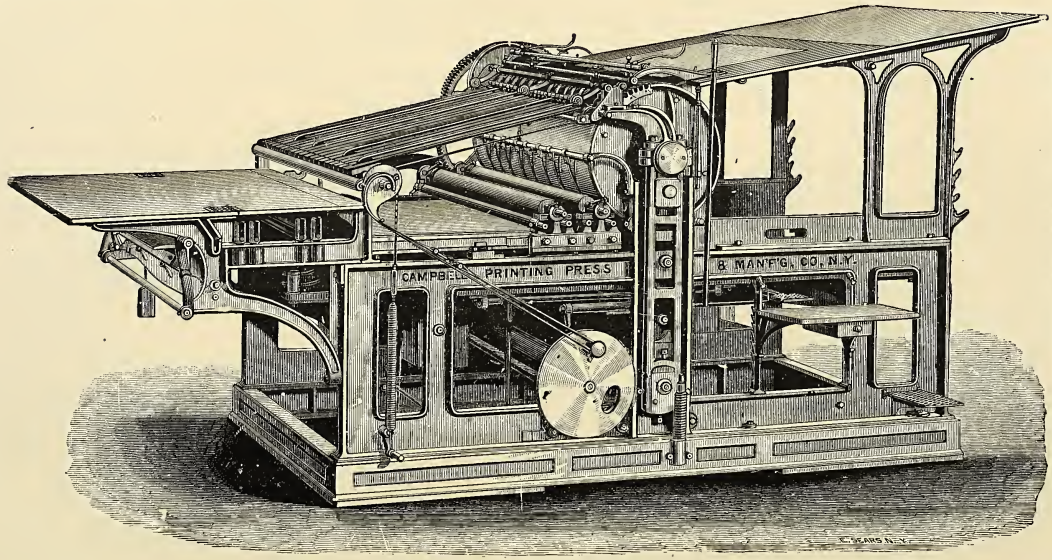
199–201 VAN BUREN STREET, CHICAGO, *TUDOR ST., LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND.*

THE CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

Is the First, the Best and the Acknowledged Leading Two Revolution Machine.

NEVER SMUTS, AS SHEET IS DELIVERED CLEAN SIDE TO FLY.

NO TAPES.



FEEDER CAN TRIP THE IMPRESSION AT WILL.

NO FLY OR DELIVERY CYLINDER BEHIND TO MAKE BED INCONVENIENT TO GET AT.

CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS.

☞No Cast Iron Bed Rack as on all other Two-Revolution Presses.☜

EVERY TOOTH ON CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS BED RACK IS A SEPARATE STEEL PIN.

PERFECT REGISTER. UNYIELDING IMPRESSION. HIGHEST SPEED. UNEQUALED DISTRIBUTION.

CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO.,

New York Office, 160 William Street. *306 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.*

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. II.—NO. 12. CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER, 1885. TERMS: $1.50 per year in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING-PRESS.

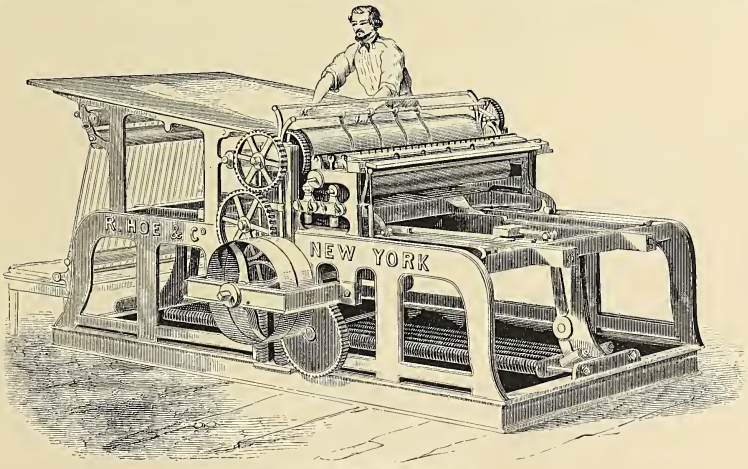
(Continued.)

BY STEPHEN MC NAMARA.

GRANT, the hero now laid to rest and mourned by the world, was a man of strong convictions. One of his chief characteristics was dogged pertinacity. Having conceived an idea and his mind once fixed, he "fought on that line if it took all summer." Such a man is bound to conquer, and if "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," in the same category we may place the name of Hoe. One, by his iron will and genius, broke down every obstacle and triumphed over every opposing force. The other, possessed with the same determination and conscious that his ideas were correct, while the printers of America were prejudiced in favor of the bed and platen press and against the cylinder, he alone opposed them, and after a life-long struggle his efforts were crowned with success.

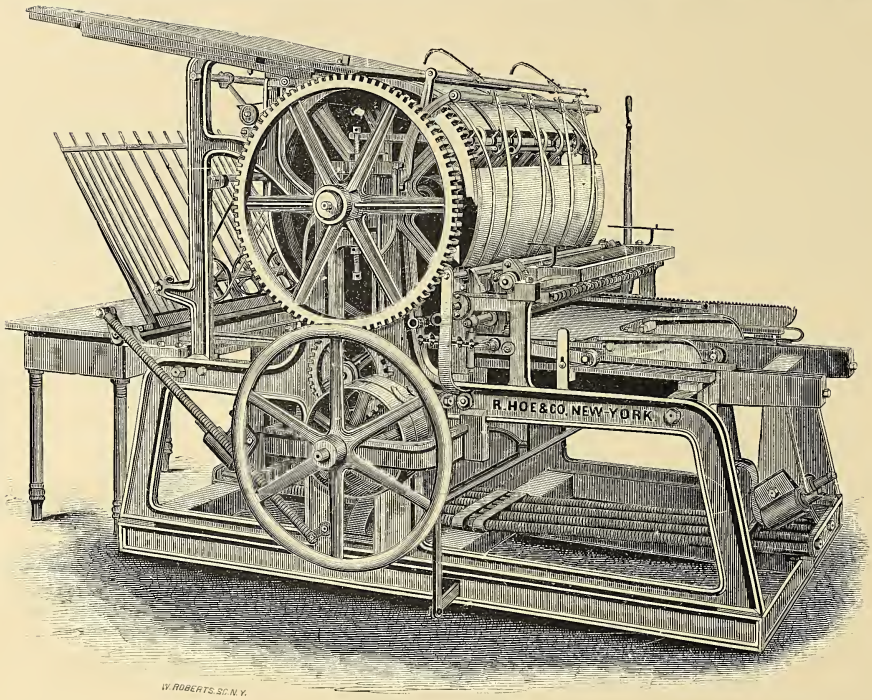
To those accustomed to a flat impression such as the hand press gives, and unwilling to admit any other as possible, the change, if any were to occur, would of course be toward the Adams press. It was an American production, and capable of excellent work of such a class as it was suitable for; but that it was ever used for newspaper work can be accounted for only on the grounds that cylinders were as yet incomplete and unsatisfactory, and printers had not sufficient experience with them to produce good work, and the further fact of the fear of injury to type and consequent prejudice existing.

To print a folio newspaper on such a press it was neces-



HOE THREE-REVOLUTION.

sary to cut the head rules to admit strings to pass down beside every alternate column-rule to sustain the sheet, and often a wire was strung across the first page under the head to which the strings were fastened. A quarto was printed by running one string next the two column-rules on the pages at the back of the form, while the nippers were depended on to sustain the opposite edge. It was essential to have paper in proper condition; if too wet it tore and adhered to the form or tympan, clogging the rollers; if too dry it wrinkled or blurred and was difficult to deliver from the frisket to the fly. Notwithstanding all



HOE DRUM CYLINDER.

the trouble occasioned, this press was, and still continues, quite a favorite among the printers of the East.

The cylinder gradually but surely gained the ascendency, and although noisy, owing to the crude spring motion used at first, this was soon improved by rubber buffers, and the injury to type was lessened by adjustable bearers. The front guides were placed above the feedboard and rested against the point of the tongues opening outward, while a weighted lever brought them back to place. This was soon changed to the present style, where, instead of a vertical guide, they are in line with the feedboard. Aside from these minor details the workmanship was superb, as evidenced by the press mentioned in the last number half a century in use, besides old "Peggy," of Detroit, which "Em Quad" would say had grown grey in the office of the *Free Press*.

Numberless instances could be cited to show how skeptical printers were in adopting the cylinder, but Mark Twain's experience in attempting to introduce his life raft answers the purpose: "The inflated rubber bag is a most effectual means of saving life, but many people would prefer to drown rather than be rescued by any new fangled idea" Under such conditions, and in the face of such odds, was this press received. That the cylindrical principle was correct, none were willing to admit, nor will many of the leading book printers of the East concede that fact today.

The advent of the cylinder press was most opportune. Railroads and the telegraph were unknown, newspapers were limited in circulation to their own locality, and it was rarely that more than two thousand copies were printed, for which service the drum cylinder answered fully.

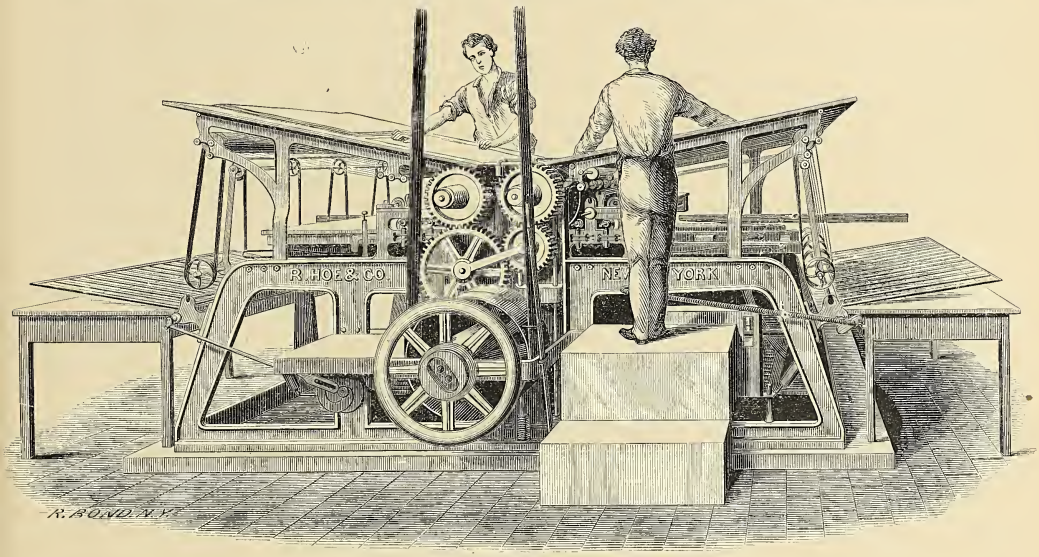
To overcome the momentum of the bed with the weight of a solid newspaper form added, required, at a speed of fifteen hundred per hour, a spring pressure of fully a ton. The size and weight of the drum caused it to act as a fly-wheel or storehouse of power, and while it was moving in a continuous circle and the bed coming to a stop at either center, caused so much tremor as to shake the strongest building, and thus presses were placed in basements to secure solid and firm foundations and prevent accidents.

At this time the shifting tympan being in use on bed and platen presses to prevent offset, the Hoe drum was provided with a similar device to meet the requirements of printers. By this arrangement the tympan could be slipped, after printing, an eighth of an inch or a yard as desired. As we look back this becomes all the more surprising in the light that the oiled surface was even then in use on the hand press.

It was thought necessary to close the nippers at a much greater speed than that at which the surface of the cylinder moved, and hence the nipper motion was driven by a large gear wheel actuated by a cam plate attached to the cylinder boxes. This was supposed to prevent the sheet

slipping at the instant the guides raised, but in reality no greater obstacle to the attainment of perfect register could be devised, for while the bed and cylinder moved closely in unison, the lost motion of the various parts of the nipper bar rendered register extremely difficult, if not impossible. So much so, indeed, was this the fact, that expert pressmen have been known to remove the feed-board and discard the guides and resort to first principles by imitating Koenig in laying sheets to points directly on the cylinder.

The decade 1830–40 witnessed a notable advance in journalism, but the press kept pace with the increased demand. Pony expresses were run from Washington to New York; news yachts sailed outside Sandy Hook to intercept incoming vessels and obtain late foreign intelligence, the result of such enterprise becoming visible in increased circulation, which imperatively demanded faster presses.



HOE DOUBLE CYLINDER.

England had able mechanics, America fortunately had Hoe, and what assistance journalism required they supplied. The three revolution press took the place of the drum, and with the smaller cylinder and improved spring motion doubled the product. The machine, as will be seen by the cut, was compact and solid, with comparatively slight jar, and capable of very high speed, two thousand an hour being a very fair average. This was followed by the double cylinder, the first patent for which was issued to Sereno Newton, a member of the Hoe firm, who was regarded as one of the best mechanics of his day.

This press, up to 1846, was the fastest and best press known to American printers for newspaper work. The many improvements, from time to time added to it, so increased its efficiency, that further advance could not be made with the flat bed. The *Herald*, *Tribune*, and all the leading papers were forced to adopt it, and it is still in use by papers of limited circulation. It was an excellent machine, and its action was balanced throughout, for the same power was required to move the bed in either direction. To print different sized forms on this press it was necessary to shift the cylinders. Imbedded in the shaft was a fixed key, or feather, and three key seats were cut in the gear wheel, all accurately fitted. By withdrawing the wheel, and replacing it at one or other seat, the cylinders could be moved a fractional part of a tooth, to give any margin required. The fountain and rollers for either cylinder were placed under the opposite feed-board. The universal joint was sometimes placed inside the driving pulley, as shown in the accompanying cut, thus lengthening the shaft but lessening its angle and bringing it nearer to the horizontal line. Holes were drilled in the periphery of the fly-wheel in which steel crowbars were inserted, and the strength of two men was exerted to put the press on the center, so great was the spring power. Many presses were constructed in which the universal joint was dispensed with. A driving-shaft was placed parallel to the frame on which two miter wheels were keyed, one of which operated the cylinders, while the other moved the bed by means of a solid tumbling-shaft, similar to that subsequently used by Taylor. A convex steel plate was placed between the cylinder and rollers, over which passed the cylinder tapes, which drove the sheets out under the feed-board, where they were evened up by boys. Hoe purchased the Adams patent, and then attached the fly.

As the tapes on self-delivering presses passed directly over the fountains, it was a difficult matter to charge the fountains with ink; some pressmen used a long nosed

feeder like a sprinkling can, but with the greatest care the tapes often became smeared.

An accident happening to one cylinder, the boxes were jacked up readily, and the work was continued with the other. *(To be continued.)*

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

BY S. W. FALLIS.

XII.

THE great book on which the early printers and engravers exercised the greatest skill and care was the Bible, a great many editions of which were published; but the most important respecting the history of wood engraving is the one known as the "Cologne Bible," which appeared prior to 1475. Its one hundred and nine designs, after the early block books, were probably the earliest series of engraved Scripture illustrations, and were widely copied at this period, and for years following. They exhibit an extended sphere of thought and active intelligence. The designers of these illustrations displayed more originality, and relied less on tradition than the artists who executed the cuts for the "Biblia Pauperium," which was illustrated in a traditional and conventional manner, while the illustrations in the "Cologne Bible" defined Scriptural scenes anew, and these conceptions became conventional, and reappeared for generations in other illustrated Bibles in all parts of Europe; not for want of ability among the artists, but more particularly because the printers preserved and exchanged their old engraved blocks, so that the same cuts were printed at different times in widely distant cities. Again, it was less expensive for them to employ inferior workmen to copy or reproduce the old cuts, with slight variations, than to employ artists with original inventive power to design new conceptions or translations. Thus the "Nuremberg Bible" of 1482 is illustrated with the same blocks or cuts as the "Cologne Bible," and the cuts in the "Strasburg Bible" of 1485, are poor copies or reproductions of the same designs. From the engraved border which surrounds the cut on the first page of the "Cologne Bible" it is evident that wood engraving was already looked upon not only as a means of illustrating the subject of the text, but also as a means of ornamentation, allegorical, imaginary and literal. These cuts display an advanced step in intellectual conception and original and comprehensive designing. Much greater vivacity and feeling is displayed in their treatment than had been shown in the "Poor Preacher's Bible." The engraving in the "Cologne Bible" tells its own story, and although much of it is gross and heavy in execution, it far surpasses in point of excellence other German engravings of the same period. Much of the crudeness, however, was obliterated by the coloring that was laid on by hand. It was a rule for all cuts in Germany, of this period, to be colored by hand, and only by oversight did any prints from cuts appear without coloring. The idea of shading, so as to make a finished picture with black ink alone, was of a more recent date.

In 1477 the first illustrated German Bible was printed by Sorg; he also printed, in 1480, another edition of the same work, containing the same cuts, with the addition of ornamental letters.

In 1483 he printed an account of the Council of Constance, held in 1431, with over one thousand illustrations engraved on wood, representing the principal figures and arms of the persons who attended the council, both lay and spiritual.

The practice of illustrating books with wood cuts became in a few years very general throughout Germany. In 1473 John Zainer printed, at Ulm, an edition of Boccaccio's work, "De Mulieribus Claris," embellished with wood cuts. In 1474 the first edition of "Fasciculus Temporum," containing wood cuts, was printed by Arnold Ther-Hoeren, at Cologne. Another edition of the same work, with wood cuts, was printed in 1476, at Louvain, by John Veldener, and still another printed at Utrect, in 1480, by Veldener. The first page has a border of foliage and flowers cut on wood, and still another page, about the middle of the work, is similarly ornamented. These are the earliest known instances of the introduction of ornamental borders printed from wood cuts.

About the beginning of the sixteenth century ornamental borders surrounding title pages were of frequent occurrence.

A German translation of the "Speculum" with wood cuts in folio size was printed in 1476, at Basle, and Jackson says the first book printed in French with wood cuts was an edition of the "Speculum," at Lyons, in 1478, and the second was a translation of the book called "Belial," at the same place, in 1482. The first book printed in the English language with wood cuts was the second edition of Caxton's "Game and Playe of the Chesse," a small folio, without date or place of publication, but generally supposed to have been printed about 1476. The first edition of the same work, but without cuts, was printed in 1474.

The first book printed in the English language, however, was not illustrated. It was Caxton's translation of "Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye," and appeared at Cologne in 1471 or 1472.

In Caxton's "Chesse" there are twenty-four impressions in the volume, but only sixteen subjects, the other eight being repetitions. The following, Fig. 20, is a reduced copy of the knight, or cut No. 7 of the volume, and his character is thus described:



FIG. 20.

"The knyght ought to be maad al armed upon an hors in suche wise that he have an helme on his heed and a spere in his right hond, and coverid with his shelde,

a swerde and a mace on his left syde, clad with an halberke and plates tofore his breste, legge harnoys on his legges, spores on his heelis, on hys handes hys gauntelettes, hys hors wel broken and taught and apte to bataylle and coveryd with hys armes. When the knyghtes been maad they ben bayned or bathed. That is the signe that they sholde lede a newe lyf and newe maners. Also they wake alle the nyght in prayers and orisons unto god that he wil geve hem grace that they may gete that thyng that they may not gete by nature. The kyng or prynce gyrdeth aboute them a swerde in signe that they shold abyde and kepen hym of whom they taken their dispences and dignyte."

The next book containing wood cuts, printed by Caxton, is the "Mirrour of the World, or thymage of the same," as he entitled it. It is a thin folio of one hundred leaves. In the prologue Caxton informs the reader that it "conteyneth in all LXVII chapitres and XXVII figures, without which it may not lightly be understade." On the last page he says of his translation: "Whiche book I begun first to traslate the second day of Janyuer the yere of our lord M.CCCC.LXXX. And fynysshed the VIII day of Marche the same yere and the XXI yere of the reign of the most crysten kynge, Kynge Edward the fourthe."

Of the many illustrated Bibles printed in the latter part of the fifteenth century the one attributed to Gunther Zainer, and published at Augsburg, about 1475, has a peculiar interest. All of its seventy-three wood cuts but two are combined with large initial letters, occupying the full width of a column framed in, forming a sort of background. These are original in style, and are the oldest of this style of initials. They are full of spirit and comprehensive conception, and rank at the head of the work of the early Augsburg wood engravers. It is altogether probable that these identical initials were the cause of the Augsburg guilds' complaints against Zainer in 1477. Following these letters, the German printers paid particular attention to ornamental capitals and initial letters, which reached their most perfect examples in Holbein's alphabets, and in the Italian mode, which were executed in intaglio.

Next to the Bibles, the most interest in the early history of wood engraving may be found in the early histories and chronicles, which are records of legendary and real events intermingled with such imaginary conceptions as the authors would consider interesting or startling. They usually commence with the creation, and illustrate either sacred, early legendry or secular history, miracles martyrdoms, sieges, tales of wonder and superstition, omens, anecdotes of the great princes, etc. Each of them laid particular stress on what glorifies the saints or does honor to the patriotism of their own particular country. They are generally filled with wood-cut illustrations. Thus the "Chronicle of Saxony," published in 1492 at Mayence, contains representations of the fall of the angels, the ark of Noah, Romulus founding Rome, the arrival of the Franks and Saxons, the deeds of Charlemagne, etc. The "Chronicle, of Cologne," published in 1492, is similarly illustrated with views of the great cathedral, representations of the Three Kings, the refusal of the five Rhine cities to pay impost, and scenes of similar nature.

The most important, however, of these chronicles respecting wood engraving, is the "Chronicle of Nuremberg," published in 1493 in that city. It contains over two thousand cuts, which are attributed to William Pleydenwurff and Michael Wohlgemuth, the master of Albert Durer. The cuts are of a general rude and grotesque nature, and of antiquarian, rather than artistic interest. Several of the cuts are often repeated; thus, one cut of a portrait serving the purpose of illustrating a number of different prophets; a house on a hill representing as well a city in different localities. This practice is common in many of the earlier books. As an instance, in the "History of the Kings of Hungary," a battle piece answers to illustrate any conflict, a man on a throne for any king, etc. These illustrations were after the style of the Chinese, typical rather than individual. This same practice has followed with the cycles of time to the present day, and is very extensively practiced in the cheap and indiscriminate publications that flood our country.

Some of the designs, however, show an evident and careful truthfulness, as in the view of Nuremberg and some of the portraits, many of the larger cuts display real artistic conception, but none are as good as those in the "Schatzbehalter," also attributed to Wohlgemuth, and published in the same city in 1491.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PROVERBS AND THEIR APPLICATION.

VI.

"A PENNY PUT BY FOR A RAINY DAY."

MAKING provision for the future is not a common trait of the ordinary printer's character. He is usually a happy-go-lucky sort of fellow, whose only care is to provide for his present needs (and for those of his family, if he has one), and let the future take care of itself. The possibility of want and misfortune does not occur to him; so when they come, as they almost surely will, they find him unprepared to battle with them because of his neglect in more prosperous times.

A large proportion of this unthriftiness is no doubt due to the migratory habits of many of our fellow-workers; but some of the permanent residents in large cities, holding regular situations, appear to be deficient in forethought also. Old age, incapacity for work, sickness, family troubles, are some of the causes which necessitate thrift, and the wise will lay by a certain portion of their income to meet the inroads of these enemies to human happiness in the closing scenes of life. It is of no use depending on friends for assistance; in some cases they are gone before the necessity for showing their friendship arises, in others they prove themselves unworthy of the confidence reposed in them, or they may be in straitened circumstances themselves, and though willing to help are unable to do so.

It is in the power of very few to make provision for future contingencies entirely by their own savings, for the amount that can be spared from a workingman's earnings

will not aggregate, even in a number of years, a very large amount. Coöperation, or a pooling of the small savings of a large number of workers for mutual benefit, is the best plan to work upon. In most large cities there is a sufficient number of printers to form a benefit society for the aid of infirm or disabled brethren, which would need but a small contribution per capita to provide a tolerably fair endowment. Some such association as the Printers' Pension Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation, of England, a description of which appeared in the pages of THE INLAND PRINTER a few months ago, appears to be the most feasible method of meeting the necessities of decayed and incapacitated printers. Any one acquainted with the vast amount of assistance afforded by the above-named association will readily admit that the benefits conferred are greatly in excess of the contribution which entitles a beneficiary to participate in its endowments.

For the small sum of five shillings (equal to $1.25) a year, contributed to each of the three divisions, for ten years or more, a printer becomes entitled in old age to receive a pension sufficient to keep him above want, or a residence in one of the corporation's cottages with a small weekly allowance, or education and maintenance for one or more orphan children in the event of the contributor's early demise. The benefits increase in amount according to the number of years' subscription to the corporation's funds; and many a printer, or his widow or orphans, are now reaping the benefit of his small savings who would otherwise be dependent upon charity for sustenance.

Could not some such plan be adopted in the United States? Why should not all the printers in the towns and cities of each state combine for the purpose of mutual assistance, and form societies all through the Union, having for their object the amelioration of the condition of their unfortunate brethren? It may be argued that there is no necessity for the existence of such societies; that very few, if any, printers or their families become recipients of public charity, their wants being provided for by voluntary contributions of the members of the fraternity. But would it not be better for a printer to know that his future or that of his family is provided for by a little self-denial on his part, which they can claim as a right rather than ask for as charity, than to trust to the tender mercies of an unsympathetic world for subsistence?

In the English corporation referred to, subscribers are not confined to working printers, but a large portion of the income is contributed by employers, not because they think they will need to claim its benefits, but because they are interested in helping along a good work. Sometimes it happens, from the caprices of fortune, that they or their families may need that help which they never dreamed of seeking. Here is a case in point: The proprietor of a large printing establishment in London, England, who was a generous contributor to the Printers' Corporation, died, leaving the business to his son, who was to allow his mother and sisters a sufficiency to keep them in comfortable circumstances. Within three years, by mismanagement, the prosperous concern was ruined, and had to be disposed of for the benefit of the creditors: Not only the son, but the widow and daughters, were thus deprived of their means of support. Application was made to the corporation for help; the widow being eligible under the by-laws, and by the votes of the subscribers she was elected to the enjoyment of sufficient to feed and shelter her for the rest of her life. Fortune does not always smile, and life has many shadows as well as sunshine, and no one can tell what tomorrow may bring forth.

Other modes of provision for emergencies are open to adoption. Sick benefit and life assurance societies in connection with printers' unions could be so operated as to confer great benefits on their members. Take, for instance, the Chicago branch of the International Typographical Union, with its more than a thousand members. Suppose a by-law was agreed upon, calling for an assessment of a dollar per member in case of a brother's death, the total amount derived therefrom to go to the deceased brother's widow, would not that amount of money go far to relieve the care and anxiety of the widow, who otherwise might not know how to get food for herself and little ones when the bread-winner was taken away? And how many would miss the dollar contributed, seeing there are so few deaths in the course of a year? Then, again, a very small weekly or monthly contribution would be sufficient to provide benefit in case of a brother's sickness.

In places where no such provision exists for the relief of brethren such suggestions as these are worth considering, and if found practicable should be adopted. Printers as a body are a generous-hearted set, and their generosity, if conducted on a well-founded basis, could be made the means of creating more lasting and far-reaching benefit than is possible under an indiscriminate giving of quarters or half-dollars without knowing the purpose to which they may be applied, whether for good or evil.

To "trust in Providence" is all very well; but "the gods help those who help themselves," and he who contributes to the benefit of his posterity in any manner leaves a far more enduring monument to his own memory than he who thinks "self" is the only person in the world to whom he owes any duty, and that every one else should look out for himself also. The world is made up of individuals, it is true, but if each tried in every possible way to retain his individuality a most unhappy state of things would be the result. "Help one another," whether in the present or for the future, should be a guiding principle in every man's character. A. P.

COATING ENGRAVED COPPERPLATES WITH STEEL.

In order to render copperplates, which are used in printing, more durable, they can be covered with an electrolytic deposit of iron, which possesses an unusual degree of hardness, almost superior to steel. The salt usually employed has been the double sulphate of iron and ammonia. Professor Böttger, who first used this combination of salts in the process, has recently devised an improvement in the bath employed. He dissolves ten parts of ferrocyanide potassium (yellow prussiate of potash) and twenty parts of the double tartrate of soda and potash (Rochelle salts) in two hundred parts of water, and to this he adds three parts of persulphate of iron dissolved in fifty parts of water. A large precipitate of prussian blue is formed; to the whole is added, drop by drop, with constant stirring, a solution of caustic soda until the blue precipitate entirely disappears, leaving a perfectly clear, light yellow liquid, which is now ready for use.

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."

FOR THE PRESSMAN

Van Bibber's Roller Composition,

Price 30 Cents per Pound.

IS THE BEST COMPOSITION MADE; IS THE MOST RELIABLE, AND DOES THE BEST WORK.

Van Bibber's "Rough and Ready"

Price 35 Cents per Pound.

Is the Cheapest Roller Material sold. By using it your winter Rollers will cost you about nineteen cents per pound, and the Rollers will be good ones. It is easy, quick and sure, and can be kept on hand for years.

Our goods are kept in stock by the following leading houses. Send your orders to them and SPECIFY VAN BIBBER'S:

FOR SALE IN THE EAST BY

FARMER, LITTLE & CO.....New York City.	J. & F. B. GARRETT.....Syracuse, N. Y.
VANDERBURG, WELLS & CO.....New York City.	H. L. PELOUZE & SON Washington, D. C.
COLLINS & McLEESTER.....Philadelphia, Pa.	H. L. PELOUZE & SON Richmond, Va.
BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY.....Boston, Mass.	CHAS. J. CARY & CO.....Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE IN THE WEST BY

MARDER, LUSE & CO.....Chicago, Ill.	JNO. T. RETON & SON Kansas City, Mo.
BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.....Chicago, Ill.	C. P. KINGSBURY..... St. Joseph, Mo.
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY.....St. Louis, Mo.	JONES BROS.....Dallas, Tex.
MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY CO., St. Paul, Minn.	J. J. PASTORIZA Houston, Tex.
ROB'T ROWELL.....Louisville, Ky.	CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY.....Cincinnati, O.
H. H. THORP MANUF'G CO.....Cleveland, O.	LOUIS SNIDER'S SONS.....Cincinnati, O.
E. C. PALMER & CO.....New Orleans, La.	CHATFIELD & WOODS Cincinnati, O.
DUNLAP & COHEN.....Atlanta, Ga.	CHARLES STEWART PAPER CO.....Cincinnati, O.
C. F. BREWSTER..... ..Des Moines, Ia.	ALLAN C. KERR & CO..... Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders are also promptly filled by the following Advertising Agencies:

DAUCHY & CO.....New York.	LORD & THOMAS Chicago, Ill.
N. W. AYER & SON..... Philadelphia, Pa.	EDWIN ALDEN & BRO.....Cincinnati, O.

VAN BIBBER & CO.

50 LONGWORTH STREET,

Rollers Cast Promptly. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Paper.

A P E R

F. P. Elliott & Co.

208 & 210

Randolph Street,

Chicago.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Paper.

H. HARTT, Pres. *WM. T. HODGE, Secy.* *H. H. LATHAM, Treas.*

GARDEN CITY TYPE FOUNDRY,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS'

Machinery and Material,

Also

Chicago Stands and Drying Racks,
DeVos' Pat. Lead and Slug Rack,

Cabinets, Cases, Stands, Wood Furniture,
Reglet, Imposing Stones, Etc.

Dealers in SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Importers of

GERMAN INKS AND BRONZES.

FACTORY: Cor. 19th & Blackwell Sts.

OFFICE & SALESROOMS: 180 & 182 Monroe St.

CHICAGO.

F. M. POWELL, Pres. JAS. M. CONNER, Sec. DAVID W. BRUCE, Treas.

Illinois Type Founding Co.

200 & 202 Clark St., Chicago.

Western Agents for GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO., and JAMES CONNER'S SONS, New York.

Type of the above manufacturers delivered in Chicago free of transportation.

NEWSPAPER DRESSES AND JOB OFFICE OUTFITS
FURNISHED
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

Printing-Presses, Type, Cases, Stands, Galleys and Chases, of all makes.

Bargains in Second-Hand Machinery and Printing Material.

1 31 x 46 Potter, Hand or Steam	800
1 Campbell, Cylinder, 32 x 48,	900
1 Ruggles Rotary Press, 4½ x 7 chase,	55
1 16 x 21 Day Jobber or Nonpareil,	175
1 6 x 9 Columbian Rotary, No. 2,	75
1 8 x 12 Peerless [run one month],	200
1 13 x 19 Globe, with throw-off,	225
1 New Style Gordon, 8 x 12,	175
1 Golding Press, 10 x 15 inside chase,	200
1 8 x 12 Empire, self-inker,	45
1 6 x 10 Columbian, Lever	27
1 Evans Rotary, 4 x 7, self-inker,	40
1 10 x 15 Peerless [with steam],	250
1 9 x 12 Nonpareil, inside chase,	200
1 7 x 11 Gordon Press,	135
1 7 x 11 Gordon Press, old style,	145
1 8 x 12 Gordon Press, new style,	200
1 7 x 10 Ruggles Press,	75
1 6-column Hand Press,	150
1 8 x 12 Columbian Press, Lever,	45
1 6-column Army Press,	55
1 7-column Army Press,	65
1 5-column Hand Press,	140
1 7-column Washington Hand Press,	175
1 8-column Washington Hand-Press,	210
1 9-column Washington Hand-Press,	215
1 Quarto Hand-Press, 6-column,	250
1 Plow-Knife Paper-Cutter, iron frame,	27
1 Plow-Knife Paper-Cutter, iron frame,	35
1 Minerva Paper-Cutter, 30-inch,	135
1 Improved Thorp Card Cutter, cost $15,	35
1 Ruggles Card Cutter, 31-inch,	15
1 McFarlick Mailing Machine, with galleys,	35
1 Hand Stitching Machine,	25
1 14¼ x 20¼ Star Press,	250
1 8 x 12 National Jobber,	75
1 6 x 10 Prouty, with Steam,	110
1 8 x 12 Gordon, New Style, with Steam,	200
1 8 x 12 Columbian,	45
1 13½ x 18 Nonpareil, treadle and crank,	175
1 Railway Cylinder, 32 x 46,	550
1 30-inch Anson Hardy Paper Cutter,	150

☞ All of the above second-hand machinery will be put in first-class working order before shipping.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO TRADE?

BRASS RULE.

We are making a specialty in this line: Column, Head, Advertising, Editorial and Fancy Dashes, Labor-Saving, Circles, Ovals and all kinds of ornamental work. Makeup and Composing Rules. Send for latest Specimen Sheets. Special figures given on large orders.

Estimates furnished for both new and second-hand outfits. Every second-hand article guaranteed as represented.

We buy, sell and trade for all kinds of presses, type and printing material, in large or small quantities. Also, taken on consignment.

☞ If you do not see what you want in this list, let us know what you require, and we will send figures.

MESSRS. GEO. MATHER'S SONS, Sixty John Street, New York, manufacture fine Printing Ink of all colors, and many of the best printers give their goods preference over all others.

For sale by all first-class dealers in Printing Material everywhere.

ADJUSTABLE

Spring Tongue Gauge Pins.

ONE SIZE.  *PICA HIGH.*

One of the most important improvements made in Gauge Pins, is that of the Adjustable Tongue which is embodied in the one here illustrated. It affords that assistance in feeding which cannot be obtained by any other means, and its adaptability to sheets of all degrees of margin makes it invaluable, as it can be applied to all jobs.

In the Gauge Pin itself are the requisites of strength and ready attachment to the platen paper, where when once secured, it holds with a degree of firmness surpassing all others.



This cut represents the prong of the guage pin inserted and brought up through, ready to adjust and force down the teeth. When the teeth are forced down, the pin will be kept from moving.

They can be bought in sets or dozens, stuck in cards and neatly boxed.

Price per dozen, $1.20, consisting of 12 Gauge Pins and 12 long Tongues extra.

Price per set, 40 cents, consisting of 3 Gauge Pins and 3 long Tongues extra.

Order of any Typefounder or Dealer, or

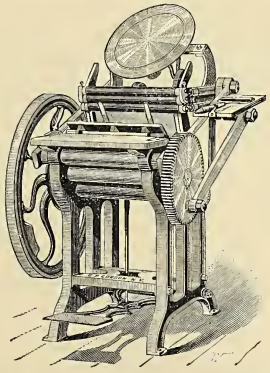
E. L. MEGILL,
60 Duane St., NEW YORK,

Who makes a Variety of Styles, from the Best to the Cheapest.

Send for Catalogue of latest Styles and Prices.

THE

New Style Gordon Press.



Five Sizes Made: 13X19, 11X17, 10X15, 9X13 & 8X12,
(INSIDE THE CHASE).

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

GORDON PRESS WORKS

99 Nassau Street, NEW YORK

GRAY'S FERRY

PRINTING INK

WORKS.

C. E. ROBINSON & BRO.

710 SANSOM ST. PHILADELPHIA.

27 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK.
66 SHARP ST., BALTIMORE.
198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

HOLYOKE. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

W. H. PARSONS & CO.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS

News and Book Papers
A SPECIALTY.

Card Board, Envelopes, Flat Writing, Etc.

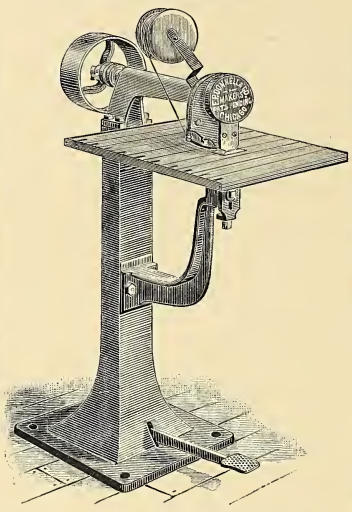
CHICAGO OFFICE: 148 LA SALLE STREET.
C. M. DAVIS, AGENT.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

Donnell's Power Wire Stitching Machine.

PATENTS PENDING.

The simplicity of this machine is WONDERFUL, and at the price will enable parties to have more than one for use. All iron and steel. Weight 200 pounds.



PRICE, STITCHER COMPLETE, - - - $175.00
BEST ROUND WIRE, Per Pound, - - - 25

IN offering this valuable and simple **Wire Stitching Machine** to the Trade we can safely say that it is the only simple **Wire Stitcher** that **does not require an expert machinist** to keep it in good working order. This machine **Forms, Drives and Clinches a Staple** from a CONTINUOUS ROUND WIRE wound on spools, and will stitch a pamphlet from two sheets to one-quarter of an inch thick, either through the back or the center or saddle.

The machine has but **seven single parts,** including the iron stand. There are **no parts to get out of order,** NO CLOGGING UP with the staples. The machine can be stopped instantly by taking the foot off the treadle. The speed is **120 revolutions per minute,** each revolution making and driving the staple. There is hardly ANY LIMIT to its production, as it depends on the expertness of the operator in handling the paper. The table is raised and lowered so as to adjust for the different thicknesses of the books. There are **no other adjusting parts.** This stitcher works finely on **Calendar work.** A sheet 36 inches long can be stitched in the center. The machine has all simple cam movements and will outwear any other machine of the kind. We have also put the price of the round wire, which is of the very best quality in the market, at such a low price that it is less than thread.

THE E. P. DONNELL MFG. CO.,

158 & 160 South Clark St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Prouty Presses. *Central Type Foundry.* SPECIAL AGENTS *Holly Wood Type.* *Boston Type Foundry.*

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Type and Brass Rule,

PRESSES AND PRINTERS' SUPPLIES.

54 and 56 Franklin Street,

TELEPHONE 1040. ——CHICAGO.

A complete stock of Boston and Central Type Foundries' Beautiful Faces constantly on hand.

THE ONLY

PRACTICAL STEREOTYPE OUTFIT

ADAPTED TO THE

WANTS OF THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

M. J. HUGHES, Inventor and Manufacturer,

10 Spruce Street, - NEW YORK.

As time has proven, and hundreds testify, the HUGHES STEREOTYPE OUTFIT is the only practical patented method for the printing-office in general. With such, any printer can do an immense amount of work with but a small amount of type, by stereotyping various ways, viz.: Type-high and exact widths—all metal casts—cast and block at the same operation on wooden coves—thin flat plates with beveled sides for bookwork and patent blocks, etc. One can easily and quickly stereotype standing advertisements, multiply job forms with finest of results, make fonts of Job Display Type, Rules, Borders, Corners, Tints, Leads, Slugs, Furniture, Fancy Designs, etc. It facilitates presswork, saves type, composition, makes color work easy, opens a new field and secures a great variety of work, with good profit, that could not be done otherwise. It occupies but little space, does away with dangerous, complicated machinery, and only costs, according to size, from $75 to $150.

Send for descriptive circulars and testimonials from hundreds of good and reliable printers from all principal places.

M. J. HUGHES,

10 Spruce Street, NEW YORK.

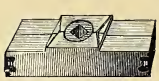
CONICAL SCREW QUOIN.



Combination Key—fits all sizes. Expanded Quoin.



Lever Press-Bed Key. Fits all sizes.



Closed Quoin.

The CONICAL SCREW QUOIN, in one substantial piece, is a combination of the three most effective principles known to mechanics, viz.: the SCREW, WEDGE and LEVER. It is perfectly simple, the most durable, the easiest handled with straight furniture or beveled sidesticks, and is indorsed by hundreds of practical printers and mechanical experts as the BEST AND ONLY CORRECT PRINCIPLE ever applied to a Quoin. It gives a wider bearing and expansion—a positive, direct pressure, with justification where needed; and is free from all sliding, wabbling motions known to the iron wedge. It is manufactured in four sizes, with Combination Key to fit all; also a Screw Press-Bed Key is furnished to lock and unlock forms next to the cylinder.

SIZES AND PRICES.

No. 1—Size	⅞	inch in width and	2½	in length, per doz.		$3 00		
No. 2—Size	¾	"	"	2⅝	"	"		2 75
No. 3—Size	⅝	"	"	2⅞	"	"		2 50
No. 4—Size	½	"	"	2	"	"		2 25

Combination Key, 50 cents; Plated, 75 cents. Press-Bed Key, 50 cents.

FURNITURE.



Sidestick and Quoin Combination.

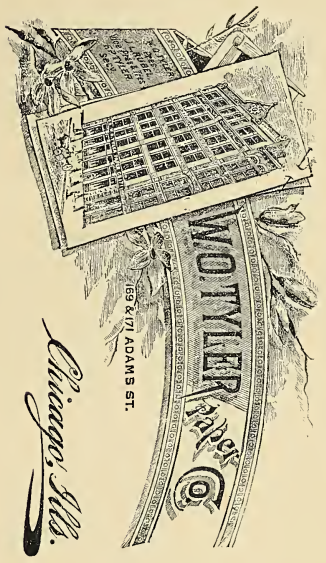
Upon the same principle of the Conical Screw Quoin, the above combination is manufactured in full lengths to suit the sizes and bottoms of popular sizes, such as circulars, book pages, also to suit the sides of chases of all small jobbers. Send for prices of what may be desired.

Send for Descriptive Circulars.

M. J. HUGHES, Manufacturer,

Stereotypers' Outfits and Conical Screw Quoins,

10 Spruce Street, NEW YORK.



C. JURGENS & BRO.

86 & 88 Dearborn Street,

CHICAGO,

Electrotypers

AND

Stereotypers,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEADS, SLUGS,

AND

LABOR-SAVING FURNITURE.

COUNTRY ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

SMITH & SEAL,

DEALERS IN

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS'

Machinery & Materials

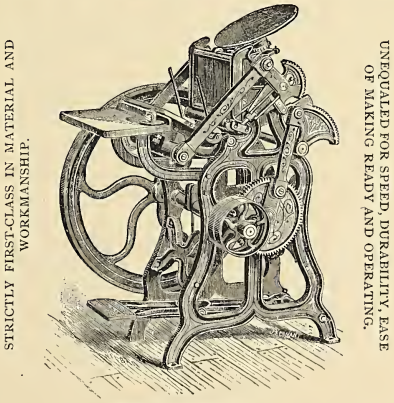
No. 124 EXCHANGE PLACE,

Philadelphia, Pa.

ESTIMATES FOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND OUTFITS FURNISHED.

THE "PROUTY"

Job Printing Presses.



(Small 8th Medium.)

Strength and Power without excessive bulk and weight. Simplicity of construction, perfect register, and beauty of design and finish.

For Illustrated Pamphlet and Specimens of Printing, address

THE PROUTY PRESS CO.

52 Federal Street, BOSTON, MASS.

GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler,

115 & 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE

USED BY THE

Chicago Tribune, Chicago Times, Chicago Daily News, Chicago Staats Zeitung, A. N. Kellogg Co. (all offices), Chicago Newspaper Union, Western Newspaper Union, St. Paul Globe, Bloomington Pantagraph, Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis Journal, Kansas City Journal, Des Moines Register, Des Moines Leader, Quincy Whig, Quincy Herald, Dubuque Herald, Dubuque Times, Keokuk Gate City, Burlington Argus, Muscatine Tribune, Muscatine Journal, Fort Wayne Gazette, Fort Wayne Sentinel, Oshkosh Northwestern, Springfield (Ills.) Journal, and scores of other leading papers throughout the country.

IF YOU CONSULT YOUR BEST INTERESTS YOU WILL

Buy only our Superior Copper-Mixed Type.

WE ARE GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS FOR THE

BABCOCK PRINTING-PRESS CO'S DRUM CYLINDER, TWO-REVOLUTION AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES,

THE HOWARD IRON WORKS' PAPER CUTTERS,

AND ALSO CARRY A FULL LINE OF

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRESSES.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED
AND
COMPLETE OUTFITS SHIPPED ON SHORT NOTICE.

JAMES L. LEE, President. PAUL SHNIEDEWEND, Sec. & Treas.

Shniedewend & Lee Co.,

Printers' Warehouse,

303-305 Dearborn St. and 46-48 Third Ave.,

CHICAGO.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan,

JOHNSON TYPE FOUNDRY,

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ We have now on hand a large and most complete stock of TYPE, BORDERS, CUTS, RULES, ETC., including all the latest productions of this celebrated Foundry, and hope to be favored by all the old patrons of MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN, and many new ones. Promptness a special feature.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.

Telephone 508. P. O. Box 422.

CARTER, RICE & Co.

CORPORATION.

WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS,

252 Devonshire St., BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

WE CARRY A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

Book, News, Cover and Manilla Papers

FINE, SUPERFINE AND ENGINE-SIZED

FLAT, CARDS, CARD-BOARD, TAGS, TWINE, ETC.

In fact, every kind of Paper a Stationer or Printer has occasion to use.

SEND FOR SAMPLES

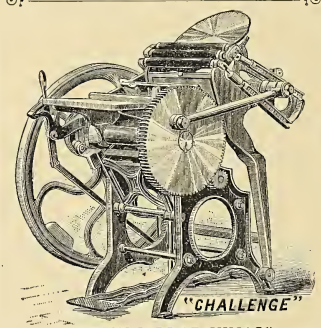
OF LATEST THING IN COVER PAPER,

Our "Imperial" and "Royal Antique."

CHALLENGE

JOB PRESS.

FIRST-CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS.



ACKNOWLEDGES NO SUPERIOR.

PRICES ON CARS AT CHICAGO:

SIZE OF PRESS.					With Throwoff.	Without Throwoff.	Boxing
Eighth Medium,	7	x11	inside	Chase, -	$200 00	$185 00	$5 00
Eighth Medium,	8	x12	"	" -	225 00	210 00	5 00
Quarter Medium,	10	x15	"	" -	300 00	280 00	6 00
Half Medium,	13	x19	"	" -	400 00	375 00	8 00
Half Medium,	14	x20½	"	" -	450 00	425 00	10 00
Half Super Royal,	14½	x22	"	" -	500 00	475 00	10 00

Steam Fixtures, $15. Fountain, $25. Overhead Steam Fixtures, $15 to $25.

With each press we furnish 3 chases, 6 roller stocks, roller mold, gripper and impression wrench, and brayer. Send for circulars giving full particulars, and do not fail to give the "CHALLENGE" careful consideration when in need of a new press.

MANUFACTURED BY

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.,

303-305 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

2 TAYLOR BUILDING, MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - - JOS. PEAKE, SEC.-TREAS.

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR, ROOM 1, 191 S. CLARK ST.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One dollar and a half per annum in advance; for six months, Seventy-five Cents; single copies, Fifteen Cents.

To countries within the postal union, fifty cents per annum additional.

THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the tenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Secretary by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	ONE MONTH.	THREE MONTHS.	SIX MONTHS.	TWELVE MONTHS.
One inch	$ 4 00	$11 00	$ 21 00	$ 38 50
One-eighth page	8 00	22 75	38 50	75 00
One-quarter page	12 00	34 00	65 00	115 00
One-half page	20 00	56 00	105 00	190 00
One page	35 00	90 00	170 00	325 00

WANT COLUMN.

Three lines, 75 cents; five lines, $1.00, each insertion. Orders for this column *must* be accompanied by cash.

The following gentlemen have authority to receive and receipt for subscriptions to THE INLAND PRINTER:

BOSTON, MASS.: Silas L. Morse, 117 Franklin street.
BUFFALO, N. Y.: E. D. Eastabrook, 531 Niagra street.
CHICAGO: Edward Langston, with J. M. W. Jones Printing Co.
DAVENPORT, IA.: F. M. Howard, *Democrat* Newsroom.
DAYTON, OHIO: W. R. Eckley, 822 Washington street.
DETROIT, MICH.: Geo. W. Duncan.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.: M. A. True, 51 and 53 Lyon street.
HARTFORD, CONN.: G. D. R. Hubbard, 379 State street.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: Fred. A. Lorenz, Carlon & Hollenbeck's Pressroom.
JOLIET, ILL.: W. O. Hodgdon, *Daily News*.
MEMPHIS, TENN.: H. P. Hanson, Sec'y Typographical Union No. 11.
MILWAUKEE: W. P. Harmon, at Burdick & Armitage, Broadway.
MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL, MINN.: T. S. Clinch, *Tribune* Jobroom.
MONTREAL: J. E. Tardiff, 11 St. Louis Hippolyte street.
NEW YORK: Franklin A. Baxter, *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, 17 Spruce street.
PHILADELPHIA: C. W. Miller, Rec.-Sec. Pressmen's Union, P. O. Box 269.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.: J. L. Robinette, with Lewis & Johnston, 410 J street.
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.: C. C. Johnson.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: E. W. Dugan, 404 Stockton street.
ST. LOUIS, MO.: W. R. Knox, 2701 Thomas street.
TOLEDO, OHIO: Frank H. Kinninger, 149 Superior street, Toledo, Ohio.
TORONTO, ONT.: James McDonald, with Rowsell & Hutchison.
WASHINGTON, D. C.: Henry Evans, Government Printing-Office.
WINNIPEG, MAN.: A. Fletcher, Sec'y Typographical Union No. 191.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail of the following well known newsdealers in Chicago:

GERALD PIERCE & CO., 122 Dearborn street.
WELLS B. SIZER, 152 Dearborn street.

Applications for agencies will be received from responsible printers in every town and city in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER, 1885.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

WE regret to have to state that through an error of our mailing staff a package of June numbers were unfortunately mailed to some subscribers in place of the August number. Those of our friends who received a June copy will greatly oblige us by returning it, and we will forward an August or any other number they may prefer. We are particularly desirous of getting back the June copies, as it causes a break in the quantity we have reserved for binding.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

AS our readers are well aware, THE INLAND PRINTER, from the first issue of its publication, has been the consistent friend and supporter of trades unions in general, and the International Typographical Union in particular, because we honestly believe such organizations, in the main, tend to create and foster *good workmanship;* that in so doing we were also advocating the best interests of employer and employé, and that whatever agency is calculated to advance their mutual welfare is deserving of encouragement. But while so doing we have not been blind to the fact, that the demands of these organizations have not been invariably founded on justice, or that their claims have at all times commanded the support of their truest friends.

Workingmen are too prone to overlook the fact that there are two sides of the question, especially when their interests are involved, and that a reckless exercise of authority is an evidence of weakness rather than of strength; that an unjust demand, even though they have the power, for the time being, to enforce it, is sure to be productive of more harm than good, and that employers have a hundred difficulties to contend against of which they are entirely ignorant. These, and a score of reasons which could be cited, should induce them to act with discretion whenever a conflict is pending, and to weigh well the consequence before the aid of the *dernier ressort* is invoked, or the door of compromise closed. For example, the union employer in making an estimate must be guided, in a great measure, by the requirements of the organization, while at the same time he is brought into direct competition with non-union establishments, which are a law unto themselves, and care nothing about the regulations or scale of prices adopted by the typographical or any other union; and which, in many instances, possess the material and capacity for turning out a class of work at prices which they cannot touch except at a positive loss. And, as the average customer looks at the matter from a selfish dollar and cent standpoint, the cheap labor competitor generally carries off the prize. Especially is this applicable to dull times, or what is known as the dull season of the year; hence it is no unusual thing to see a rush in a non-union office while the pressroom of a union office is silent, and the employés walking the streets. And we sometimes seriously question the handicapping of the friendly employer, and preventing him, under such circumstances, hoisting his competitor with his own petard. We are not pleading; we are simply stating facts.

Again, we believe that whenever a radical change in the scale of prices is contemplated, or the construction of a constitution clause, whose meaning has been variously construed, is definitely decided, the employer should be made acquainted with the fact in a proper spirit and manner. Few business men like to agree to the mandates or notification of a committee, in which their own interests are vitally affected, without being consulted in the premises. The longest way round is often the shortest way home; and we have known instances in this city, and in many others, where a headstrong policy that would not listen to reason, or be guided by the sober second thought,

has been the means of losing an office which could have been retained within the union fold had a more discreet or conciliatory programme been adopted. It is not the loudest ranter that is the safest leader. Even if an employer fails to concur in all that is projected, nothing is ultimately lost by a friendly and mutual consideration of the question. In fact, he is more likely to make concessions where his opinion has been sought, and his opposition aimed to be removed, than if a "stand and deliver" policy had been followed. And sensible, rational men can afford to look this matter fairly and squarely in the face. There are unreasonable employers, and there are unreasonable employés, but they are the exception and not the rule, though unfortunately this class of men in both cases are too often allowed to shape a line of action which leads to mischief, and which does not represent the sentiments of the conservative majority. Minorities are healthy correctives, and their rights should at all times be respected; but the few should never be allowed, in cases of emergency at least, to control the councils or shape the policy of the many, or ride rough-shod over the will of the greater number.

In asking workingmen to look at this question from the other side of the fence, we do not ask them to sacrifice their principles or surrender their rights, but because in doing so they will strengthen their own position, and cement and supplement the good will and confidence that should exist between employer and employé. THE INLAND PRINTER can afford to do justice to both, but cannot afford to do injustice to either.

FEMALE LABOR.

THERE is a great deal of unmeaning twaddle indulged in, by a certain class of namby-pamby sentimentalists, about the selfishness of the male sex whenever a protest is raised against the employment of women in vocations for which they are unfitted alike by sex, nature, and association. In a great majority of instances these special pleadings, in which the merits of the case are grossly misrepresented, instead of being the promptings of disinterested philanthropy, are the offspring of *inherent selfishness*. Home is woman's sphere, and man is her natural provider, and no amount of pettifogging can prove the contrary. We admit there are many positions in life in harmony with her character and surroundings, which she can fill with advantage to herself and society, outside the family circle, in which the competition of men would be altogether out of character; but there is a vast difference between occupying *such* positions and virtually compelling her to earn her living by following a trade which requires years of application to master, to which she is altogether unsuited by her tastes and condition, while the tendency of that labor must inevitably lead to the lowering of the standard of workmanship, and this, too, when the demand for a higher standard is the acknowledged desideratum of the hour. We repeat that the tendency to force women — for that is the proper term to use — under such circumstances, into indiscriminate competition with men, must eventually prove disastrous to both, and is calculated to lower her in the social and moral scale, despite all that can be said to the contrary; and those who have had the most extended practical experience in this matter, will bear testimony to the truth of this assertion.

An English engraver, in referring to this matter, gives the following reasons for not employing females.

> When a young man comes to me and begins his work, he feels that it is his life's business. He is to cut his fortune out of the little blocks before him. Wife, family, home, happiness, and all are to be carved out by his own hand, and he settles steadily and earnestly to his labor, determined to master it, and with every incitement spurring him on. He cannot marry until he knows his trade. It is exactly the other way with the girl. She may be as poor as the boy, and as wholly dependent upon herself for a living, but she feels that she will probably marry by and by, and then she must give up wood engraving. So she goes on listlessly; she has no ambition to excel; she does not feel that all her happiness depends on it. She will marry, and then her husband's wages will support her. She may not say so, but she thinks so, and it spoils her work.

And this is just as applicable to the girl entering a printing-office as an engraving-office. The don't-expect, or don't-want-to-marry kind are like angels' visits, few and far between; and with their change of circumstances comes an entire change in the current of their lives. With the one sex such employment is but a makeshift; with the other, a permanent investment. On the one hand, where *individual* responsibility ceases, on the other *dual* responsibility commences. We remember, a few years ago, an occurrence that may aptly be referred to in this connection. A young woman, who prided herself on her *independence*, declared her intention to carve her own future, and that she would not marry the best man living, and everybody seemed to take her at her word. But all's well that ends well. Going, shortly after, to a dry goods store, she was waited on by an old deacon, with whom she was personally acquainted, and who had often heard of her determination. Her purchases aroused his suspicion. "Mary," said he, "what does this mean?" "It means, sir, that I'm tired of working for myself; have changed my mind, and am going to get married." "Don't you know," he replied, "what the New Testament says: They that marry, do well; but they that don't, do better?" "Well, I am going to do well, sir, and they can just do better *who can't help it*," was the rejoinder. And there was a good deal of human nature in the reply.

THE PAPER TRADE.

THE eighth annual meeting of the American Paper Manufacturers' Association, composed of representatives of the various classified divisions of the trade, was recently held at Saratoga, and from the reports of the vice-presidents of the several branches, published in the *Paper World*, we glean the following items of special interest to the craft.

In the Writing Division, it was stated by the representative from Massachusetts that since the New York meeting last October nearly all the manufacturers of loft-dried and some of the manufacturers of animal-sized, machine-dried papers had combined in curtailing production, and in three weeks had reduced the output by two thousand tons. Under another agreement, fifteen hundred tons had been saved by about ninety-five per cent of the manufacturers

of the division, so that the total restriction for the year, under combination, will be about three thousand five hundred tons. To this must be added the shortened production of other writing mills, making in all about fifteen to twenty per cent of the annual production taken out of the market. It was also stated that paper dealers are carrying considerably smaller stocks today than they were a year ago. The News Division was unrepresented. The Manilla Division reported that nothing had been done because many mills are so situated that they can shift from other paper to manilla, hence combination in this division seems out of the question, unless these menacing mills shall join in such a movement as the manilla mills may make. Prices have been continually falling during the year. The condition of the straw-wrapping business in general was reported unsatisfactory. For the year ending July 1, not more than fifty per cent of the producing capacity of New York had been employed, and for the months of May, June and July not more than thirty per cent, and yet, notwithstanding this reduction, there is sufficient manufactured stock visible to keep prices below cost of production. Taking the entire year, the result must have been a large aggregate loss to the manufacturers. From the Board Division a memorandum of statistics was read, to the effect that east of the Alleghany mountains the capacity of the mills for making steam-dried boards, two hundred and fifty working days in the year, is fourteen thousand tons, but that the annual production is but six thousand five hundred tons, because a greater amount would be over-production. The capacity of the mills for making air-dried boards is five thousand three hundred tons per month, but the production is only three thousand five hundred tons, because there is no market for more.

Taken altogether, the outlook is far from flattering. In Holyoke, for example, the papermaking center of the country, the decline in value since 1881 has been from thirteen to fifteen per cent, and excepting in case of book paper, a considerable part of this decline has occurred in 1885. In fact the present prices are the lowest that have ever prevailed, and although the failures in this branch of industry are said to have been fewer in proportion than in any other, it was stated that if prices do not advance, or if some new cheapening process or material is not found in manufacture, failures in the future seem inevitable. A great stress was laid on the *prospects* for a good fall business, but this prognostication seems to savor too much of Micawber-like character to afford the necessary assurance for *permanent* relief or improvement. Conceding the force of the argument that the stock on hand is lower than at the same time last year, that business for months past has been exceptionally dull, while the outlook for the future is exceptionally bright, how long would it take before a revival of trade, with our increased means of production in operation, would create a similar state of affairs? Idle machinery is a poor investment, and a limited output a temporary makeshift at best, while the recognized hours of labor remain the same. On the other hand a glutted market begets unhealthy competition, and leads to a recurrence of the very evils which now exist. If the past increase in the ratio of production is maintained, a *foreign market* must be secured, or the glut will remain, no matter whether good or bad times prevail. This market too, must be of a more valuable and stable character than that we have been and are so ambitious to secure — Cuba, South America or Mexico; and we further claim that our success in this direction must depend on some more potent agency than the granting of subsidies to American steamships, or concession of *special* privileges to American paper manufacturers.

JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING.

"WE advertise by circular exclusively" is the argument frequently used by some of our business (?) men, who believe, or rather who affect to believe, that this method of advertising is preferable to and more effective than using the columns of a trade journal. Yet never was a greater fallacy indulged in. It is safe to affirm that in nine cases out of ten the wastebasket is the destination of the average productions of the circular advertiser, who evidently labors under the hallucination that his special pleadings will take precedence over those of his competitors, who are exactly in the same box with himself. "If customers don't need or want to buy, you can't make them, no matter how much advertising you do," is the self-satisfied explanation generally given by this class of Solons. Certainly you can't, and no sensible business man ever claimed to the contrary; but, friends, let us put a flea in your ear. *If* your circular was the *only* circular of the kind issued there might be some force in your argument. The mail which carries your missive, however, probably carries half-a-dozen others, couched in almost the same language, claiming the same advantages, seeking the same patronage and offering the same inducements. The merits of your goods or machines as claimed, are duplicated by your business rivals, so a cursory glance, a pooh! pooh! and they have accomplished their mission. No memorandum is made, your name, aye, and even your special pleadings are forgotten. They may help to swell the janitor's perquisites, but their claims are valued accordingly.

Not so with the trade journal, at least the independent journal which deserves the name of such. The information which each number contains is alone worth the price of subscription, and cannot be obtained at twice the cost outside its own columns. It is *not* thrown aside as waste paper. It compels every tub to stand on its own bottom, and makes true merit and practical experience, instead of gush, the test of success. It advocates no special crotchets, and gives all a fair field, without fear or favor. Such a medium for reaching purchasers and obtaining for the advertiser — sooner or later — substantial returns, is worth more than all the circulars which have been issued since the art of printing has been discovered. And the reason is obvious. It is recognized as an authority and book of reference. *When* an order is required, the purchaser has a broad field to select from; the names and addresses of a score of advertisers are available. He can use his judgment to the best advantage, intelligently select the machine or material best suited to his needs, on the most favorable terms, or obtain the information desired before

investing. And in doing so he will no doubt have been assisted in coming to a correct conclusion by the testimony and experience of disinterested parties he has gleaned from its pages.

The circular method of advertising may occasionally hit the nail on the head, but as a permanent, reliable, available medium between buyer and seller, the trade journal, without a reasonable doubt, has precedence over all other channels.

RELIGION vs. MAMMON.

THE Typothetæ, of New York, has been hauling the American Tract Society over the coals for having been for years engaged in a general printing business, and a competitor with its members in book and job printing, which, it is claimed, is a violation of the terms of its charter. In his letter of complaint Mr. Joseph J. Little, chairman of the Typothetæ, says:

> It is not the desire of the Typothetæ, nor of the committee I represent, to do aught that shall in any way interfere with the legitimate workings of the American Tract Society in the very laudable and particular line of Christian work for which it was chartered, nor can we believe that the American Tract Society desires to pursue a course which is detrimental to the welfare of the printing interests of this city, and which would, we think, be destructive to itself if generally known to churches and persons who generously contribute to its support, and I therefore suggest that if a committee of the directors of the American Tract Society will meet our committee for a friendly and private interchange of views upon this subject, it might be well for all concerned.

In reply it was stated that the legal counsel of the society was in Europe, and would not return before September, and that in the meantime only such work would be done as was under way or sent in without solicitation. And so the matter rests for the present.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE AS A COMPETITOR.

WE learn from the last number of the *Pacific Printer*, published in San Francisco, that there are three Chinese printing-offices in full blast in that city, fully equipped with type and presses doing commercial work and employing white men. Alluding to the discovery made, it says: "Notwithstanding the beggarly prices ruling the trade here, we venture to say that if he once gets a foothold the heathen Chinee will double discount the worst, and flourish like a burdock." In referring to the remedy it advises that "every printer in business refuse to allow a Chinaman to work in his office, and also refuse to give employment to any white man that has worked in a Chinese office. Form a club. Spot every man who patronizes a pigtail office, and let the entire fraternity withhold their trade from that man, and use their influence with others to the same end. It will make his job printing expensive if he gets it for nothing." The treatment is a little heroic, but then desperate cases require desperate remedies.

PRINTERS, write for your paper. Give us your experience and suggestions. Lay aside your mock modesty for once, and ten to one you will tell somebody the very thing he wants to know. Try it.

THE OCTOBER ISSUE.

WITH the October number commences the third volume of THE INLAND PRINTER. Specimen pages and advertisements intended for insertion in the same, should be forwarded by the 30th inst., at the latest. Many new and interesting features will be introduced, and to our readers we can safely promise the handsomest trade journal ever published on the American continent. At least we are perfectly satisfied to leave the decision to their own judgment.

THE Boston typefoundry, and the Central typefoundry, of St. Louis, have recently adopted the aliquot or interchangeable system. The Central drops all the old names, and substitutes numbers to represent the type bodies. A little study and practice will render this plan as familiar and easy as the old one, for it is simple as an addition table.

WE have just completed arrangements for a monthly communication from Melbourne, Australia, which will give our readers the latest and most interesting craft information from the antipodes.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

HOW TO ATTAIN THE BEST RESULTS.

A SERMON. BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

"LE superflu, chose très necessaire," says Voltaire somewhere, and I believe he is right. It may appear a very unnecessary thing to present a sermon on the subject, *How to attain the best results*, and still it cannot be impressed often enough upon the minds of those who have it in their power to cultivate the taste—the brains of the upgrowing printer—that the choice of the subject for this article is actually not superfluous at all. *The art of printing*, say some, and believe it to be an art. I am not of that opinion. I don't consider the printer an artist, while art may be really applied to his trade, but I believe printing well worthy of doing something to attain the best results, that is, to gather all that knowledge which comes within our reach, and moreover, to go after it if it is not within the narrow border of our every-day "go-as-it-comes" life. Printing is a technical knowledge, same as any other trade, but it requires, as a rule, more intellect and actual knowledge than any other trade. The compositor who sets up a job is, almost invariably, not a mere copyist, but a creator; his designs are his ideas, his property, and generally represent a clear picture of the intellectual state of the owner. The higher the education, and the more prominent the special talent, the better will be the result. It requires but a few years to acquire the mechanism of the trade, to become acquainted with the material, and how to handle it; all above that is a matter of individual talent, ability and education. A printer (I wish to state that I have one in view, while writing this paper, who knows every branch of his business, typesetting and presswork), who had the benefit of a drawing teacher, will hardly produce an awkward design. His natural inclination, nursed by a special education, will forbid him to design anything against the rules of æsthetics, that is, he

will have *taste*. It may be replied that taste is something which cannot be acquired by study. Very well; I do not entirely oppose this theory, while I feel inclined to state that the very distasteful application of colors so often met with in the presswork of the day, is certainly not caused by an extraordinary knowledge of the harmony of colors. I had occasion to meet with many specimens of color work which showed that the printer possessed the highest qualities as a printer, but that a lack of special education which caused him to choose the wrong colors for his picture, and made all his skill as a workman equal to naught. It is a common thing with printers (I speak of such, independent from special instructions) to place high colors aside of each other. But is it not a fact that the application of high colors, without a harmonizing tint as a counteracting agent, is as dangerous to an artistic appearance, as it possibly can be? The effect may be striking for a moment, but the merit will be little. It is the tint, forming the bridge between loud colors and real taste, which must be present to destroy the Indian character of the picture. And a piece of color work made on the printing-press must be a picture as well as any one executed with the brush, by an artist, if it shall fill its place nowadays. Art, applied to the trades, is the motto of this decennium. The parting line between both is so very faint that both are often mistaken for one another. The closer the tradesman comes to this faint line, the higher will he be valued by his contemporaries. To reach this high step on the ladder, which every man must climb to attain success, it is a necessity to him to acquire the *conditio sine qua non*—the necessary education and refinement, but, before all, to possess the will to do something, and to consider his trade to be more to him than merely the cow which must supply him with milk, simply because it is his cow, which he owns for that purpose.

I may be permitted to state in what manner I proceeded after having decided to be a printer. Whenever a job of some importance, such a one out of which a man could make something, was handed to me, I studied it as the artist studies his subject. I took it home with me, whenever this could be done, then I went for my drawing materials—board, paper, pencils and rubber. First, I read the manuscript—say it was a title page. I considered its meaning and divided my lines. The next thing to consider was the punctuation. What an agony to the soul who delights in a symmetrical picture to see a comma or period or semicolon destroy the otherwise perfect appearance of the same. After all these preliminary necessities had been considered, I ventured a sketch of it in common pencil lines. I could now see exactly whether the picture in its entirety suited me or whether it had to be changed. Very often the latter was the case. Was the page to be worked in colors, I took brush and color box and applied such colors to the drawing as I intended to use on the printing-press. Thus I received a perfect idea of my job, and did not run the risk of chance-work. After years of experience I dropped this method, being then perfectly qualified to form a mental picture of the work to be performed before actually starting it.

In regard to interpunction, as mentioned above, I cannot restrain from touching this subject once more before finishing. Interpunction at the end of a line, especially a curve, undoubtedly destroys the good appearance of the job. I have generally—and often not with agreeable consequences—omitted all punctuation where I believed the foremost quality demanded would be the artistic, symmetrical appearance of the design; such as in jobwork generally, title pages, etc., etc.

This system, as I said, although highly satisfactory to my individual art feeling, often caused me trouble and inconvenience. I remember one case where the author of a pamphlet absolutely declined to accept his work, because I had set up an extraordinary artistic title, or letter, simply because all punctuation was omitted. Now, I believe this question of ownership of a title page ought to be definitely settled, and more so, I believe, this is the place to do it. Does the title page of a book belong to the author or is it, for better reasons, the property of the printer, that is, must it be grammatically correct down to the dot on the i, or is its foremost vocation to satisfy the eye? There are several distinct opinions about this question. One party claims the title page of a book as the absolute property of the author, who has a perfect right to demand grammatical purity of his work from Alpha to Omega, beginning with the head-line of the title page to the tail-piece of the last page; the other claims that the right of the author only begins with the first *pagina* of the text, and that the title page is entirely left to the taste of the printer, whose best grammar in relation to it should be the grammar of æsthetics. I admit that; although the latter practice seems to be an infringement upon the rights of the author, I feel inclined to defend it. A single sign of punctuation may possibly destroy the effect of the totality, and symmetry of the composed page, while, if omitted, it will hardly bear upon the reputation of the author. Who would blame an author whose work is thoroughly correct in relation to punctuation, because there are no commas, semicolons and periods in the title page? While on the other side, look at the disfigured shop window of the bookseller, disfigured through the unsymmetrical appearance of the grammatically correct title pages of the exhibited books. Space forbids to discuss this subject any further at present, but I will return to it in a future article on The Æsthetics of Job Composition, hoping to prove sufficiently the printer's right to the title *page*.

But now to return to my original subject. I have mentioned above that, to reach the highest step of the ladder in our profession, it is necessary to acquire knowledge, and not only knowledge of the mechanism of the business, but a wide range of knowledge such as apparently has actually no relation to the former.

A printer, as I should like to see him, must be:

1. Thoroughly versed with the mechanical part of his business. Not only with one branch of it, as is mostly the case in our days of specialty, but with all its branches and departments, besides a general knowledge of the sister trades, so as to enable him to form a judgment in cases where these come in consideration, and not make

a fool of himself in the eyes of the electrotyper, the engraver, ruler, binder, etc., etc.

2. He ought to have at least a limited art education, which will enable him to do good and refined work in his line as typographic designer, such as every job compositor actually is.

3. He must be thoroughly acquainted with his mother tongue. How many compositors are able to punctuate correctly, if told to do so, in cases where the author has neglected his part of the trouble, or to improve a MS. where negligence or ignorance of the author call for such improvement? Count them! You can do it.

4. Every compositor ought to know the rudiments of the most important modern idioms, i. e., German, French and Spanish, to elevate him above the level of a machine when asked to handle MS. in any of these languages.

5. A brief knowledge of the elements of music, i. e. of the note system, will be often of great advantage to him.

6. And last he ought to possess such a general knowledge of scientific subjects to make him a worthy member of the cultured classes, and bring him closer to the mental level of the individuals which are accustomed to come and go in any of the larger printing establishments. The printer's case is the bridge between the brain of the scientist and the world at large. The compositor, almost the first person to come in contact with the brainwork of an author, ought he not to feel somewhat affiliated to it, and not be completely ignorant about the goods he is dealing out, if he does not want to be considered a mere machine? Gentlemen of the craft, the baker handles dough, you handle brains; remember this and be worthy of it.

How much more could I say in relation to the subject, but I have already imposed upon the goodness of the editor and the readers. My limit of space is already passed, but still I will not restrain from mentioning that the above picture of a printer's ideal is not based on an imaginary air-castle theory, but that such can be accomplished, if we begin early enough. What we want is an apprenticeship system, and in connection with a certain specified time of learning, a technical school, somewhat on the plan of the regular evening school, where all the branches of the trade, as well as all the above mentioned subjects, are taught. A boy of fifteen, with a grammar school education, can be made such an ideal printer within four years actual study—practical and theoretical—or he will at least have acquired such taste for learning that after that time, as a rule, he will not need any more compulsory prompting. After the lion has tasted sweet blood he will seek every opportunity to get it; help the boy to understand the beauty of knowledge, compel him to understand, if necessary, and he will soon seek the occasion to acquire, to augment it. Why not establish such schools; they have them in Europe, I believe. Why not establish good trade libraries, with works of reference accessible to the trade-student, the tradesman?

We are a free people, you say? I am, if anything, a *free* man; I love *freedom* better than anything in the world; I would readily give my heart's blood for it; I love it to the very extent of its limits, but I do not think that the establishment of trade-schools must necessarily involve a bar to the golden gift of freedom. If so, oh! let me have observed silence; do not listen to me, Typothetæ of New York, Typographic Unions of the Union.

AWARDED.

The undersigned, after a careful examination of the specimens forwarded to, and published in THE INLAND PRINTER, for competition for the prizes offered during the months of April, May, June, July and August, award to F. Russell, of New York, the first premium of twenty dollars; to A. R. Allexon, of Chicago, the second premium of fifteen dollars; to Geo. A. Moore, of Beverly, Massachusetts, the third premium of ten dollars, and to Jas. Hough, of Guelph, Ontario, the fourth premium of five dollars.

M. F. DOUGHERTY,
with the J. M. W. Jones P. & S. Co.

WM. HOLLISTER,
with Rand, McNally & Co.

C. E. LEWIS,
with Geo. E. Marshall & Co.

A. H. MCLAUGHLIN,
with Poole Brothers.

B. F. PHILBRICK,
with Shepard & Johnston.

CHICAGO, August 31, 1885.

TRADE CATALOGUES.

American illustrated trade catalogues excel all others in the world. No other country produces any in comparison. With us, catalogue printing has become a wonderful and distinct business in itself. It is conceded by European art critics that Americans have surpassed all other nations in printing, and have well-nigh done so in wood engraving. The great silverware houses of New York publish more costly and gorgeous catalogues than any other line of trade. They usually issue one edition of 7,000 copies, because they have about that many customers. One house on Broadway paid $100,000 for its edition of 7,000 last year, while other silverware houses paid sums ranging from $35,000 to $50,000. Another house, besides publishing a trade catalogue, issues a handbook for its customers, at a cost of $6,000.

The $100,000 catalogues were of folio size, and contained 400 pages. They contained about 4,000 words, and steel engravings and photographic and lithographic sketches. Each book weighed about fourteen pounds. The big edition consumed forty-five tons of the finest and heaviest calendered paper, made expressly for the purpose, and of a higher grade than used in any other work of the bookmakers' art; twelve tons of cardboard and 3,000 yards of the finest silk cloth for the covers. The presswork alone cost $3,000, and 210,000 sheets of gold leaf and 49,000 sheets of silver leaf were used.

To print the covers of the books, three colors are used. This requires the use of three different plates. The first prints the groundwork, and is worked cold, while the last two, which print in the gold and silver leaf, must be worked hot. Now, in heating these plates they expand one-fourth of an inch, so that allowance must be made for the expansion—a difficult job indeed, when some of the figures are very minute, and an imperfect register would result in great loss.

The lithographic work is the chief point of interest, for as many as fifteen tints are often used. In some catalogues a one-page design of three plates cost $1,200. One large house on Beekman street, whose goods include washbasins made of china, with colored designs, pays $150 a page for plates. A publishing house up town, which makes a specialty of issuing yearly a coöperative catalogue, charges $500 for a one-page design.

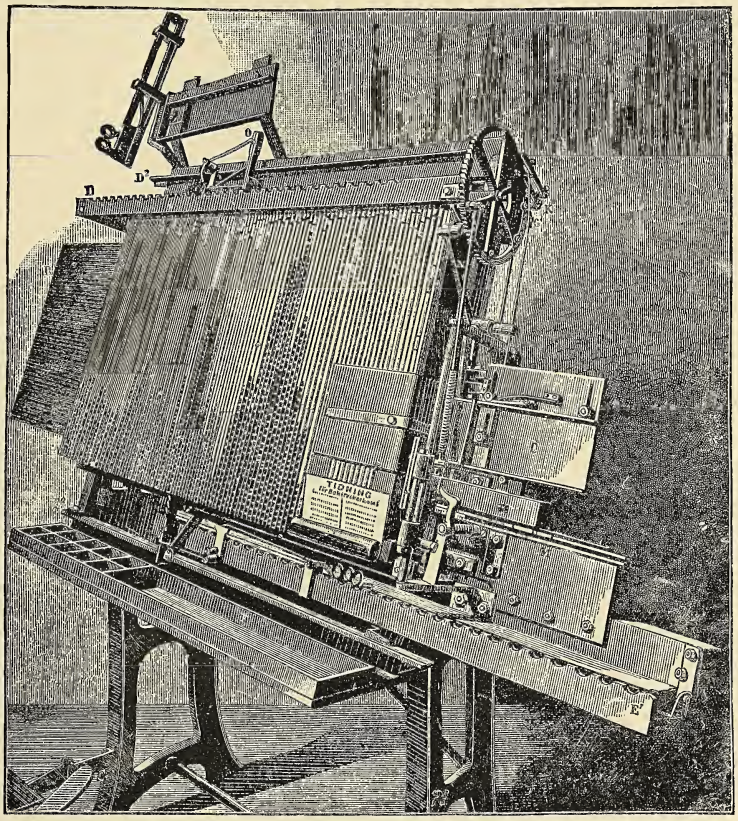
The Hoffman House has in press a catalogue that will cost $20,000. It will require 100 pounds of ink, costing $30 per pound, or $3,000 in all. The sketches will be full page, and cost not less than $200 a page.

In the more economical catalogues, such as those issued by the hardware, stove, locomotive, machinery and cutlery houses, there is no such expensive character of work, but they are printed in the best manner possible, on good surface book paper, and illustrated with the best wood engravings. The cost is often from $8,000 to $12,000 for an edition.—*New York Sun.*

LAGERMAN'S COMPOSING, DISTRIBUTING AND JUSTIFYING MACHINE.

WE are indebted to the *Printers' Register*, London, for the accompanying description and illustration of this machine, which is the invention of Mr. Alex. Lagerman, of Sweden, and is now on exhibition in England.

We made an inspection of them a few days since, and were much struck with the manner in which they performed their functions, though it would have been better could some of the noise of working been dispensed with. That they are rapid and, so far as the actual setting and distributing are concerned, simple, is certain; while the automatic justifier is at once the most ingenious, the most interesting, and the most intelligent piece of mechanism attached to a composing machine yet brought out. Whether it may always be relied on, or whether some of its parts are liable to become deranged, we have not had an opportunity of judging. This, however, we can say, that we gave no intimation of our visit, that we found all in perfect order, and that there was no hitch while we were present.



The accompanying illustration will show the character of the machine. The types to be set are to be seen in their vertical grooves or slots, the plane being sloped, to assist them in maintaining their places. The faces of the letters are exposed, so that the operator, by running his eye along any line can at once detect the presence of any wrong letter.

The types are placed in the grooves, either direct from the founder's page, or from the grooved store galley B, or they are distributed into them by the distributor, which is seen at the top of the machine, on the left hand. It is one of the features of Mr. Lagerman's invention that composing and distributing may go on simultaneously, the compositor sitting at the right hand, in front of his copy, and the distributor standing up on a mounted platform on the left.

The serrated iron bar E, the three rings resting on it, the composing-stick — unlettered and indistinctly shown in the cut, but distinguishable as the vertical piece extending almost from the top of the nearest space box to the type grooves above — and the rods and pivots connecting them constitute the whole composing apparatus. The composing-stick is an iron instrument, grooved vertically, and having at its topmost extremity a pair of pincers opening and closing, like a finger and thumb. It and all the other parts connected with it slide with great ease laterally all along the lower ends of the grooves. The notches in E are each for three letters, and any one of the three rings may be depressed into any one of the notches. Assume that a particular notch is appropriated to the letters A, B, C. The operator, if he desired to set A, would press the first ring into the notch; if he desired B, he would press the middle ring into it, and if C, he would press the outer ring into it. The rings are depressed by one or other of the three first fingers of the right hand, which are placed through them. They move with great freedom up and down the notched plate E, so that at one instant the middle ring, say, may be depressed into the notch at the extreme right, and at the next the outer ring may be depressed into the notch at the extreme left; but, of course, this is an unusual proceeding, for the notches in the middle of the plate are appropriate to the letters most wanted. As the rings are moved, so does the composing-stick, to which they are intimately united by means of the rods. The depression of any of the rings causes the upper end of the composing-stick to be slightly elevated, and the little iron pincers to open and take a type from the bottom of the groove to which they are advanced. When the pressure is removed, and the ring rises out of the notch, the stick descends again, and with it the type, which falls into the vertical groove in the stick, before mentioned, and this operation is repeated until the said groove is full. Then the rings are brought to the extreme right; one is depressed, and the composed line travels up into the justifier. The operator troubles no more about this, but goes on to set another stickful. In the meantime, the composed line is slowly mounting in a vertical direction, its ultimate haven being the galley C. As it goes, a tiny finger every now and then knocks out one of the en quads or spaces and replaces it with a thinner space, of which a store is kept in a horizontal groove hard by. If the line as

set in the stick is the precise measure or less than the measure of the galley C, no spaces will be rejected, but if it be slightly longer, as it is generally taken care it shall be, one or more must be removed in order that it may be of the proper width. It would puzzle many a competent engineer to understand how this discrimination is effected by the mechanism, even if described in the most lucid manner, and we will not, therefore, trouble the reader with a technical statement of the combined actions of rods, eccentrics, notched wheels, and pawls which effect the purpose, but will be content with saying that by the time the topmost end of the line has reached the top of the opening in C (it is adjustable according to the measure desired), the justification is complete, and a bar advances laterally and presses the line into the galley, immediately after which the traveling groove which lately held it descends, and awaits the next line to be justified.

Distribution is done very much in the same way as composition, only vice versa. The matter to be distributed is inserted in the galley at the top of the machine, and then, by means of the apparatus at the extreme left, the first line is lifted out and is inserted in the grooved distributing stick O, which is brought under it. Then the operator goes to work with his fingers in the three rings attached to that stick, depressing them as needs be into one or other of the notches in bar D, and as each depression is made, so the letter in the lowest part of the distributing stick is deposited into the groove over which it has stopped. Spring clips inserted into these grooves prevent the types from falling, and give way gradually as type after type is distributed.

The machine occupies a floor space of about six feet six inches by three feet, and its extreme height is rather more than six feet. As regards its rapidity of execution, we may say that we timed the operator, and found that he set and justified 10 lines, consisting of 480 types, in three minutes and a half.

AN ALMANAC THREE THOUSAND YEARS OLD.

An almanac three thousand years old, found in Egypt, is in the British Museum. It is supposed to be the oldest in the world. It was found on the body of an Egyptian, who had doubtless regarded it with as much reverence as he did the Egyptian bible—"the book of the dead"—and, indeed, it is strongly religious in character. The days are written in red ink, and under each is a figure, followed by three characters signifying the probable state of the weather for that day. Like the other Egyptian manuscripts it is written on papyrus. It is written in columns. It is not in its entirety, but was evidently torn before its owner died. It clearly establishes the date of the reign of Rameses the Great, but contains nothing else of value.

PAPER OF EIGHTH AND NINTH CENTURIES.

In the report of Professor Karabaceck on the well known find of papyri of El Fayum (now in the collection of Archduke Rainer of Austria) it is stated that the nominal size of a papyrus leaf from the government manufactory in the eighth and ninth centuries was about 6 feet in length by 2 feet in width. Such a leaf was called "kartas," and was issued also in half, one-third and quarter sizes. Smaller pieces were called "tumar" (1 tumar=1/6 kartas), and were also in half and one-third sizes. The high price of papyrus during that period (1 kartas cost 1/4 dinar=2s. 4¾d.) is explained by the decline of the papyrus manufacture in consequence of the introduction by the Arabs, at the beginning of the eighth century, of paper and cotton fiber, of which the grand ducal collection contains, among 150 samples, some very curious specimens, the latest of which dates from the year 342 of the Hegira (953 A.D). When the Arabs, in the seventh and eighth centuries, still produced papyrus of good quality, it was made in the government factories, which, as during the Byzantine times, under the "comes largitionum sacrarum," were placed under the Egyptian controller of taxes by the authority of the governor. Consequently, the papyrus leaves made in those factories contain corresponding official marks, consisting of quotations from the Koran or official formulas, the names of the governor and controller of taxes, and the corresponding dates. As those papyri were also exported to Christian countries, the emperor of Byzantium demanded the omission of marks obnoxious to Christians, and threatened reprisals by stamping his solidi with Christian formulas distasteful to Mohammedans, which in Egypt were the exclusive gold currency of the Arabs. This quarrel led to the interruption of diplomatic relations, the prohibition of the export of papyri by the Khalif and the introduction of national Arab coins.—*Paper and Printing Trades Journal.*

INKS, AND HOW TO MAKE THEM.

The following formulas are for some of the proprietary inks, or are those recommended by the authorities whose names are attached to them:

ANTI-CORROSIVE INK.—Take galls, 4 lbs.; logwood, 2 lbs.; pomegranate peel, 2 lbs.; soft water, 5 gallons; boil as in No. 2 recipe, then add to the strained and decanted liquor, when cold, of gum Arabic, 1 lb.; lump sugar or sugar candy, 1/4 lb.; dissolved in water, 3 pints. The product will be 4½ gallons of ink which writes pale, but flows well from the pen, and soon gets black.

BRANDE'S INK.—Take galls, 6 ozs.; green copperas and gum Arabic, of each 4 ozs.; soft water, 3 quarts; by decoction.

CHAPTAL'S INK.—This is produced nearly as by recipe No. 4, given in our first chapter on the subject, there being added sulphate of copper, ½ lb. The ink will be full colored, but less durable and anti-corrosive than the preceding.

DESCEMAUX'S INK.—Galls, 1 lb.; logwood chips, 4 ozs.; water, 6 quarts; boil 1 hour, strain 5 quarts, add of sulphate of iron (calcined to whiteness), 4 ozs.; brown sugar, 3 ozs.; gum, 6 ozs.; acetate of copper, 1/4 oz.; agitate twice a day for a fortnight, then decant the clear, bottle, cork up for use. This ink writes a full black.

ELSNER'S INK.—Take galls (powdered), 42 ozs.; gum Senegal (powdered), 15 ozs.; distilled or rain water, 18 quarts; sulphate of iron (free from copper), 18 ozs.; liquor of ammonia, 3 drs.; spirit of wine, 24 ozs.; mix these ingredients in an open vessel, stirring frequently until the ink attains the desired blackness. This formula is said to give a deep black, neutral ink that does not corrode steel pens.

EXCHEQUER INK.—Take galls (bruised), 40 lbs. (say four parts); gum, 10 lbs. (say 1 part); green sulphate of iron, 9 lbs. (say 1 part); soft water, 45 gallons (say 45 parts); macerate for three weeks, employing frequent agitation. This ink will, it is claimed, endure for centuries.

GHIBOURT'S INK.—Take galls (in powder), 50 parts; hot water, 800 parts; digest 24 hours, strain, and add of green sulphate of iron and gum Arabic, of each 25 parts; when well dissolved, add the following solution, and mix well: Sal ammoniac, 8 parts; gum, 2 parts; oil of lavender, 1 part; boiling water, 16 parts. This ink is said to be indellible.

LEWIS' INK.—Take bruised galls, 3 lbs.; gum and sulphate of iron, of each, 1 lb.; vinegar, 1 gallon; water, 9 quarts; macerate with frequent agitation for 14 days. Produces 3 gallons of fine quality ink, but it is apt to act on steel pens.

PREROGATIVE COURT INK.—Take galls, 1 lb.; gum Arabic, 6 ozs.; alum, 2 ozs.; green vitriol, 7 ozs.; kino, 3 ozs.; logwood raspings, 4 ozs.; soft water, 1 gallon; macerate at last. This ink is said to write well on parchment.

RIBAN COURT'S INK.—Take galls, 1 lb.; logwood chips and sulphate of iron, of each ½ lb.; gum, 6 ozs.; sulphate of copper and sugar candy, of each, 1 oz.; boil the first two in soft water 2½ gallons, to one-half add then the other ingredients. This produces a dull-colored ink, but one that is somewhat corrosive.

DR. URE'S INK.—Take galls, 12 lbs.; green copperas and gum senegal, of each, 5 lbs.; as No. 2 (nearly). This produces 12 gallons of ink.

DR. WOLLASTON'S INK.—Take galls, 1 oz.; sulphate of iron, 3 drs.; gum, 1/4 oz.; cold water, ½ pint; put into a bottle and shake together every day for a fortnight or longer. This makes a durable ink which will bear diluting.

A SAFETY INK.—By adding ferrocyanide of potassium to ordinary ink, an indellible writing ink may be obtained. The removal of such an ink by an acid would result in the production of Prussian blue.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN PREMIUMS!

For the Best Specimens of Composition.

Compositors wishing to compete will be furnished full particulars by addressing

The CLEVELAND TYPE FOUNDRY,

147 St. Clair Street, *CLEVELAND, OHIO.*

WATCH THIS PAGE, IN NEXT ISSUE,

FOR SOMETHING HANDSOME.

☆ BRANCHES AT ☆
MINNEAPOLIS AND SAN FRANCISCO.
MARDER, LUSE & CO.

AMERICAN SYSTEM
—OF—
INTERCHANGEABLE
TYPE BODIES.
THE ONLY TRUE STANDARD

TYPE FOUNDERS
MONROE·STREET,
CHICAGO.

IMPERIAL · SERIES.

PATENTED.

Chicago Type Foundry.
Marder, Luse & Co.,
139-141 Monroe St.,
CHICAGO.

THREE SIZES:
PICA,
GREAT PRIMER,
DOUBLE PICA.

WILL BE READY ON OR ABOUT SEPTEMBER 30. DOUBLE GREAT PRIMER IN PREPARATION.

All our Types are cast on the **American System of Interchangeable Type Bodies,** a system introduced by us and copied to a great extent by other leading Type Foundries. By this System the use of cardboard or paper in justification is rendered unnecessary, thus effecting a considerable saving of time and expense.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms enumerated in this Directory are reliable, and are commended to the notice of all consumers of Printers' Wares and Materials.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

R. R. McCabe & Co., 68 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CARDS (Plain and Fancy).

J. H. Bufford's Sons, Boston and New York; Western branch, 156 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68–70 West Monroe street, Chicago. Also, Folding Machines.

R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162–164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and stereotypers.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ENGRAVERS.

Chase Thorn, "Pioneer-Press" Building, 78 East Third street, St. Paul, Minn.

Randolph & Co., 16 Murray street, New York. Wood Engraving of superior quality. Engravers for the reports of the U. S. Government.

Vandercook & Co., State and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill. Photo and Wood Engravers.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Hand-feed and Attaching Newspaper Folder, Combination Folders, Special Folders, Inserting Folders, Book Folders and Covering Machines.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, San Francisco and New York.

C. E. Robinson & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadelphia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.

Fred'k H. Levey & Co., 122 Fulton street, New York. Specialty, Brilliant Wood-cut Inks.

Geo. H. Morrill & Co., 34 Hawley street, Boston; 25–27 Rose street, New York; 56 Franklin street, Chicago.

Geo. Mather's Sons, 60 John street, New York.

J. H. Bonnell & Co., 7 Spruce street, New York.

JOB PRINTING-PRESSES.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses.

Golding & Co., 183–199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Golding Jobber, Rotary Official, and Pearl presses.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job Press.

JOB PRINTING-PRESSES.

The F. M. Weiler's Liberty Machine Works, 51 Beekman street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the Liberty Press.

LETTER FILES AND FILE GOODS.

The Globe Files Co., Cincinnati. All kinds of filing appliances.

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162–164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless" cutters, five styles; "Jewel" cutters, two styles.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. "Champion" paper cutters.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manilla, etc., and specialties.

PAPER BOX MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

F. P. Elliott & Co., 208 Randolph street, Chicago.

A. G. Elliot & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Bradner Smith & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago.

Chicago Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago.

F. O. Sawyer & Co., 301–303 North Second street, St. Louis.

Friend & Fox Paper Co., Lockland, Ohio, and 153 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Graham Paper Co., 217–219 North Main street, St. Louis.

Snider & Holmes, 214 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

St. Louis Paper Co., 703, 705, 707, 709 Locust street, St. Louis. (Send for packet catalogue.)

W. O. Tyler Paper Co., 169 and 171 Adams street, Chicago.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Snider & Holmes, 214 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

PAPER STOCK.

Follansbee, Tyler & Co., 389 and 391 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park place, New York. John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 52 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 306 Dearborn street, Chicago.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also Paper Folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; Paper Dampening Machines, Stereotype Machinery, etc.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. First-class and country Drum Cylinders.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL.

Chicago Brass-Rule Works, 84 Market street, Chicago. Brass rule is our specialty.

Ed. A. Stahlbrodt, 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y. Dealer in roller composition and printers' supplies.

F. Wesel & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing-sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

Golding & Co., 183–199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Keep in stock everything required by printers.

John Metz, 117 Fulton street, New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago. We supply everything. Call and see.

Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

S. Simons & Co., 13–19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make Cabinets, Cases, Galleys and everything of wood used in a printing-office. Make Engravers' Wood.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE.

L. Graham & Son, 99–101 Gravier street, New Orleans. Southern Printers' Warehouse.

PUBLISHERS' BOOKBINDERS.

A. J. Cox & Co., 144 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

ROLLER MANUFACTURERS.

Bendernagel & Co., 36 Hudson street, Philadelphia. Composition in bulk a specialty.

D. J. Reilly & Co., 326 Pearl street, New York.

J. H. Osgood & Co., 100 Milk street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.

Samuel Bingham's Son, 200 Clark street, Chicago.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago. Before buying, write for our list.

SECOND-HAND MATERIAL.

Illinois Type-Founding Co., 200–204 South Clark street, Chicago.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Dominion Type-Founding Co., Montreal, Canada. P. A. Crossby, manager. Only typefoundry in British North America. Sole agents for Mackellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65, Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Illinois Type-Founding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

John G. Mengel & Co., 31 German street, Baltimore. Typefounders and Electrotypers. Largest and most complete establishment south of Philadelphia.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Western Agents, the Mackellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. Complete stock always on hand.

The Union Type-Foundry, 54–56 Franklin street Chicago. Agents, Boston and Central Foundries.

WOOD TYPE.

Hamilton & Katz, Two Rivers, Wis., Manufacturers of Holly-Wood Type, Borders and Reglets.

The Wm. H. Page Wood-Type Co., Norwich, Conn.



NEWTON COPPER TYPE CO.

14 Frankfort St., New York.

PRICES FOR COPPER-FACING TYPE REDUCED.

	Cts. per lb.		Cts. per lb.
Pica,	10	Minion,	12
Small Pica,	10	Nonpareil,	14
Long Primer,	10	Agate,	16
Bourgeois,	11	Pearl,	20
Brevier,	11	Diamond,	25

Fancy Type, about 15 per cent of Typefounders' Prices.

IN ESTIMATING COST,

Deduct Quads and Spaces—the letter only being Copper-faced. On the weight of the font, PICA, for instance, is only EIGHT CENTS per pound.

Fonts of 5,000 lbs. Guaranteed in a Week.

Copper-faced Type has several advantages:
First. Its durability is at least doubled, no matter how hard the metal.
Second. Corrections are more readily made.
Third. Forms wash easier, and if not clean it may be seen at a glance.
Fourth. The type gives a sharper and cleaner impression.
Fifth. The copper is a relief to the eye.

The "Tribune."

TO NEWTON COPPER TYPE CO.: NEW YORK, June 17, 1881.

Gentlemen,—After using one dress on the New York "Tribune" for six years, by the stereotype process, I am thoroughly convinced that Copper-facing enhances the value and wear one hundred per cent.

In addition to this, I am free to say that I would favor Copper-facing (if it did *not* offer the above advantage) simply because it is so much easier for printers to read; the copper is a relief to the eyes, while the white type is very injurious.

Very truly, W. P. THOMPSON,
Foreman, the "Tribune."

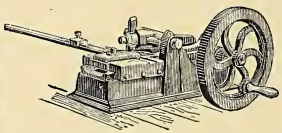
Payment can be made to the founders, or directly to this Company.

SAMUEL ORCHARD, *Secretary.*

Leads, Brass Rules, Galleys, Metal Furniture & Quotations.

WALKER & BRESNAN,

Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.



MITCHELL'S
Rule
Mitering Machine,

Walker & Bresnan,
Sole Agents.

Price, $35.00; Weight, boxed, about 100 lbs.

201-205 William Street,
—AND—
15 & 17 Frankfort Street,
NEW YORK

BOXWOOD FOR ENGRAVERS' USE, BLOCKING, MORTISING, ETC.

Send for NEW Specimen Book.

"WALKER & BRESNAN: "CHICAGO, June 2, 1884.
"We could not get along without the Mitering Machine. It is excellent.
"SHEPARD & JOHNSTON."

REMOVAL.

A. ZEESE & CO.

ELECTROTYPERS,

Relief Plate and Photo-Engravers,

HAVE REMOVED TO

119 MONROE STREET,

AND

2, 4, 6 and 8 CUSTOM-HOUSE PLACE,

CHICAGO.

JNO. T. MOORE, Pres't. J. W. BUTLER, Vice-Pres't. G. W. MOSS, Treasurer. C. M DAVIS, Secretary.

J. W. BUTLER PAPER COMPANY,

173 & 175 ADAMS STREET,

CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PAPERS

USED BY PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS & STATIONERS.

We respectfully solicit attention to the following popular brands of goods which we carry in stock:

FLORENCE MILLS,
WAWASA MILLS,
LAKE SHORE MILLS,
BUTLER MILLS,
ST. CHARLES MILLS,
LEDGER MILLS,

FLAT and RULED PAPERS.

L. L. BROWN'S LEDGER PAPERS.

We also have a full line of

Holiday Cards, Ball Programmes, Wedding Goods

OF THE LATEST STYLES.

SPECIAL RULING done and SPECIAL SIZES OF PAPER made to order on short notice.

H. E. MEAD, Pres't. A. T. HODGE, Sec'y. W. C. GILLETT, Treas.



Manufacturers and Dealers in

LEDGER, WRAPPING, BLOTTER, RULED, BOOK, WRITING, POSTER AND NEWS

PAPERS.

ENVELOPES, CARDBOARD, AND ALL STOCK USED BY PRINTERS.

Send for Catalogue.

181 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON,

PRINTERS OF FINE JOB WORK,

FOR THE TRADE.

BOOKWORK, CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES,
BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES.

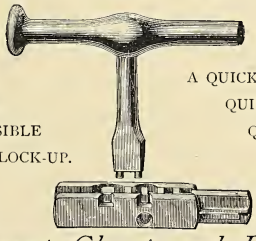
SPECIAL FORMS SET UP AND ELECTROTYPED FOR THE COUNTRY TRADE.

140–146 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

The typography of this journal is a sample of our work.

THE IMPROVED

KEYSTONE QUOIN



A SAFE, SIMPLE, SENSIBLE LOCK-UP.

A QUICK, QUIET, QUADRATIC LOCK-UP.

Permanent, Cheap and Durable.

Made of the Best Tempered Metal, and finished in the best possible manner. Pronounced by the Craft as

"The best Quoin extant."—*Jameson & Morse, 162-164 Clark St.*

"Catches the practical printer at first glance."—*Jas. W. Scott, Publishers Chicago Herald.*

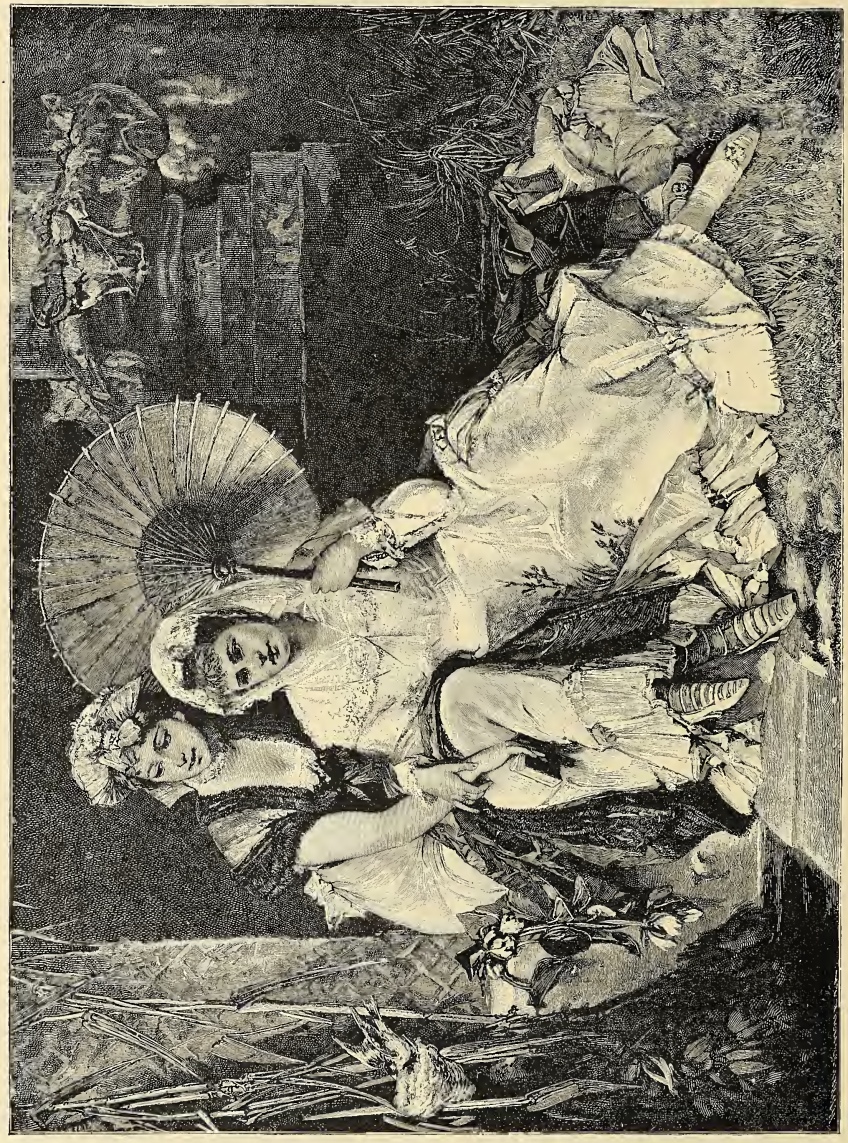
"More satisfactory to us in all respects than any other metal Quoin we have used or seen."—*C. H. Blakely & Co., 68-70 Wabash Ave.*

JOHN McCONNELL & CO.

Proprietors and Manufacturers, ERIE, PA.

P. D. HOYT, Gen'l Western Agent,

For sale by the Trade generally. 71 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.



SYMPATHETIC WATCHERS.

Engraved by Photo-Engraving Company, New York.

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

"GREAT BREVIER."

To the Editor: CALDWELL, Kansas, August 16, 1885.

I notice in your issue for July that a writer from Hot Springs, Arkansas, wants to know where "great brevier" type is made. If he will consult the St. Louis Typefoundry's price list of printing material for 1882, he will find about forty different fonts listed as "great brevier." I know of no other foundry that makes this size, and can see no possible use for it, unless their "brevier" is "bastard," and that they take this method of introducing a useful size of brevier among their products. I have never used any of their material, so don't know that the latter clause is correct, but it is the only excuse I can find for a size between brevier and bourgeois.

Respectfully, F. P.

AN EMPLOYER'S EXPERIENCE.

To the Editor: DUNDAS, Ontario, August 21, 1885.

In reply to your post card, we say that proper number of THE INLAND PRINTER came this way and was made very welcome, as it always is. I subscribe for it, not only for my own gratification, but for that of my employés, and I am pleased to be able to assure you that since first we have had it I can see marked improvement in work done by every boy in the office. Some of the little hints given in regard to practical matters have saved me ten times the cost of subscription, and the effect of the handsome get-up and neat display of your dress, and also of the specimens given, is felt in all the work turned out here. I think every employer ought to have THE INLAND PRINTER for the advancement of his own interests alone. R. V. S.

FROM SARATOGA SPRINGS.

To the Editor: SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., August 31, 1885.

Business here has been rather brisk, but work is now gradually falling off. There is no union here. Composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening paper, *The Journal*, 25 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, $12 per week.

The principal morning paper, *The Saratogian*, has successfully issued Sunday editions this summer. At the beginning of the year it enlarged to eight pages, and later connected a folder with its newspaper press.

Saturday, the 29th, was the last day of the races, and on the evening of the same day Doring's military band, of Troy, which furnished the music for Congress Spring Park, gave its last concert.

F. A. B.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

To the Editor: PENDLETON, Oregon, August 25, 1885.

Printers from the eastern states are coming through here daily. We will soon find that the great number will force the scale of prices down. They are generally dead broke, and, although they have union cards, they go into an office and work for anything, frequently running old hands out. This is not appreciated by our western printers. We do not mind about their coming west, but they should keep the scale of prices as they find them. Here the scale is forty-five cents, but as we have no dailies, the weekly wages are from fifteen to eighteen dollars on weekly papers. Many who come here could make more by going into the harvest field, instead of loafing round the town, waiting for something to turn up.

The scale at Walla Walla, Washington Territory, forty miles from here, is fifty cents on morning papers; forty-five on evening; wages by the week, fifteen to twenty dollars; job printers, fifteen to twenty-one dollars. The girls in Walla Walla are playing the deuce with the business, working for from three to five dollars per week. There are twenty hands employed in the different offices, eleven of which are girls. The foremen are certainly to blame for this state of affairs. H. S.

FROM HOUSTON.

To the Editor: HOUSTON, TEXAS, August 15, 1885.

The *Post* is at present hopelessly "ratted," but a change of management is expected on or before the first proximo, and, as the new manager is a union man, out and out, "great expectations" are indulged in. Whether matters will turn out as we wish, time must tell.

The Galveston *News* has established a plant at Dallas, and announces that on the first of October it will commence the publication of a morning paper, seven-day, which I am told will run about twenty-five cases. No union exists at present at Dallas, and it has long been the hotbed of "rats" in this state, but I doubt not a union will soon be organized there, the *News* being a strictly union sheet, and the foreman engaged a man whose unionism has never been questioned. If we once get a strong foothold in the town, we expect to make it one of the strongest points in Texas, instead of a standing menace, as it has heretofore been. Respectfully, P. I.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor: TORONTO, August 31, 1885.

Fred Morrison, a well known printer of this city, has received an offer as general manager of a newspaper in Enniskillen, Ireland. He has not yet decided to accept.

Henry Hough, for a long time proprietor of the Cobourg (Ont.) *World*, has sold out that paper, and is moving to Toronto to take charge of the business management of the comic paper *Grip*.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association was held in this city in July. After routine business, the members proceeded on an excursion to New York. While in that city they were the guests of Mr. E. Wiman.

Robert Gay, formerly of Toronto, but now of Chicago, visited several of his old friends in this city.

There are seventeen members of the order of Knights of Pythias in the *Globe* office.

On Monday, the 17th ult., your correspondent, with several other printers, took advantage of an excursion to the beautiful town of Galt, on the Grand river, and visited, among other places of interest, the office of the *Galt Reporter*, and under the guidance of the genial John Bittman, manager, were escorted through the office, which occupies two stories and is a well lighted and ventilated building on Main street. 91.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1885.

With the advent of cooler weather business seems to be improving all around, not only in our own trade, but in all other vocations, and that very reliable authority, the *Public Ledger*, says that while times are not improving with cyclonic rapidity the increase in business is nevertheless real and sure. The New York correspondent of said journal also states that the merchants of that city are greatly encouraged at the outlook, particularly by the demand from the South and West.

The stovemolders of our city feel that the improvement in business warrants them in asking for an increase of ten per cent. As the strike only commenced today, of course, I cannot prognosticate as to the result.

The stonecutters of our city are also on a strike, and will most likely win in their fight. They have the active coöperation of the K. of L., journeymen masons' association, plumbers' association, and both branches of the granitecutters' organization.

I understand that the *Sunday School Times*, which has hitherto bestowed its patronage upon the *Times* printing-house, is about to start a publishing office of its own. This will, we think, be quite a blow to the *Times* office, over which there will not be many tears shed.

Mr. Eugene Munday, often styled, "the typographical poet," has been put in charge of the Collins' printing-house, and with his well known sagacity in business will, we believe, keep this house up to the high standard it has ever enjoyed.

Mr. Chas. Brigham, of whom I spoke in my last letter, and who has had an experience of over sixty years in the business, has, at the earnest solicitation of the editor and myself, promised to contribute to

THE INLAND PRINTER some reminiscences of his long apprenticeship to the trade. They will, no doubt, be very interesting. I may mention here that Mr. Brigham is a very devoted member of the typographical society, a beneficial organization of which I have before spoken, it being his duty, among many others, to visit the widows and orphans. If any of the Chicago printers want any pointers on a beneficial society for printers, and trade auxiliaries to printing, just write to him.

Whether it was because of the hauling over I gave the members of the Chicago Base Ball Club some time since in the I. P., or because of the ease with which they were able to "sit on," and, as they say, "wipe the floor up with them" or not, I cannot say; but it is a fact that the last time they were here playing our Philadelphia club they behaved themselves very decently. The Athletics, of our city, are a regular set of shysters, and mortify the base ball-loving public of the Quaker City by the very poor showing they are making. It is astonishing the number of printers that patronize the base ball matches here, and if their ability to play was equal to their zeal in shouting for the game they would make great manipulators of the sphere.

Yours, C. W. M.

FROM HAMILTON.

To the Editor: HAMILTON, Ont., September 2, 1885.

At a recent meeting of Hamilton Typographical Union No. 129 the following motion was carried:

1. That all employés and foremen connected with the printing-offices in the city be written to, asking that no boy under fifteen years of age be employed as an apprentice.

2. Stating that the time a boy is employed previous to that age not to count in the apprentice term of five years; and

3. That a fair common school education be required of all boys wishing to learn the trade.

Answers to the above were received from every office in the city. Proprietors and foremen alike signified their hearty approbation, and expressed their intention of acting up to the suggestions sent. Several in their replies expressed the opinion that this action should have been taken years ago. What fruit it will bring forth remains to be seen.

Mr. John McLeod, one of the old-time *Spectator* hands, has started a joboffice, with good prospects for having plenty of work. As he is a tip-top, square fellow, and good workman, he well deserves the best wishes of success from his many friends.

A new paper called *The Independent* made its appearance three weeks ago in the village of Grimsby, the center of the great peach district of Ontario. The fact of this being the first journal ever published in the village, and the neighboring vicinity being well populated, ought to be sufficient prospect for success in the new venture.

Among the "old Hamilton boys" home to "see the folks" the past month were Peter Foreman, of Detroit; Duncan McLeod, of Buffalo; Willie Young and Harry Heath, of Brooklyn.

X. V. X.

THE NEW ORLEANS AWARD.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, Sept. 3, 1885.

We were very much surprised to find in the August issue of your valuable paper a communication purporting to be an explanation of "why" the Campbell Press Company did *not* win the prize at the New Orleans Exposition. This alleged explanation read more like a thinly disguised patent medicine advertisement than it did like a communication that would come properly under the head of correspondence, but the high character of your paper does not admit of even the suspicion of such a thing, so we are compelled to notice seriously what under other circumstances would simply provoke a smile. We notice the Campbell Company talk through Messrs. L. Graham & Son, who are their paid agents, and as such we leave it to an intelligent public to place a value upon any statement they may make regarding the victory they did not win. They say, "We defy anybody to show a single copy of the work done on the Cottrell presses, etc." This is a bold, reckless statement, made, no doubt, on the presumption that we would adhere to our usual custom and not answer anything they might say; but in this case and under the circumstances, we feel it to be a duty we owe the trade to say that there were a large edition of catalogues printed on our two-revolution press during the Exposition, by A. W. Hyatt, printer, of New Orleans, also considerable work on our country press, the composition of which was done by Patterson & Co., printers. We believe these facts effectually dispose of the Campbell Company's charge regarding there being no work done on our presses. In addition to this, our presses were always in order with no parts missing. This was not the case with the Campbell press, for, if we are correctly informed, they were compelled to run their press without a registering rack, owing to the irregularity of the mechanism, and the press was actually examined without this very essential part of a printing-press. Under these circumstances, Mr. Editor, does it become the Campbell Company to question the ability or impugn the motives of the well known and honorable gentlemen that composed the jury? But it was ever thus with the Campbell Company. No test was ever satisfactory to them unless it could be on the banks of a canal (as at Tonawanda), with second-hand material and a jury composed of their own agents and stockholders.

In 1873, at the American Institute Fair at New York, the "Hoe" and "Cottrell" received medals, while the Campbell press, although profusely advertised and inclosed in a glass house, was totally ignored and did not receive anything. In addition to this, we have never heard of the Campbell press receiving a prize anywhere when it was in competition with anything but itself; this should be sufficient to quiet them, but their modesty is proverbial. In reference to their country press at the Exposition they admit it was not fitted with steam power, and why not? Are they not aware that there was ample power to be obtained, or were they afraid that if they started up with power the noise of it would drown the beautiful music of the Mexican band?

In conclusion, we desire to say that we do not blame them for feeling keenly their defeat after the many bold challenges made by them in the past, but question the wisdom of statements that make explanations from us a necessity. That, however, is their affair, and not ours. Mr. Editor, we thank you for permitting us to occupy so much of your valuable space on a matter of so little importance, but will make some amends by promising never again to notice anything the Campbell Company may say. We propose to let an intelligent public place a value on their *ex-parte* statements.

Respectfully, C. B. COTTRELL & SONS.

[So far as THE INLAND PRINTER is concerned, the above letter must close all controversy on this question. There is a limit to everything, and while we are anxious on proper occasions to present the claims and merits of the productions of all manufacturers connected with the printing trade, we are not willing to allow its columns to be used as a medium for crimination and recrimination between competing firms; justice to ourselves and advertisers alike forbidding us to do so.—EDITOR.]

ENGLAND.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor: LONDON, August 10, 1885.

Trade is dull, but there promises to be plenty of work with the advent of the general election, in a few months. The London Society of Compositors' funds, considering that there has been an increase on the quarter of something like £1,300, are in a very excellent condition.

"I say, mister, I'll clean your boots for ap'ny," said a miniature shoeblack to me, quietly, and catching hold of my coat-tails, the other day, while passing through Piccadilly. Now, he was a decided rat in thusly soliciting, but unsuccessfully, a "shine" at half the usual price; and his action is a very good instance of the method of not a few printers here, who will cut and compete, and turn out a correspondingly low class of work, just for the sake of doing a little more business, until they bring about their own ruin, or, to use the words of a pessimist, but first-class printer of a certain London company, when discussing the many uses that machinery was yet likely to be put to, "will cut their own throats."

Plenty of lithographers have been busy lately on the almanacs for next year. One of the calendars informs us that the Bastile was stormed on the "14th of July, 1879."

"Technicalities in the Composition and Printing of Newspapers," is the title of a handy little work that will see the light of this city in the course of a few weeks. It ought to be readily taken up and studied

in India, from which part of the world we receive evidences of the low nature of newspaper work. Perhaps heat is not conducive to the production of good printing.

THE INLAND PRINTER commands the admiration of all of the trade who gaze upon it. Great interest is taken in its arrival each month, and its literary matter is well read, especially Mr. Stephen McNamara's articles on "The Printing-Press," which are considered the most excellent writings on the subject yet published. Only one fellow-workman have I come across, and he a constant frequenter of music halls and such places, who takes no interest in the Chicago monthly, and asked, "What's the use of that to a news comp?" But others pronounce it unique, which is a great deal, and as healthy as was the action of a Mandan (Dak.) employer's workmen in showing their independence, rather than be deprived of their due.

I refer to the "Employer's Letter," published in July number of THE INLAND PRINTER, and the healthy tactics pursued by his employés being in any way ground down. Would that the same class of men this side of the Atlantic be a little less cringing and servile in their conduct; for, besides injuring themselves by acting obsequiously, they gain no respect from their employers.

Advertisements for girls to learn the printing are occasionally to be seen in the papers. A firm in a populous town directly north-west of London took more than a dozen girls into their employ about two years ago, but after an eighteen months' trial, had to dispense with their services—surely a good enough test. Their proofs were sights to behold; each one was peppered with punctuation errors. On reprint they were passably clear, but with manuscript they were totally at a loss as regarded the art of pointing; nor did they seem to improve in this respect at all.

These members of the fair sex—"compositresses," as they call themselves—are incessant talkers. It was found absolutely necessary to put them on piece to keep the peace; but the evil still continuing, and a telegraph clerk, who worked in the room next that in which the females operated, and through the door in which room they had continually to pass, being unable to "hear the clicking of the telegraphic apparatus," wrote on said door, "For heaven's sake close this door"; and being a notoriously bad writer, another had written beneath, "For hell's sake caligraph properly."

One of our printing trade journals the other week was complaining of the low wages paid to printers in some parts of Germany and Hungary. I hear, but trust it is not a fact, that some compositors in certain parts of the countries named, "set up, machine, and then go out and sell the papers," for which they receive from twelve to sixteen shillings a week.

"A few smart compositors wanted; 6¼ pence per thousand (ens); leaded matter the same, and leads not counted; plenty of work to steady men." So reads an advertisement under my eye. Well, "leaded matter the same and leads not counted" beats all I've heard before. The writer has known of six leads constituting a line in several offices, and then the compositors gained little or nothing by that; but hang off leading matter at same price as solid stuff!

When four months ago General Grant was so near the gates of death, gazzeteers and penny-a-liners sharpened up their wits for a score or so of "it-is-reported's" and "it-is-said's" of the late general. Some actually got into print! But the majority had to save what they had written. Now, however, they are at liberty, and we shall be, I suppose, interested in many remarkable and wonderful anecdotes of the deceased during the next few months.

I have never heard or known of an employer, when negotiating with workmen to compose on a newspaper, sending them a copy of the paper on which they may be engaged. Masters should make a note of this, and always take care to, and send a copy—two would be better—to any applicant for a situation, in order that they may know something of the style of such house before commencing work.

PRINTERIAN.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Halifax, Nova Scotia, under date of August 26, says: "We are now in negotiation with some of the offices where no union men are employed at present, and hope soon to report a large increase in membership."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. P., New Haven, Conn.—1. Our advice is, by all means try again to get a situation in a number one printing establishment; don't mind about the *size* of it. You evidently have natural talent, but you have much yet to *learn*. Quit the amateur part of the business; place yourself under an efficient instructor, and in a short time you will thank us for the advice now given you. 2. You must learn the trade before you can be admitted into the union.

AN Iowa correspondent, under date of August 20, writes as follows: I have worked at the trade for fifteen years, and never, until today, had occasion to work copying ink, and a nice time I had of it. Worked all O. K. for about one hundred copies, then it dried on me the rollers and disc. I tumbled, and commenced washing up, and after about a half hour's hard work succeeded in getting things tolerably clean. What I want to know at present is, "What shall I do to be saved?" and enable me to work copying ink. If you can tell me the *modus operandi*, please do so.

Answer.—Without laying down any ironclad rule the following suggestions may always be adopted with advantage: In putting on a form to be worked in copying ink it should be carefully and thoroughly washed and cleaned with *lye*, instead of benzine. The rollers should be treated in the same manner, old leathery ones being the best, however, as copying ink is a roller destroyer; yet they generally have to be humored as much in this kind of work as any the pressman has to do. Care must be taken that they are thoroughly dry and smooth, as the ink gives suction to the rollers. They must be free from cracks, because no matter how much care is taken the foreign matter will ooze out and spoil the job. Have everything ready and clean before the ink is applied, because a stoppage when starting will necessitate a "wash-up." If the form does not take ink readily a little glycerine or molasses judiciously applied will generally have the desired effect; but it sometimes happens that not only the can but the brand itself has to be changed before the object is attained. In a country town this cannot always be secured, hence the necessity for using all available precautions. If necessary to wash up, do so with *water*, using neither soap, lye, nor benzine.

FIRST POWER PRINTING-PRESS.

The first power printing-press used in this country, or on this continent was invented and patented by Daniel Tredwell in 1826, and was put into operation in Batterymarch street, in this city, in 1827. It was a bed-and-platten press of pretty large dimensions, they being capable of carrying a form a little larger than the ordinary hand presses then in use. The bed was horizontal and reciprocating. The press was constructed of very large wooden timbers about twelve inches square and a great quantity of cast and wrought iron. Connected with its huge frame was a wilderness of belts, cams, pitmen, gearings, and cranks. Its weight was enormous. A very strong rotating-reciprocating vertical iron shaft gave motion to its numerous and complicated parts.—*Boston Journal.*

HONEST PAPER MAKERS OF OLD TIMES.

I recently saw some paper which had been printed on as long ago as 1453, and was surprised at its excellent quality. I imagined that papers were made at the present day in every way superior to those made so long ago; but after a particular inspection of the leaves of these books I have been a good deal staggered in my opinion. I found the paper made about four hundred years ago in the most perfect condition, strong, flexible, of a pearly white color, and on looking through it is seen a water mark, beautiful for its clearness and delicacy. The paper is as white as can be desired, and has, as already stated, a pearly surface, such as is not seen now. The question is, will a modern hand-made paper stand the test of an age of four hundred years with equal results? I think not. There always is used more or less chloride of lime for bleaching the fiber to a white color. It has been proved that the influence exercised by this agent exists after the pulp is made into paper, however thoroughly it may be supposed to have been washed out. The action of this chemical is to make the paper get hard and brittle with age.—*London Papermakers' Circular.*

THE CHALLENGE JOB PRESS.

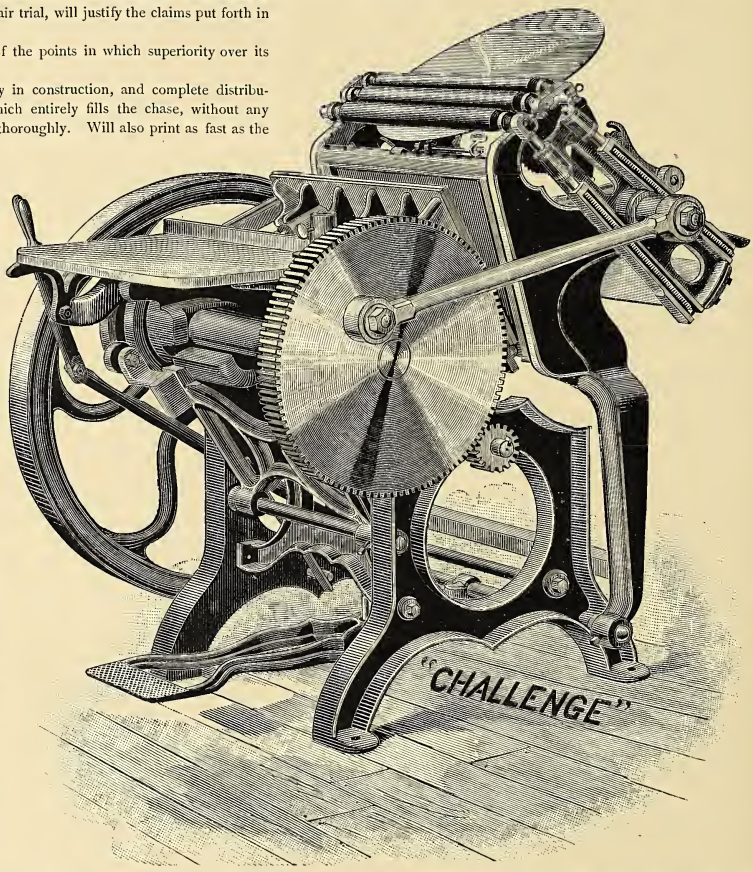
The accompanying cut gives a correct representation of the half medium Challenge Press, manufactured by the Shniedewend & Lee Company, Nos., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago, from which it will be seen that it is similar in many respects to the Old Style Gordon which has always been a favorite with printers. In it are retained all the good points of the original press, to which have been added many improvements, which the makers claim render the Challenge superior to other printing machines in the market. It is constructed from entirely new patterns, and all parts are made to jigs and templets, so as to be interchangeable. The material and workmanship are of the very best, and it is offered in the belief that the verdict of those testing and giving it a fair trial, will justify the claims put forth in its behalf.

The following are a few of the points in which superiority over its rivals are claimed.

Perfect register, simplicity in construction, and complete distribution. Will print a form which entirely fills the chase, without any strain, and will ink the form thoroughly. Will also print as fast as the sheets can be fed, and the peculiar platen motion makes it the easiest press to feed at a rapid rate. Runs easily and noiselessly, and there can be no spring in bed or platen, it being twenty per cent heavier throughout than the original press.

Among the many *improvements* claimed may be enumerated the following:

Patent Chase Hook. This is a device for fastening the chase into the press. It is instantaneous in operation, and holds it firmly in place, preventing it working loose under any circumstances. Patent Depressible Grippers, which can be depressed upon the tympan, at any angle of the platen, by simply pressing down upon them, and which assume their proper position when the finger is removed. Patent Impression Throw-Off; side arms made of forged steel; improved disc motion; platen and bed strengthened; cam and cam-roller broader, and gears made wider and heavier. Sizes manufactured range from an eighth medium to half super royal. The firm exhibit many flattering testimonials, verifying the merits claimed, from printers throughout the country, who are now using it, and who express in unstinted terms their satisfaction with the work it turns out, and the many advantages it possesses.



A NEW surrogate for the manufacture of paper is said to have been discovered in a weed, a variety of broom, which is to be found in immense masses in the forests of Bohemia. Experts were stated to have favorably reported upon the suitability of the plant of the paper pulp, and negotiations have been entered into for the acquisition of large estates with water-power, with a view to manufacture.

METHOD OF COLORING PAPER.

This is an improved process of coloring paper in endless rolls by passing the paper through a suitable coloring-bath in such a manner that the paper is thoroughly impregnated with the coloring matter, then removing the surplus color by pressure, and subsequently drying the paper.

The paper to be colored is placed on a roller and is then conducted over a tension roller and under a roller which rotates in the color reservoir. After leaving the color reservoir the paper is passed over another tension-roller, which is covered with India-rubber, then over a guide-roller and between pressure-rollers. In order to remove any superfluous color from the surface of the paper before the paper is passed to the drying cylinders, the paper is fed through between the pressure-rollers and over a felt cloth or band, which runs over the tension and guide rollers, and on which the paper is pressed by one of the pressure-rollers, all superfluous color being thus pressed out. The color so expressed flows into a reservoir, in which the color is collected for future use. As, however, the color so collected has in most cases lost somewhat of its intensity, it is not fed directly back to the first reservoir, but is passed through a tube into a collecting vat or trough, where it is mixed with a quantity of fresh color, and is then conducted through a connecting-tube into the reservoir.

I WISH I WAS AN EDITOR.

I wish I was an editor,
I really do, indeed;
It seems to me that editors
Get everything they need.

They get the biggest and the best
Of everything that grows,
And get in free to circuses,
And other kind of shows,

When a mammoth cheese is cut,
They always get a slice,
For saying Mrs. Smith knows how
To make it very nice.

The largest pumpkin, the longest beet,
And other garden stuff,
Is blown into the sanctum by
And editorial puff.

The biggest bugs will speak to them,
No matter how they dress;
A shabby coat is nothing, if
You own a printing-press.

At ladies' fairs they're almost hugged
By pretty girls, who know
That they will crack up everything
That ladies have to show

And thus they get a blow-out free;
At every party feed;
The reason is because they write,
And other people read.

A FAMILY ROW.

"Business is awful dull," said the em brace, the other morning; "I wish it would pick up a little."

"You needn't grumble," replied the 3-em space; "You don't have much to do when the rest of us are busy. It's a very cold day when I get left — out."

"That's so, Em, brace up," put in the pound mark. "We have a soft snap compared with those acephalous creatures down there."

"You shut up, Johnny Bull?" snapped the en quad. "You don't stand very high in this country, anyhow."

"I stand higher than you do in any country, you old drudge," replied the pound mark; you wouldn't dare stand high enough to show your face, for fear you'd get shoved down; and ——"

"I am getting rather lonesome, myself," interrupted the period. "I haven't seen a hyphen for two days, and we are usually very intimate; sometimes I think the partition might as well be left out. Why can't you fellows ——"

"You keep still till the rest of us get through, old fly-speck," snarled the hair space; "your place is at the last end. Don't stick your nose in at the middle of the sentence."

"What a lively chap that hare's pace is!" facetiously remarked the em quad to the cipher. "By the way, if we are to speak in order I ought to be heard first, for I always have to stand up first."

"I should say not," retorted the cipher. "You have no right to show up at all. You never made your mark in the world, as we have."

"Well, to hear that cipher talk, one would think he amounted to something," said the 9. He knows very well that he don't cut any figure unless one of us stands in front of him, to give him a value."

"Speaking of values," called out the dollar mark, "reminds me that I have to stand in front of you both if you are to have any commercial value."

"You couldn't any of you stand up if it wasn't for me," grumbled the 3-em quad. "All you fellows have to do is to stick up your heads and look smart, while I do more work than any of you, and get no credit for it."

Just then the job galley came along and set down on all of them, or there is no telling how the trouble might have ended. F. J. H.

PROCESSES FOR ILLUSTRATION.

The art of Xylography came into existence with the invention of printing. The fact that prior to the introduction of printing, insignia and coats-of-arms had been cut upon wood and duplicated by impressions in wax or clay, signifies little in the history of the wood cut, as the essential element of printing, the duplicating upon paper or similar material, was wanting until the advent of Gutenberg.

Senefelder's process of lithography relies on the fact, that if on a lithographic stone, which is composed mainly of carbonate of lime, a drawing be made with any greasy substance, the same by the aid of an acid and of gum arabic will enter into a chemical combination with the stone, from which now impressions may be taken upon a lithographic printing press, inasmuch as the stone being dampened with water, the drawing will accept very readily the fatty printing ink rolled over the plate, while the moistened surface will reject the same.

For the illustration of printed text this process can hardly be styled well adapted, being cumbersome, calling for a printing in lithography and a printing on the letterpress and thus advancing the cost of production.

In the wood cut is found the best means for the execution of illustrations, which can be multiplied upon the letter-press simultaneously with the explanatory text, and it cannot be denied that the art of lithography has been brought to a state of perfection which must excite admiration. But, it may be asked, where are we to obtain such beautifully executed wood cuts?

It is, indeed, singular that only in a very few cities are there true xylographic bureaus. Counting Leipsic, Dresden, Munich and Stuttgart, almost all the places have been named where there are found extensive and artistically conducted establishments for wood engraving and therefore almost all orders fall to the share of those cities.

And much is left undone! What might not be accomplished in book printing, if a suitable substitute for the wood-cut could be found? —*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF AUGUST 4, 1885.

323,394.—Printing-machine delivery apparatus. A. Campbell, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to J. & E. McLaughlin, New York, N. Y.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 11, 1885.

324,195.—Printed. Mechanism for feeding boards to be. A. H. Walker, Brooklyn, N. Y.

323,925.—Printing-machine. H. P. Feister, Philadelphia, Pa.

324,253.—Printing-machine. Oscillating cylinder. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.

324,002.—Printing-presses, etc., counter for. C. T. Brown, Chicago, Ill.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 18, 1885

324,699.—Quoin and side-stick. M. J. Hughes, Jersey City, N. J.

324,423.—Types. Manufacturing elastic faced printing. R. H. Smith, Springfield, Mass.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 25, 1885.

324,974, etc.—4 patents. Printing-machine. E. Anthony, Jersey City, N. J.

324,986, etc.—2 patents. Printing-machine. L. C. Crowell, Brooklyn, N. Y.

324,067.—Printing-machine delivery apparatus. S. D. Tucker, New York, N. Y.

325,118.—Printing-machine, sheet-delivery mechanism. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.

324,939. Printing-machines, sheet-flyer for. L. W. Hyde and A. H. Seaman, Brooklyn and New York, N. Y.

A GERMAN paper, the *Zeitschrift fur Instrumentenbau*, gives an interesting account of a pianoforte made in Paris, in which paper was made to take the place of wood, the whole case being manufactured from paper so compressed that it was able to receive a hard surface which took a perfect polish. The color was cream-white. The tone of the instrument is reported not to be loud but very sweet. The short, broken character of the sounds emitted by ordinary pianofortes is replaced by a soft, full, quasi-continuous sounds, resembling somewhat that of the organ. It has been suggested that the evenness of texture of the compress paper may have some influence in effecting this modification of sound.

WASHINGTON NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

The New York *Graphic*, not long ago, published a page of twenty-eight portraits of Washington correspondents whose lives were sketched in the briefest space possible. Of the twenty-eight correspondents named about twenty of them had begun at the roller in the printing-office, and had made their way up through the places of compositor, proofreader, city reporter, capital correspondent and staff writer, to the place of Washington representative. Very few of the hundred or more correspondents there have had the benefits of college preparation for their work. It should also be said, in justice to the majority, that they are not conspicuously outshone by the men who came into the journalistic profession with diplomas attesting their proficiency as scholars. They come in time to be the confidential friends of many public officers and members of congress, who treat them with respect, trust them with secrets of state, ask their advice in matters of policy, call upon them for encouragement, rely upon them for support, and dread their criticism. As a body, the correspondents are men of honor. The temptation to misrepresent or conceal is indulged in by very few of them. It is not a distinction now, whatever may have been the case in years gone by, to be a roysterer and a brawler.—*New York Times.*

THE OLD PRINTER.

And so the old printer was dead. Of course, when a man has been sticking type until his head is whiter than rag paper, and he counts the years of his work by the boxes in the lower case, you expect him to turn his rule any day. And yet the empty case at the old man's window looked terribly lonesome next day. A great many times that day the boys, who were unusually quiet, looked over at his case, and wondered if the old man wouldn't miss it, and the office clock, and the high stool, and his old stick, and the big solemn-looking spectacles he used to wear. Of course he'd get along; but for so many years those things had been his daily companions, the boys wondered if the old man might not miss them just a little bit, at first. I think, indeed, that Slug Seven said: "We ought to have sent them with him; we could have buried them with the old man anyhow," he said. You see, Slug Seven was a good printer and a good man, but he used to work on a sage brush and alkali paper down in New Mexico and out in Arizona, and he had a whole brain full of heathenish Indian ideas. He wanted the boys to put on subs that night, so the regulars could go out to the cemetery—"bone-yard," Slug Seven called it—and burn the stool, case, and the old shoes that served for the old man's private hell-box, on the old printer's grave.

The old man had been on the paper longer than any of us. He used to shake his head when the boys stopped at the stone to jeff before they went down stairs. "Twun't do, fellows," he would say; "I've been there, and I know. Night of the 27th of November, 1844, I came into this town a bilin', not a cent in my pocket, and enough tamarack in my head to get me a night's lodgin', and I slept in the cellar that night with my legs on the ground, my back on a bundle of paper, and my head on an ink-keg. The next day I caught on to this very case, and I says: 'How long can I keep this job, boss?' And the old man looked at me, and he was lookin' at the raggiest and orneriest tramp printer that ever struck him for grubstake, and he said: 'Long as you stay sober, young fellow.' And he kept his word, and here I am ever since, and where's all the boys that started even with me and away ahead of me? It don't pay, young fellows. There's beer down stairs and there's ice water in the pail in the corner. One costs money and the tothers's free; one makes tramp printers and the tother saves 'em. Stick to the saloon in the corner, fellows; drink at the sign of the tin dipper, and you'll have eyes and nerves to stick type when you're seventy."

Somehow the boys always enjoyed the old man's homely little temperance lectures, and in the forty years he stood at the case and preached, if he wasn't quite so eloquent as Gough, every now and then he coaxed some typo away from the sign of the glass-mug to the sign of the tin-dipper. And sometimes the old man used to stumble a little himself, but that was long ago. He would be gone a day or two, and come back quietly, penitent, and very oblivious to the occasional remarks of a mysterious character who would drift up and down the alleys. But this didn't often happen, because the boys always liked the old man and felt sorry for him, and they respected his penitence, and finally only the new men or the subs ever said a word about these annual disappearances. All the old man would ever say about them was that he had "been up in the country to bury his uncle." His uncle died hard, but he did die at last, and the old man, for many years, stood like a conqueror at the time-worn old case with his enemy under his feet.—*Ex.*

PAPER CONTRACTS.

Good paper has fallen to very cheap prices in the United States, as any one will perceive who keeps track of the large contracts when their terms are made public. A recent contract is that awarded by the secretary of the state of Massachusetts to Carter, Rice & Co., of Boston, for furnishing paper for the state printing from July 1, 1885, to July 1, 1886, at three rates: Machine finished book paper at 5.80 cents per pound, supercalendered book paper at 6.67 cents per pound, Weston's ledger paper at 26 per cent discount from list prices, Parsons Paper Company's bonds and linens at 35 per cent discount from list prices, "Scotch" ledger at 18¾ cents per pound, Royal ledger at 15¾ cents per pound, Old Berkshire Mills at 15½ cents per pound, Arlington Mills at 13 cents per pound, Crown Imperial at 12 cents per pound.—*Paper World.*

THE BROWN FOLDING MACHINE.

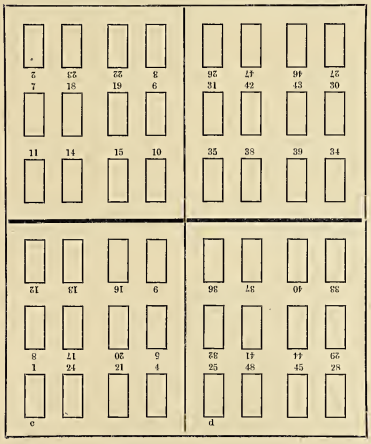


Ever since 1849 various inventions have been placed before printers and publishers in the way of folding machines. The first efforts in this line of machinery were crude affairs, and bear the same relation to those of the present day, as the printing-press of that time bears to the ones now in use. They were complicated, unreliable and inacurate, easily gotten out of repair and slow in speed. Gradually, advances have been made until there is now produced folding machinery almost perfect in every particular. Simplicity, combined with a desire for a greater speed, has wrought beneficial changes. It is now as essential to have a fast folder as a fast press; publishers must "make the trains," and machinery is demanded fast enough to meet the want. Printing-offices will no longer put up with folders whose capacity does not exceed 2,500 per hour, when they can obtain the latest improved machines with a capacity of 3,600 to 4,000 per hour.

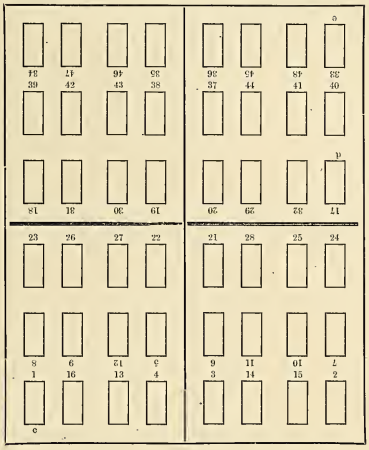
At the exposition recently held in New Orleans, of the few gold medals awarded competitors in the Printer's Department, the Brown Folding Machine Co., of Erie, Pa., secured two; one for the best Hand-feed Newspaper Folder, and the other for the best Attached Newspaper Folder. These were the only machines placed on exhibit by the above company, although they manufacture various styles of folders, such as book folders, special folders, double folders, inserting folders and combination folders. The Brown folder has been on the market only a little over two years, and has gained such a name for true worth, that the manufacturers have been obliged to move into new and larger shops, where they can supply the demand. During the last year they have been continually behind their orders from a month to six weeks, which goes to show the great popularity they have gained. They have been sent to England where competent judges have pronounced them far ahead of folders constructed in that country, thus scoring one more for "us Yankees." Parties contemplating the purchase of folding machines can get full information regarding the different styles by addressing the manufacturers.

IMPOSITION.

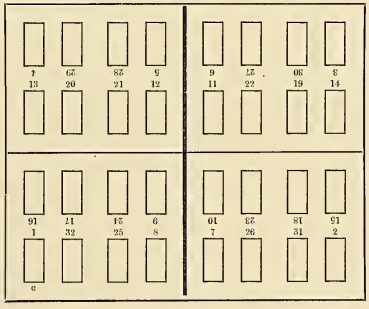
A Half-Sheet of Forty-Eights with Two Signatures.



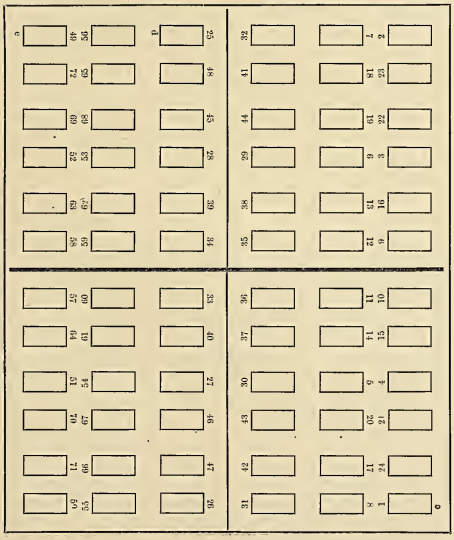
A Half-Sheet of Forty-Eights with Three Signatures.



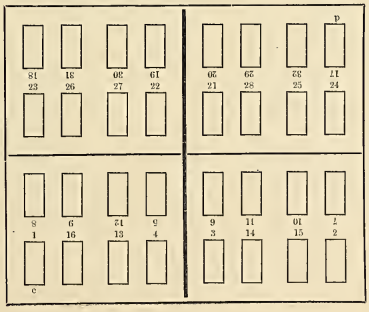
A Common Quarter-Sheet of Sixty-Fours.



A Half-Sheet of Seventy-Twos with Three Signatures.



A Quarter-Sheet of Sixty-Fours with Two Signatures.



SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.

PACIFIC BRANCH, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

MARDER, LUSE & CO.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

TYPE FOUNDERS,

DEALERS IN

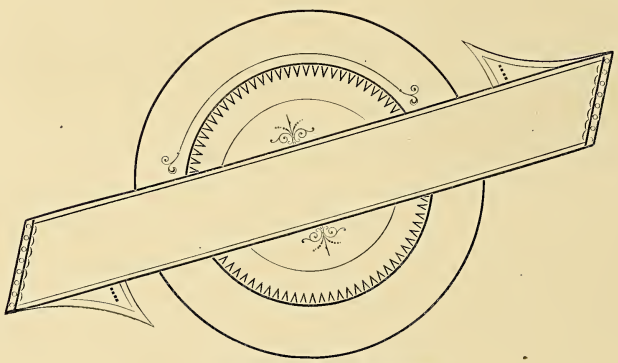
Printers' Supplies and Machinery.

Office and Foundry: 139-141 MONROE ST.

Machine Shops:
121-123 West Washington St.

CHICAGO, ... 188

ALFRED PYE, COMPOSITOR (WITH MARDER, LUSE & CO.), CHICAGO.



A. R. ALLEXON, COMPOSITOR, CHICAGO.

—A. H. SEINSHEIMER.—

SAM'L SEINSHEIMER.

LEE SEINSHEIMER.

A. H. SEINSHEIMER & CO.

PAPER BAGS
FLOUR SACKS
MANILLA PAPER
TEA
CARPET

PAPER

CREAM
AND STRAW
LAYERS
FOR BARRELS
BOXES
AND CANS.

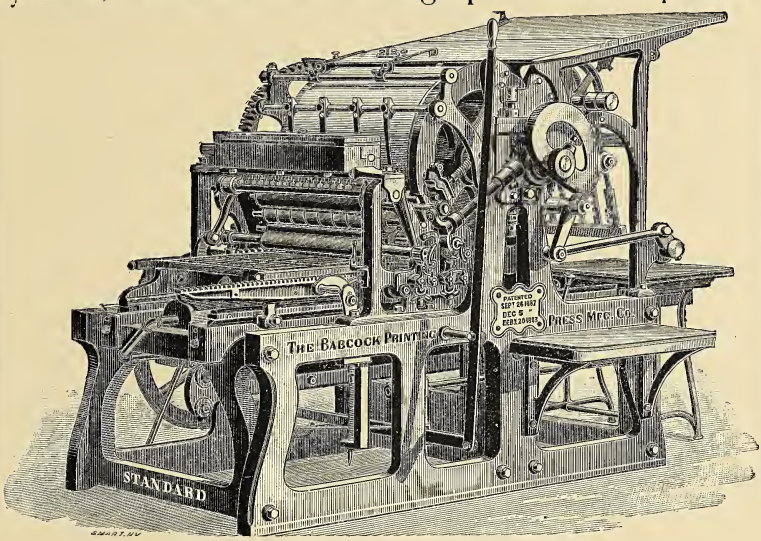
30 West Pearl Street, Cincinnati, ... 188

GEORGE W BATEMAN, COMPOSITOR, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO'S

Drum Cylinder, Two-Revolution AND Lithographic Pat. Air-Spring Presses.

New Style Elevated Fountain, allowing easier access to forms and furnishing better distribution than the old style.



Tapeless Sheet Delivery, Perfect Register, Rapid, Strong, Durable, Handsome, and Guaranteed in all respects.

BABCOCK "STANDARD" PRESSES.

These Presses are built from new designs combining strength and durability with increased capacity for speed, and embody several new and very important improvements, among them the following:

NOISELESS GRIPPER MOTION, with PERFECT REGISTER. AIR VALVE, for removing the spring when desired, and invariably restoring it when the press is started. THE SHIELD, which effectually protects the Piston and Cylinder from paper, tapes, etc., that might fall upon them and produce injury. THE PISTON can be adjusted to the size of the Air-Cylinder, so that the wear of either can be easily compensated. This easy, positive and perfect adjustment prevents leaks and vacuums and secures evenness of wear in the Air-Spring. THE ROLLER-BEARING has the following advantages: Any single roller may be removed without disturbing the others. All of the rollers may be removed and replaced without altering their "set." When desired, the form rollers may be released from contact with the distributor and type without removing the rollers from their bearings or changing their "set." THE INK FOUNTAIN is set very high, allowing easy access to the forms, and furnishes much better distribution than the old style. These presses have PATENT POSITIVE SLIDE MOTION and PATENT BACK-UP MECHANISM, and are equal to any first-class presses in the market.

SIZES AND PRICES OF "STANDARD" PRESSES.

No. 1,	Size bed	19 x 24	$1,150.00	No. 5,	Size bed	29 x 42	$2,000.00
2,	"	22 x 26	1,400.00	6,	"	32 x 46	2,200.00
3,	"	25 x 31	1,600.00	7,	"	33 x 51	2,350.00
4,	"	27 x 38	1,800.00	8,	"	36 x 53	2,700.00

No. 9, Size bed 38 x 56.....$3,200.00

THE BABCOCK NEW TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

DELIVERS THE SHEETS IN FRONT PRINTED SIDE UP.

In bringing out a series of Two-Revolution Presses, the BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MANUFACTURING CO. has sought to not only combine the best features known in other machines of this class, but also to add a number of valuable improvements which greatly increase the durability, usefulness and convenience of these Presses. In addition to the general features of the Babcock Drum Cylinders enumerated above, the Two-Revolution Presses *deliver the sheet in front printed side up*, without the use of either fly or swinging arms. They also have the new *backing-up motion*, enabling the pressman to back up his press while the belt is on the loose pulley and with out the aid of either gears or friction—a most valuable improvement. The mechanism for raising the cylinder is remarkably simple—an important fact when the tendency to wear and lost motion in the joints is considered, and also requiring less power to run. These Presses are made very heavy for speed, and in every respect thoroughly constructed.

THE BABCOCK PATENT AIR-SPRING COUNTRY PRESS.

The best Newspaper and Job Cylinder Press for the price in the market. Size of bed 32 x 46 inches, will work a 6-column Quarto Newspaper without "cramping." It is simple, strong, and in every way splendidly constructed. It combines all the latest improvements for fast and good work, together with beauty in design and solidity in all its parts. With its other qualifications it is capable of a high rate of speed; has perfect register, fine distribution, runs easily and almost noiselessly. It is adapted to all kinds of work, having Air-Springs and Vibrators on Form Rollers. Price, $1,100. Steam Fixtures, $50 extra.

THE BABCOCK LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.

This machine has no superior. It is very heavy, and has many improvements, making it a very easy press to handle. In Register Speed, Distribution of Color and Water, Facility in making Changes, Stillness in Operation, it is ahead of all competitors.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,
GEN'L WESTERN AGENTS.
115 & 117 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

CAMPBELL & CO.
ELECTROTYPING,
Engraving and Printers' Supplies,
59 and 61 Longworth Street,
CINCINNATI, O.

OSTRANDER & HUKE,
(Successors to Huke & Spencer)
Manufacturers of Type Machinery, Perforating Machines, Lithographic Hand Presses, Gumming Machines, Electrotype Machinery, Stereotype Machinery, Varnishing Machines, Printers' Chases, Pulleys, Shafting, etc.
PRINTING PRESS MACHINISTS.
81 & 83 Jackson St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

MARDER, LUSE & Co.
TYPE FOUNDERS
—AND—
ELECTROTYPERS,
CHICAGO.

W. B. CONKEY,
PAMPHLETS my Specialty.
BOOKBINDER
163 & 165 DEARBORN ST.
CHICAGO.

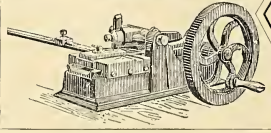
SHELDON COLLINS' SON & CO.,
PRINTING INKS,
32 & 34 FRANKFORT ST.,
NEW YORK.

O'NEILL & GRISWOLD,
EDITION BOOKBINDERS.
Especial attention given to Country Orders for Case Making, Stamped Titles, Stamped Backs, etc.
SEND FOR ESTIMATES.
Nos. 180 & 182 Monroe Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

DOUGLASS, THOMPSON & CO.
Merchants in all Requisites pertaining to the
Art-Science of Photography,
PHOTOGRAPHERS' BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, PUBLISHERS AND NEWSDEALERS,
Nos. 229 & 231 State Street,
CHICAGO.
GAYTON A. DOUGLASS.
HENRY G. THOMPSON.
Send for Catalogue.

CAMERON, AMBERG & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Amberg's Cabinet Letter Files.
71 & 73 Lake Street,
SEND FOR CATALOGUE. CHICAGO.

AULT & WIBORG
MANUFACTURERS
Printing and Lithographic Inks
—AND—
VARNISHES,
CINCINNATI, - - - OHIO.

WALKER & BRESNAN,
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
201-5 William St., NEW YORK CITY.
—SOLE AGENTS FOR—
MITCHELL MITERING MACHINES.


STORY!
An original collection of humorous tales, quaint rhymes and jests pertaining to Printerdom.
—COLLATED AND PUBLISHED BY—
GEO. W. BATEMAN,
206 Race Street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
PRICE, $1.50.
Lovers of humor, send for a copy.

J. P. ELLACOTT,
(Successor to ELLACOTT & LYMAN)
MANUFACTURER OF
Printers' Brass Rule, Borders, Leads and Slugs,
As a Specialty, by Improved Machinery.
192 & 194 Madison Street, cor. Fifth Ave.
CHICAGO.

THIS Press combines every convenience required for doing the best of work in the shortest possible time, with the least amount of labor, making it the most desirable machine for both employer and employee.

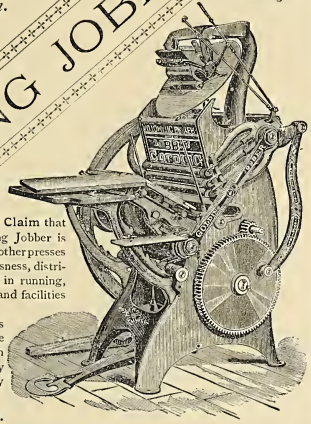
First Class Gold Medal awarded at New Orleans International Exhibition.

Special and Patented Points of Superiority:

Large Ink Fountain with Automatic Brayer, Duplex Distributor, Roller Changer, Adjustable Disk Movement, Chromatic Attachment, Positive Movements, Balanced Platen, Solid Platen Bearings, Improved Impression Regulators, New Impression Throw-off, Patent Mechanical Movement, Center Gripper Finger, Steel Shafts, Studs and Draw-Bars.

THE GOLDING JOBBER

Send for Press & Tool Catalogue.



We Claim that the Golding Jobber is superior to all other presses in speed, noiselessness, distribution of ink, ease in running, solidity of impression, and facilities for making ready quickly.

We Guarantee the Press to be all we claim for it, and are prepared to place it in competition with any press, and the purchaser may return it within 30 days and have his money refunded, if found inferior to the other.

GOLDING & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

GEO. WEBBER,

DEALER IN

PRINTERS' WASTE,

113 W. Lake St.,

o———CHICAGO.———o

The Trade furnished with Wipers at short notice. Highest Prices paid for Printers' and Binders' Cuttings. Offices in the city cleared periodically by arrangement.

In its Thirtieth Volume.

ROUNDS' "PRINTERS' CABINET,"

Published by

S. P. ROUNDS, JR., & CO.,

191 So. CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

The oldest Typographical Journal published.

Subscription Price, $2.00.

GEO. E. LLOYD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FOLDING MACHINES,

ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY,

AND

GENERAL PRINTERS' MACHINISTS,

68 WEST MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. McALLASTER & CO.

IMPORTERS OF AND JOBBERS IN

ADVERTISING CARDS,

FOLDERS, BEVEL EDGE CARDS,

NOVELTIES, SCRAP PICTURES, FRINGED GOODS, &C.

196 & 198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

Illustrated Catalogue sent free to any Address.
Liberal discount to Printers.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL'S

(Established 1844),

PATENT ROLLER COMPOSITION

IS SUPERIOR IN EVERY RESPECT.

Give it a trial, and you will never want any other. Rollers always ready for use; do not Harden, Shrink nor Crack, and seldom require washing.

OUR PATENT COPYABLE PRINTING INK,

all colors, in pound and half-pound cans. No Ink made that is equal to it. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

CYRUS H. LOUTREL. 45 Maiden Lane,
C. FRANK LOUTREL. NEW YORK

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION

NEWSPAPER

PRINTING, FOLDING & MAILING

Done upon Short Notice, and at Reasonable Prices

NEWSPAPER WORK OF ALL KINDS A SPECIALTY.

Give us a Call.

271 & 273 FRANKLIN STREET.



SNIDER & HOOLE,

BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS,

152 MONROE STREET,

CHICAGO.

101 & 103 WALNUT STREET,

CINCINNATI, O.

COFFIN, DEVOE & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

B-R-O-N-Z-E-S

GOLD, SILVER AND FANCY COLORS.

Price, from $1.00 to $6.00 per Pound.

176 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

TO PRINTERS ONLY.

SPECIAL LINE

OF

ORDERS OF DANCE

AND

Announcement Circulars,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Sample set, with price list, sent on receipt of 25c.

EVANS & DARLING,

6 BOND STREET, . NEW YORK.

SIOUX CITY

NEWSPAPER UNION.

The most Complete Establishment of the kind west of the Mississippi River.

Ready-Prints of the best class of Western Newspapers.

A complete stock of all kinds of Printing Papers, Card Board, Envelopes, &c., constantly on hand.

216 and 218 Douglas Street,

SIOUX CITY, - - - IOWA.

THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE next (October) issue will commence Volume 3, improved with several new features calculated to make it what it aspires to be,

The Leading Trade Journal of the World in the Printing Industry.

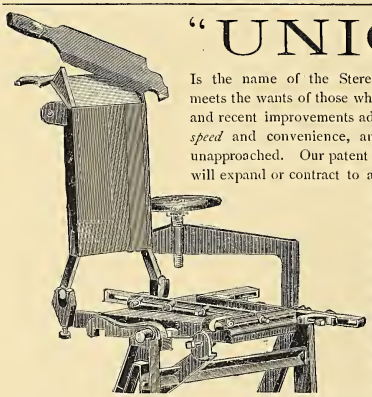
All employing printers are invited to sustain with their subscriptions a journal alive to their interests, and to keep themselves informed of the improvements and changes continually taking place and crowding out the old time methods.

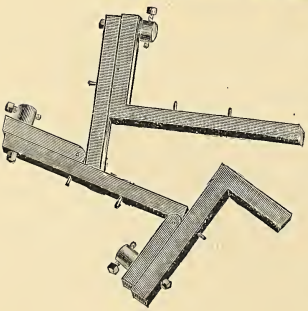
SUBSCRIPTION $1.50 PER YEAR.

Those who may not be in possession of a complete file of Volume 2, are informed that we have a limited quantity of this volume handsomely bound in Russia, which we shall place on the market at *Three Dollars* per copy. Early application should be made to prevent disappointment.

No printing-office, typographical library, employers' workshop or workman's bookcase should be without this valuable addition to typographical literature.

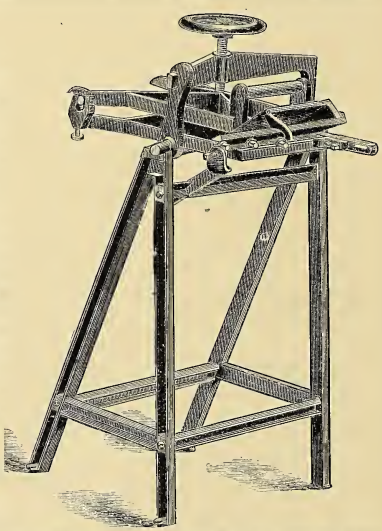
THE INLAND PRINTER CO., PUBLISHERS,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.





"UNIQUE"

Is the name of the Stereotype Machine which *only* meets the wants of those who do their own stereotyping, and recent improvements added thereto have *doubled its speed* and convenience, and rendered it unrivaled—unapproached. Our patent type-high Expansion Chase will expand or contract to any size from a single letter up, gripping it each way like a vice, without the use of a mallet, shooting stick, quoins, bevel or guard furniture. Molds can be taken in a few minutes. Are ready to cast from without pasting on leaders. Removal of a single screw allows chase to be thrown open (to remove forms or casts), or closed *instantly*, without taking measure, any number of times. Makes a solid wall of iron to hold the matrix down on every side. Metal *cannot* run behind matrix. Big improvement in coring. Cast comes out *type-high, exact length and width* of chase inside.



NO SAWING; NO PLANING. All this hard work saved. Outfits are cheapest in first cost. Strong, durable, most economical and convenient in use. You miss it if you buy any other. Send stamp for circular.

R. ATWATER & CO, MERIDEN, CONN.

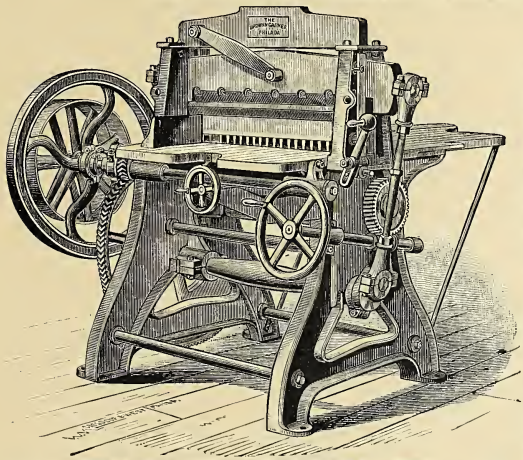
(Cut No. 1 shows casting box open, with empty chase in position, but under it shows how chase opens when screw is removed.)

C. R. CARVER,

Successor and Manufacturer of THE BROWN & CARVER

IMPROVED · PAPER · CUTTING · MACHINES,

614 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa., and 33 Beekman St., New York.



SIZES OF PAPER CUTTING MACHINES—STEAM POWER.

48 inch	$1,200	33 inch	$575
43 inch	885	30 inch	500
37 inch	700	Larger sizes made to order.	

Boxing and Shipping extra. Machines shipped at Purchaser's risk.

THESE Machines have been remodeled, and neither time nor expense has been spared in bringing them to a high and critical standard of perfection. They now stand first in the market. Unequaled for Durability, Excellence of Construction, Accuracy of Work and Rapidity of Movement; their merits are self evident, and, by the testimony of the Centennial Judges, the Franklin Institute, and the American Institute of New York, they are, in every respect, the most reliable machine in the market. A trial will convince the most skeptical of the adaptation of this machine to all kinds of work done by Printers, Bookbinders, Paper-Box Makers, Label Printers, Lithographers, etc. The peculiar construction and perfect adjustment make them the strongest and most powerful machine in use.

WE CALL ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING POINTS OF SUPERIORITY:

FIRST.—Superior proportions and construction of **machine frame**, giving strength and solidity, without excess of metal.

SECOND.—Superior manner of hanging and adjusting **knife bar**, thus relieving head or top of machine frame from undue strain during the cut, and allowing **easy and accurate adjustment of knife from either end.**

THIRD.—Superior arrangement of **machine table**, same having slots or grooves for the traverse guage to move in, thus **preventing sheets of paper becomming wedged between bottom of gauge and table.**

FOURTH.—Superior arrangement of traverse gauge, same being in **sections and adjustable**, permitting cutting of two widths at once, hence saving time and handling of stock.

FIFTH.—Superior arrangement of clamp and traverse gauge in combination; construction is such as to permit stock to be cut **to the last half-inch,** thus effecting **great saving in paper,** and facilitating the cutting of small work.

SIXTH.—Superior position of **clamp wheel,** enabling operator to clamp stock **rapidly and without stooping.**

SEVENTH.—**Adjustable side gauges,** front and back of clamp, facilitating the handling and cutting of small work.

EIGHTH.—**Simplicity of machine,** no traps or springs of any kind; all parts are easily accessible.

NINTH.—**Noiseless friction clutch,** for starting and stopping the machine easily and without a jar, whereby a greatly increased speed is obtained without endangering the machine.

HEMPEL'S : PATENT : STEEL : QUOIN.



THE Old Reliable and only - - - - -
- - - - - Perfect Quoin yet introduced.

THE ESPECIAL ATTENTION OF PRINTERS AND DEALERS IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

THE HEMPEL QUOIN is not a simple casting, as some may think, but each quoin is finished by passing through five sets of machinery before it is packed for sale, the result being that any two quoins taken at random constitute a pair, and are exactly alike. This produces good and true work with great economy of time. The same cannot be said of any other quoin.

No other quoin that we have yet seen is so constructed that it can be finished and made true by machinery at a reasonable cost; while none will lock a form as quickly and with as little labor as the HEMPEL QUOIN.

Although many attempts have been made to supersede the HEMPEL QUOIN, none have proved successful. Amateurs, novices, as well as old hands, easily acquire the knack of using them to advantage, and all acknowledge that they are the perfection of a lock-up. Some printers as well as dealers, have been led to buy imitations of our quoins, owing partly to their resemblance to ours, but particularly on account of the low price at which they were offered, and the invariable result has been that they were dear at any price.

Attempts have also been made to introduce quoins resembling one of our old patented quoins, which we found imperfect, and did not introduce on that account; yet unprincipled and irresponsible parties, having made slight alterations, are seeking to introduce these imperfect quoins, and have in some instances succeeded in doing so — partly on account of the partial resemblance of these quoins to our perfected quoin, but, principally, because they offered and sold them at any price. The result has been that the victims have often become prejudiced against all mechanical quoins.

All quoins geared together with teeth and a key, or having a feather or rib and groove to prevent them from sliding laterally on each other, are an infringement on some of our various patents, and their sale and use makes both vender and user liable to a suit for damages. As a rule, it will be found that these infringements are offered by irresponsible parties, and we would kindly suggest to purchasers to use caution in purchasing quoins that possess any feature resembling ours.

We have but one factory in America, which is located a Buffalo, N.Y., and our quoins are on sale with all dealers in printers' materials.

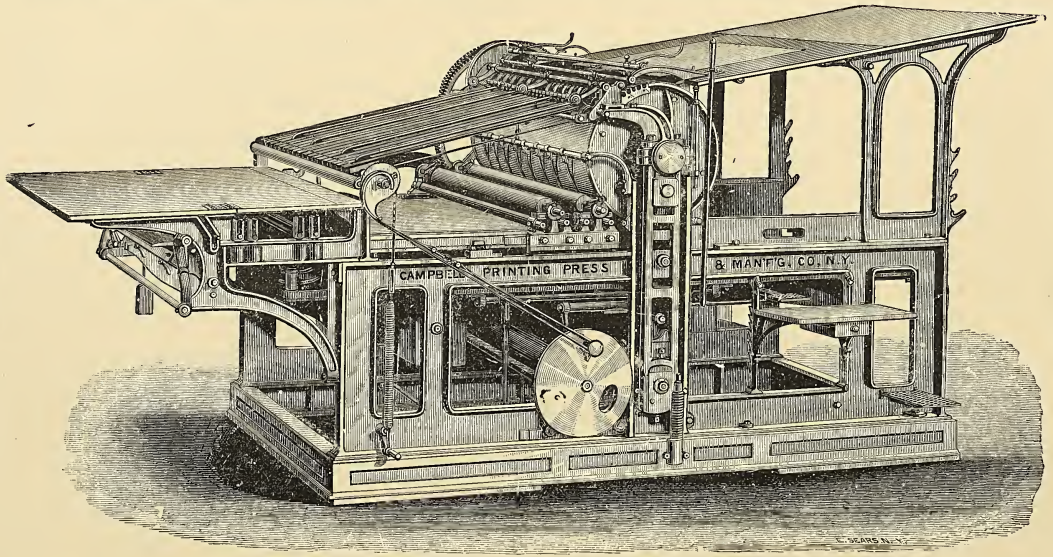
HEMPEL & DINGENS, - - BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

Is the First, the Best and the Acknowledged Leading Two Revolution Machine.

NEVER SMUTS, AS SHEET IS DELIVERED CLEAN SIDE TO FLY.

NO TAPES.



CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS.

NO FLY OR DELIVERY CYLINDER BEHIND TO MAKE BED INCONVENIENT TO GET AT.

FEEDER CAN TRIP THE IMPRESSION AT WILL.

No Cast Iron Bed Rack as on all other Two-Revolution Presses.

EVERY TOOTH ON CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS BED RACK IS A SEPARATE STEEL PIN.

PERFECT REGISTER. UNYIELDING IMPRESSION. HIGHEST SPEED. UNEQUALED DISTRIBUTION.

CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO.,

New York Office, 160 William Street. *306 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.*

PERSONAL.

WALTER SCOTT, the well known press manufacturer of Plainfield, New Jersey, is in this city, and intends to remain in our midst for some days.

J. W. BUTLER, of the Butler Paper Company, has just returned, reinvigorated in mind and body, from his vacation among the Berkshire Hills.

MR. HUKE, of the firm of Ostrander & Huke, has just returned from an extended business trip to the South. He reports the outlook very encouraging.

CHARLES H. PETERS, of the firm of Seemann & Peters, publishers of the Saginaw *Evening News*, paid us a friendly call, and seems to be hopeful of the business outlook.

A. E. BARNHART, of Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, has been spending his vacation at the Dells and Devil Lake, Wisconsin. He returns strengthened and refreshed, and prepared for the duties of an arduous fall business.

WE had the pleasure of a call from Mr. A. R. Hart, manager of the Photo-Engraving Company, of 67 to 71 Park Place, New York City, who is visiting Chicago in the interests of his firm. Mr. Hart is also the publisher of Senator John A. Logan's new books, the first of which will appear in about ninety days.

MR. T. F. RANDOLPH, of the firm of Randolph & Co, fine wood engravers, 19 Park Place, New York, has been spending a few days in our city, and expresses himself much gratified with his visit. We are pleased to learn that he has disposed of his vaseline interest, which was never a paying investment, and that he intends in future to devote his entire energies to his legitimate business.

LOCAL ITEMS.

OSTRANDER & HUKE have just erected and furnished a large electrotype foundry in Nashville, Tenn.

SNIDER & HOOLE have recently furnished Willging & Chequett, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, with a complete outfit of bookbinders' machinery.

As an evidence of an improvement in business, Messrs. Hoe & Co. recently sold in one day one double cylinder and three small cylinder presses.

CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION at its last meeting, voted $100 to aid the Wabash railroad strikers in their fight against the managers of that road.

THE Chicago City Directory for 1885 shows two hundred and thirty-two book and job offices, and two hundred and eighty-five newspapers.

THE A, B, C Railroad Guide of the United States and Canada, has been incorporated in Chicago, by Walter R. Meadowcroft, D. Dalziel and Mason B. Starling. Capital, $100,000.

THE National Educational Publishing Co., has been incorporated in this city with a capital stock of $100,000, for the purpose of publishing a monthly paper to be called the *National Educator*.

F. P. ELLIOTT & Co., 208 and 210 Randolph street, have closed a contract with the new daily, the Chicago *Sun*, to furnish its supply of paper. The incorporators claim to start off with 50,000 circulation.

THE per capita tax of Chicago Typographical Union to the International Strike Fund Law, adopted at the New York Convention, amounts to $282, which was ordered paid at the last meeting of the union.

THE Signal Printing Company has been organized in this city, for the purpose of publishing a weekly paper. Capital stock, $10,000. Incorporators, Henry D. O'Brien, Alexander Flannigan and E. C. Rhoads.

THE printing and stationery firm of Geo. E. Marshall & Co., 144 Monroe street, recently gave their employés an excursion to South Park, furnishing the boat and all refreshments. A glorious day's recreation was enjoyed, which was supplemented with the knowledge that they were being paid for enjoying themselves, no deduction from the week's wages being made, and, what is better, it is the intention of the firm to keep up the practice thus inaugurated from year to year. The idea is an excellent one, and we hope other employers will profit by their example.

BY an arrangement made with the Public Library Board, members of Chicago Typographical Union can now enjoy all the privileges of the library, by presenting an application signed by the Secretary, and with the seal of the union affixed.

A. KLAUSE, 114 North Market street, has almost completed a web press for the *Sun* newspaper of this city, which will print twenty thousand four-page papers per hour. It is a beautiful, compact piece of mechanism, and reflects credit on its builder.

THE pressroom of Donohue & Henneberry, corner of Congress street and Wabash avenue, of which Mr. Robert Granger is foreman, has nineteen cylinders in operation. A new Campbell press capable of working a form 37x52 has recently been added.

THE L. H. Thomas Company, for the purpose of manufacturing and selling ink, blueing, mucilage, etc., has been organized in Chicago. Capital stock, $10,000. Incorporators, L. H. Thomas, A. B. Flagg, E. S. Foote, J. J. Reed, P. W. Synnott and J. P. Whitney.

THERE is nothing to report regarding the line-casting machine which is to take the place of the compositor, except that the first ordered machine is in Chicago, but for some unexplained reason cannot be seen. Probably it is because it cannot accomplish what has been claimed for it.

MR. GARRETT BURNS, for twenty years the superintendent of presswork with Rand, McNally & Co., has severed his connection with that firm, and is now associated with E. A. Blake, western representative of C. B. Cottrell & Sons. We wish him abundant success in his new field of labor.

HUGHES & JOHNSON, general lithograpers, 253 and 255 Kinzie street, have recently added to their establishment a No. 3 stop cylinder Scott lithographic press, which, they claim, gives a perfect register, and prints twelve hundred and sixty impressions per hour without strain or labor.

CHARLES AND JAMES BOND, old time job printers in Chicago, and for many years the valued aids of Howard, White & Co., have gone into business for themselves at 154 Washington street. It is almost needless to wish them success, as their fine workmanship and excellent personal character assures it.

JOHN H. JAMISON, ex-chairman of the *Herald* Chapel, died of consumption August 7. Wm. H. Birtwhistle, a pressman, from Houston, Texas, who came to this city to purchase a perfecting press for a new daily, to be started in Dallas, was stricken with paralysis upon his arrival, and died August 30. Both were buried by Typographical Union No. 16.

MR. JOSEPH N. WILSON, employed in Rand, McNally & Co's jobroom, has applied for a patent on a new combined upper and lower case. The caps are nearly all on the right hand side of the lower case, while the figures are on the left, and a few of the least used lower case letters are provided for in the upper case. The boxes for the u, c, and some other letters, are smaller than in the ordinary case, and would save room in the frames made for them. Without going into a minute description of the invention, a diagram of which we expect to present in our October issue, from a brief inspection of the same, it appeared that a compositor could perform a great deal more work by the arrangements of the letters proposed by Mr. Wilson.

THE great trade and labor demonstration in honor of Labor's National Holiday, which occurred in this city on the 7th of September, was a very creditable affair, nearly ten thousand men, representing the various branches of industry, participating in the procession. The membership of Typographical Union No. 16, under the marshalship of Pres. McLaughlin, turned out seven hundred strong, and was one of its most attractive features. The principal offices in the city were represented by a distinctive banner, prominent among which was that of THE INLAND PRINTER, carried by young Sydney Anderson, of the J. M. W. Jones bookroom, while a full-fledged printing-office was in operation, from the press of which was distributed the *Labor Holiday*. There were also several wagons containing printers at work, immense

rolls of paper, well filled mail bags, etc., etc. The procession occupied one hour and twenty minutes in passing the Palmer House, and was the longest and most imposing demonstration of the kind ever seen in the West. The speakers were the Hon. Martin A. Foran, M.C., of Cleveland; Judge Prendergast, Gen. Beem, and Mayor Harrison, of Chicago. The printers had their full share of honors, Mark L. Crawford, ex-president of the International Typographical Union, being marshal, and A. C. Cameron, of THE INLAND PRINTER, president of the day.

AMBERG'S CABINET LETTER FILE, manufactured by Cameron, Amberg & Co., 71 and 73 Lake street, has come to be recognized as an indispensable in every well regulated office, its special advantage being that any required document can be found *instantaneously*. We have one in use in our office, and can speak from experience. It is neat, compact, and a positive ornament, while its cost places it within the reach of almost any business man. We may mention in this connection that the Amberg "Peerless" file, that was the envy of so many sight-seers at the New Orleans and Chicago Expositions, where it was awarded the first premium, now adorns the offices of the W. O. Tyler Paper Company, 169 and 171 Adams street.

A NOVEL DEVICE.—Ostrander & Huke have secured a simple device for running their Gordon presses, by which an impression is produced with each pressure of the foot, instead of requiring as heretofore, four similar efforts to accomplish this result. The work is also done without half the required labor, while the speed attained is double that obtained under the old attachment system. The mechanism is simplicity itself, and the first impulse that strikes the observer in seeing it in operation is, "why did not *I* think of this myself." The improvement can be affixed in *one minute* by any person, by simply taking off the hook attached to the treadle connecting the crank shaft. To those printers who have not steam power it must prove especially valuable, and all such would do well to call and see it in operation, at 81 and 83 East Jackson street.

MR. THOS. BROWN, the senior partner of the well known firm of Brown, Pettibone & Kelly, printers and stationers, of this city, met with a sudden and shocking death at Putney, Vermont, on Thursday, September 3, by falling into a huge water wheel, in a paper mill, which he was examining. When rescued, it was found that his skull had been fractured, and that he had received other serious injuries, which proved fatal in a very few minutes after. His remains reached Chicago on Saturday evening, and funeral services were held at his late residence, 166 Locust street, on Sunday afternoon. The pall bearers were P. F. Pettibone, Jas. P. Kelly, Amos Pettibone, David Kennedy, Frank Pierce, and I. H. Williams. A large circle of mourning friends deplore his untimely end. He had many warm acquaintances in business circles, and was deservedly popular among his employés.

ON Friday, September 4, soon after hearing of the death of Thos. H. Brown, Jr., senior member of the firm of Brown, Pettibone & Kelly, a meeting of the chapel was called, to which were invited all the other employés of the house. At this meeting a committee was appointed, representing all the departments, who were instructed to draft a memorial relating to the sad event. The committee reported the following minute, which was adopted. This memorial has been handsomely printed on a parchment, inclosed in a suitable case, and forwarded to Mrs. Thos. H. Brown. THE INLAND PRINTER was requested by the meeting to publish it.

Receiving news of the sudden, the tragic death of Thomas H. Brown, Jr., we, the employés of the house of Brown, Pettibone & Kelly, were at once impelled to give some expression to our grief; wherefore, by this memorial, we seek to manifest the regard and esteem we, each of us, had for him in life—the reverence and affectionate memory we shall keep alive for him in death.

He stood in high rank in the world of commerce. His abilities and facility of resource were such that the men he knew amongst the busy places of trade acknowledged him as their peer, endowed with every quality that makes the successful merchant. The luster of his character shone with such brightness that his word was synonymous with the signed and sealed instrument of writing. His co-partners had that confidence and trust in him which alike he had for them—a combined force that nurtured and built with strength the house of which he was the head.

If we hesitate, as we do, with a feeling of delicacy, to speak of him as the loving husband, the idolizing father: not presuming to lift the veil which covers the sanctity of his home; we may, without fear, boldly speak of him in his relation to us as our employer. He was, to all about him, the wise counselor, the ready helper, the faithful guide. Gentle in reproof, sincere in approbation, he stood to all, and for all, as a true friend—the just, yet kind, master. The many manifestations of his interest for those who served him will never be forgotten—his words and his deeds will live. With a lively sense of his virtues, we mourn for him, and say Farewell with words already sung:

"O early ripe! to thy abundant store
What could advancing age have added more."

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

J. EVELETH GRIFFITH, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, sends a handsome prospectus of an advertising project, the composition and press-work of which is almost perfection.

FROM the *Democrat* joboffice of Ottumwa, Iowa, comes a full sheet poster, which, considering the generally limited resources of a country office for turning out this class of work, is very neatly arranged and displayed.

A THREE-SHEET POSTER in green and red, from the press of the Ada (Ohio) *Record* reflects credit on the compositor who set it, but the colors in the top sheet, especially, could have been distributed to much better advantage.

FROM the press of Geo. S. Krouse, Culpepper, Virginia, we have received a very neatly printed pamphlet of fifty pages, containing the rules and regulations, schedule and premium list of the Piedmont Agricultural Society.

THE Star Printing Company of Hartford, Connecticut, L. M. Prouty & Co., proprietors, send a very effective, neatly designed and executed bill head and a business card. The presswork is also well worthy of commendation.

WELLS & RAFTER, the well known printers of Springfield, Massachusetts, send a novel design in a folding business card, with beveled gilt edges. It is almost needless to add, it is worthy of the firm and the reputation they have secured.

FROM Johnson Brothers, of San Antonio, Texas, comes a general assortment of commercial printing, consisting of business cards, circulars, pamphlets, invitations, letter and bill heads, etc., which proves that that city has at least one office capable of turning out *first-class* work.

J. W. SHEPHERD, of Brockport, New York, also sends a miscellaneous assortment, some of them in colors, which, coming from a so-called amateur, are creditable, to say the least, though we must condemn his habit of using nothing but ornamental lines in many of the title pages and circulars. The composition on his business card is passable, but there is certainly vast room for improvement in the arrangement of colors.

MERCER & CO., of Louisville, furnish a business card, worked in colors, which is in a great measure spoiled by the positive character of the tints (?) The line of Karnac caps, in which the name of the firm is set, appears very much out of place, as it belongs to a series in which it is intended that caps should only be used as initial letters. The vignette with border would appear to better advantage at the top than at the bottom of the card, though the design is not lacking in merit and ingenuity.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

WE are pleased to announce that since our last issue there has been a steady and perceptible improvement in business, more particularly, however, within the past two weeks. The feeling of encouragement prevailing, based on orders and inquiries, is encouraging in the extreme, and is but the harbinger of the good time coming. The following are the reports furnished by our representative firms:

SNIDER & HOOLE.—Business has materially improved.

BLOMGREN BROS.—Business rushing and prospects excellent.

GARDEN CITY TYPEFOUNDRY.—Trade and indications better.

COTTRELL & CO.—Business steadily and satisfactorily improving.

OSTRANDER & HUKE.—Trade fair and steady. Have every reason to be satisfied with the outlook.

MARDER, LUSE & CO.—During the past ten days there has been a large increase in inquiries, and upon the whole the outlook is quite

encouraging. Have every reason to look forward to a good, healthy, legitimate fall trade.

CAMPBELL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Business excellent, and prospects all that could be desired.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO.—Decided change for the better during the past two weeks, with cheering prospects for a permanent improvement.

UNION TYPEFOUNDRY.—Trade during the past month has been excellent, and is daily improving. Are going to adopt the interchangeable system.

ILLINOIS TYPEFOUNDING CO.—Trade during the past month may be ranked as "fair to middling." Prospects daily growing more encouraging.

GEO. H. TAYLOR & CO.—Trade better and more active, but devoid of any sensational features. Material increase in inquiries, which denotes an active fall trade.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.—Satisfied with the outlook. Favorable change in business. Running full time and all hands employed, but hope for better prices soon.

J. W. BUTLER PAPER CO.—Condition of trade comparatively about the same as at this time last year, though the volume of business doing exceeds the amount of last year, but prices are lower. The outlook for the future is favorable.

HOE & CO.—Business and sales excellent. More inquiries are coming in day by day. The New York house is very busy on orders for large presses. Outlook very encouraging. Just received order for large double web press for Boston *Globe*.

W. O. TYLER & CO.—There has been a decided improvement in business during the past month. Orders are coming in freely, and the outlook is, that trade has come to stay. The mills which they represent have orders to keep them busy up to January 1, 1886.

CHICAGO PAPER COMPANY.—Business steadily improving. Sales during the past month have largely exceeded the amount of sales for the corresponding month of 1884. Inquiries increasing, and this is always a favorable sign. Work in printing-offices is "picking up," and, altogether, are quite satisfied with the outlook.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

AUGUSTA Typographical Union No. 41 has suspended.

THE New York *Herald* will appear in a new dress within a few weeks.

NEW YORK printers are moving for an amalgamation of the printing and bookbinding trade.

THE value of the newspapers in the United States with their outfits is placed at $66,500,560.

A NEW UNION was organized at Reading, Pa., on Saturday evening, August 29, with sixty members.

IT is stated that the *Christian at Work* and the *Police Gazette*, are printed on the same press in New York.

PROSPECTS are good for the formation of pressmens' unions in Syracuse, Albany, Troy, Toledo and Memphis.

THE Mexican editors say they traveled in the United States fourteen thousand miles, at a cost of about $75 per editor.

MR. GEORGE W. CHILDS, of Philadelphia, provides and cares for a cemetery lot in which impecunious printers are buried.

MR. GEORGE SCHENCK of Typographical Union No. 2, is prominently mentioned for the position of United States Marshal in Philadelphia.

IF you want to know how to edit a newspaper, ask the first man you meet; that is, if he never had any experience about a sanctum.—*Whitehall Times.*

A PAPER MILL is soon to be built at Knight's Ferry, Stanislaus county, California. It has excellent water power, and immense grain fields will supply straw at a nominal cost.

IT is stated there are between thirty and forty Spanish compositors in New York City, twenty of whom are foreigners who set Spanish in the same way that many compositors set Latin or Greek, that is without a knowledge of the language. Only six of the entire number, however, can begin and finish a job, and they are employed all the year round.

TORONTO UNION, No. 91, is the first union reported as having complied with the provisions of the new strike law. The twenty five cents per capita has been set aside for that fund without a dissenting voice.

LEONARD D. SALE, Washington correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press*, has just been appointed Librarian of the Patent Bureau. He is Spanish and French creole by descent, and was born in the Blue Ridge mountains of Virginia.

A COMPOSITOR who died in the city of Mexico a short time ago, was one-armed, but very expert, and held his stick in the stump of his left arm. Years ago he had a trial of speed with another printer, and, losing in the race, became enraged, and had his left hand cut off.

AMONG the Grant memorial publications, one of the best that has come under notice is a broken column and pedestal made with brass rules, by Charles P. Cornell, job printer, for the Auburn *Dispatch*. The design and its execution show marked taste and skill.—*Buffalo Express.*

IT is stated on what we have reason to believe is reliable authority that N. Lyman's Sons, of the Buffalo Typefoundry intend shortly to adopt the new system of type bodies, and are even now prepared to receive orders, for the same, provided they are large enough to pay for the expense.

MR. JAMES M. DUNCAN, President of Typographical Union No. 6, has been appointed by his honor the mayor as one of a committee of distinguished citizens to consider ways and means for raising the quota to be subscribed by the citizens of New York, for the purpose of erecting a national monument to the memory of General Grant.

ANOTHER correspondent, writing from Halifax, England, under date of August 12, writes: "Inclosed find subscription for self and fellow printer. Several of our craftsmen to whom I have shown THE INLAND PRINTER were apparently surprised that such a magazine had not aroused the ambition of our English printers to equal it."

JOHN GARFIELD of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, one of the oldest printers in that section, died recently at the age of seventy years, His connection with the printing business had lasted more than fifty years, from 1833 to 1885. He was the founder of the Fitchburg Sentinel, which he started in 1838, and had been at various times proprietor of offices in this state and New Hampshire. He leaves an honorable record.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL in New York which, however, can more appropriately be styled a hand-bill, and a very ugly one at that, advertises to print 5,000 good circulars for $1.75; 1,000 bristol board cards for $1.50, and 5,000 good bill heads for $3.00. We suppose its proprietor wants to make hay while the sun shines—until the sheriff takes possession. No name is published, as we suppose its owner would be ashamed to see it in print.

A WRITER speaks of the pluck shown by the late W. S. Gilman, of Houlton, in his early career. He hauled a printing-press from Bangor down to Presque Isle on a bobsled, and there started the first newspaper in Aroostook county. The settlement was literally in the wilderness, and his newspaper territory was a scarcely broken forest. In this forbidding field he built up a successful business, and he accumulated a handsome fortune without going outside of the county.—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

PETERSON & WOLF of Milwaukee, are sending out circulars announcing their desire to furnish the craft with their Combination Composing Rule, attached to the top of which is a bodkin and pair of tweezers, which it is claimed are shut up out of the way, and do not interfere with the use of the rule. Though the utility of, and necessity for this singular invention is exceedingly doubtful, the marvelous confidence of Messrs. Peterson & Wolf, in the present depressed condition of the trade, is a hopeful sign.

MR. GEORGE W. PARSONS, an old-time Gloucester printer, now compositor on the Salem, Mass., *Daily News*, has gone with his wife on a six weeks' vacation trip in Maine. Mr. Parsons is probably the oldest printer in Essex county actively at work. He has followed his trade fifty-six years without an intermission, his age being over seventy. During the past year he has been at his case, the *News* says, early every

morning, not having been absent once, and in the five years he has filled his present position he has lost only half a day on account of sickness. In appearance Mr. Parsons does not look to be over fifty years, and he is more active and enjoys better health than hundreds of men of that age.—*Boycotter.*

THE following named gentlemen have formed themselves into a company to be called the Union Publishing Company of Los Angeles, and have filed articles of incorporatian with the county clerk: William M. Hawkins, Homer C. Brown, George Bentley, Norman M. Entler, and J. Syl. Sullivan. The purposes for which it is formed are, the publication of the *Evening Union*, devoted to the interest of the working classes, the publishing of daily and general news, the dissemination of useful knowledge, the execution of all manner of jobwork, and the performance of all business usually done in a newspaper office.

THE RECORD BEATEN.—At a recent picnic given by the Los Angeles Typographical Union, a typesetting contest took place, the following account of which is taken from the *Evening Union* of that city: "A little after 3 o'clock the floor of the pavilion was cleared for the typesetting contest. It was arranged by the committee that the type should be minion, the time for work one-half hour and both contestants start together. Uncle Josh Talbot was appointed judge and James Henderson measurer. Time was called and the first stickful was dumped by Mr. Fullman a few seconds ahead of his opponent. Two-and-one-half stickfuls was the amount set, and Mr. Henderson declared the following result: Fullman, 1,160 ems; Hibbert, 1,106 ems. This puts the record of McCann, of New York, in the shade. Much interest was manifested in this contest. The proof was not read until this morning at the *Union*, when it was found that Mr. Fullman had twenty errors and his opponent four, and consequently Mr. Fullman lost the prize."

FOREIGN.

THE Melbourne Printers' Library now contains over two thousand volumes.

A NEW evening paper, entitled the *Daily News*, will shortly be started in Melbourne.

THERE is talk at Vienna, of creating a professional school of foremen of printing establishments, to supply a needed want.

AT a recent sale by auction, a series of the London *Gazette* numbered from 1 to 3,508, and dating from 1669 to 1699, sold for $650.

PERSIA has now her first periodical, the semi-monthly *Echo de Perse*, published at Teheran. The enterprise is said to be patronized by the Shah.

AN old wooden hand press, constructed three hundred years ago, is still in use in the printing and lithographic establishment of Robling, at Eschwege, in Hesse.

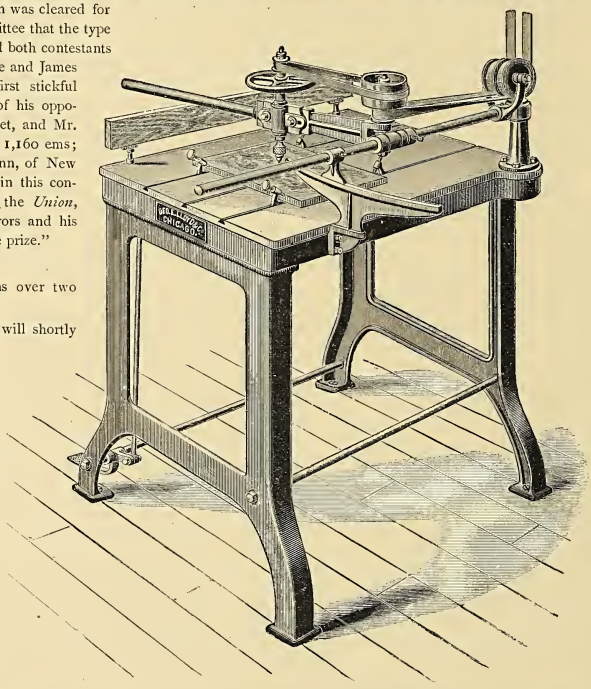
OFFICIAL RETURNS show that two hundred and two printers emigrated from the United Kingdom last year, as compared with two hundred and twenty-four in 1883, and one hundred and six in 1882. Of these one hundred and thirty-eight went to Australia, forty-six to the United States, and seven to Canada.

THE new industrial law in Austria prohibits the employment of women on night-work. In consequence, the newspaper offices have been obliged to give notice to all their paper-counters, who are mostly women who have grown old in their situations, and unfit to learn other trades.

THE Printer's Apprentice School at Vienna has completed its eleventh year. During the past twelvemonth a branch school was established in consequence of the great extension of the town and suburbs of Vienna, and if the managing committee of the Masters' Union, with its most active and competent president, Herr Friedrich Jasper, succeeds in making it obligatory on all Viennese apprentices to attend the school, there will be two more branch schools established in different quarters of the town. As it is, the number of apprentices has risen from 175 to 254, and if the attendance were obligatory the number would be doubled. At the prize-giving and breaking-up festival on the 12th ult. an exhibition of apprentices' work was held for the first time, and it proved to be interesting and successful.—*Printers Register, London.*

NEW ROUTING MACHINE.

The accompanying cut illustrates an improved Routing Machine, built to run at a high rate of speed, for doing fine, close work, such as routing wood cuts, electrotypes, zinc and brass plates for wood printing, bookbinders' dies, etc. This machine is substantially mounted on legs with stay rods, new device for transmitting power through the belt to the machine. Steel spindle, ground perfectly true, running in self-oiling, adjustable bearings; chuck for holding tools all sizes; new arrangement for raising and lowering the tool. Arm rest for lifting the tool off of work; has spring adjustment and is operated by the foot.



In the last few months several of these machines have been placed with large concerns, who have given fine testimonials, which are printed in new catalogue (sent to any address), showing all the latest and most improved electrotype and stereotype machinery, also folding machines. For further information, address the manufacturers, Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68 and 70 West Monroe street, Chicago.

AMONG the twenty large trade guilds in Germany which have been proposed to the Federal Council for participating in the Workmen's Insurance are the printers' guilds, with 1,580 undertakings and 38,482 workmen; the papermakers' guilds, with 1,149 undertakings and 42,842 workmen; and the guilds of trades using paper, with 1,241 undertakings and 41,808 workmen. These figures afford marked evidence of the favor with which trade organizations are regarded in the Fatherland.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

GUM FOR BACKING LABELS.—Mix pure dextrine with boiling water until it assumes the consistency of ordinary mucilage. Apply with a full, evenly made camel's hair brush. The paper should not be too thin or unsized.

THE following preservative of rollers when not in use is often applied: Corrosive sublimate, 1 drachm; fine table salt, 2 oz.; put together in ½ gallon of soft water. It is allowed to stand 24 hours, and is to be well shaken before using. Sponge the rollers with the mixture after washing.

PRINTED matter may be copied on any paper of an absorbent nature by dampening the surface with a weak solution of acetate of iron, and pressing in an ordinary copying-press. Old writing may also be copied on unsized paper if wet with a weak solution of sulphate of iron mixed with a small solution of sugar syrup.

NICKEL-PLATED stereotypes are largely used in Germany, and it is claimed that they will outlast ten common stereos. It is also said that German typefounders are nickel-plating their copper matrices, as thereby a better result is obtained, while the matrix is rendered much more durable. The copper is plated before it is punched.

ALEXANDER BALFOUR, of Philadelphia, Pa., has been awarded the contract for furnishing 450,000 pounds of distinctive paper to the treasury department, upon which to print internal revenue stamps. The paper will be counted and packed by thirty men, under the direction of J. H. Lichliter, from the office of the commissioner of internal revenue.

COLONEL RICHARD MARSH HOE, the inventor of the celebrated Hoe printing-presses, although seventy-five years of age, attends daily to the business affairs of his great establishment in New York City. He is possessed of a very jovial disposition, and is accustomed to walk through the long aisles of his workshops whistling the latest popular operatic airs and chatting pleasantly to his employés, many of whom have spent the best years of their lives in his service.

SPECIMEN CALENDAR FOR 1886.

FURNISHED BY A. ZEESE & CO., ELECTROTYPERS, CHICAGO.

1886	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednes.	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

1886	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednes.	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JULY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
							
AUG.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEP.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

NEW ENGRAVING MACHINE.

An invention, likely to be of a great practical utility, has been made by an Englishman, in the shape of an engraving machine, in which the delicate agency of electricity has been introduced into the mechanism with great success. It is chiefly intended for decorative engraving upon metal work, and is capable of producing highly finished results with a celerity in which manual work is completely outdistanced. The word or design to be engraved is first furnished by a setting of ornamental types or a stereotype plate. Over this is passed in parallel lines an arm of the machine, to which is attached a fine protected platinum point. The motion of the arm is responded to by that of a table, which carries the metal to be inscribed or decorated beneath the point of the engraver. The type or stereotype plate, by raising the platinum point, puts into circuit a current of electricity, which, acting upon an electro-magnet, raises or depresses the graver, and produces an enlarged or reduced copy of the types, upon the metal on the table, with perfect accuracy. Complicated patterns, which would involve lengthened hand labor, can be produced by the agency of the machine in a brief period, and at trifling cost.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Akron.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on Sunday morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $16. There has been an average of two tourists a day for a week. "Boiler" plates are being used very freely on the only daily.

Baltimore.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $20. There is a rumor that an afternoon paper is shortly to be started.

Brooklyn.—State of trade, dull; prospects, good; composition on evening and weekly papers, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $17. Supply of printers equal to demand.

Cheyenne.—State of trade, good; prospects, good for the winter; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37½ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20.

Chicago.—State of trade, still dull; prospects, more encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Seeking is very brisk in Chicago. No difficulty.

Cincinnati.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. No difficulty.

Cleveland.—State of trade, somewhat dull; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers per week, $12 to $13. No inducements to come here. Several printers here from Sandusky, Ohio, out on strike on the *Register* of that place. Leading joboffices here gave notice recently, that hereafter they would pay but $12 per week, and advised men to accept it on the ground that the firms had been advertising for printers at that figure, and could readily fill their offices if the men quit, and the reduction was quietly accepted. But few job printers belong to the union, hence the cut.

Columbus.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 33⅓ to 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14. Plenty of printers here. No difficulty.

Council Bluffs.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14. No difficulty. New evening paper started here last week.

Dayton.—State of trade, rather dull; prospects, not very flattering; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 to 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Some of our members are idle, with but poor prospects ahead. No difficulty.

Des Moines.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good for the winter; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. Plenty of printers here just now. No difficulty. The *Hawkeye Blade* just started as a morning paper, with six cascs.

Detroit.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $14. Skip Detroit by all means. No difficulty, but a large surplus of printers.

Erie.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $13.50 to $15. More subs than regulars. There is a difficulty here on account of employing an ex-treasurer of this union, who is a defaulter.

Evansville.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. No difficulty, but enough of printers here already.

Galveston.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents: evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Too many printers here already. No difficulty.

Grand Rapids.—State of trade very dull; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job

printers, per week, $13. Two men here already for every situation. Nothing doing in the book and job offices, and the papers are running small forces.

Hamilton, Ont.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $10. There are a number of printers here out of employment.

Hartford.—State of trade, medium; prospects, nothing extra; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $18. Subbing is fair, but too many in town to all get it.

Houston.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, nothing in sight; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. As the only daily A.M. paper is lately "ratted," keep away from this place. There is an out and out lockout on the part of the proprietors.

Halifax.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; job, book and paper hands, $9 per week. Plenty of hands to supply the demand. No room for strangers.

Indianapolis.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, very poor; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Keep away.

Jacksonville, Fla.—State of trade, poor; prospects, nothing in sight; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Do not come this way. More men than work.

Joliet.—State of trade, fair; prospects, indefinite; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. Stay away from Joliet, for though there is no difficulty, subs are numerous.

Knoxville, Tenn.—State of trade, good; prospects, favorable; prices for composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14.00. Subs are in demand; if en route, call and present your card. No difficulty existing.

La Fayette.—State of trade, very good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. There are six or eight idle resident printers.

Leadville.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, $26. Plenty printers here already for the work to be done.

Lincoln.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Business still continues good.

Lockport.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 26 cents; job printers, per week, $12.

Los Angeles.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18 to $20. Enough of printers here already. The *Express* matter has not yet been settled.

Louisville.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. No difficulty.

Milwaukee.—State of trade, fair to good; prospects are improving; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $18. The old, old story, "dull, not enough work for those here," is about played out. No one heeds it. Lockout in the *Evening Wisconsin* eighteen months today, September 3.

Minneapolis.—State of trade, poor; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Don't come here. Rumor of a new evening paper carries no truth. A number who have been waiting for such a scheme to materialize have pulled out disgusted.

Mobile.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Stay away; demand fully supplied.

Montreal.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better than last report; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $10. No difficulty, but fully supplied.

Newark.—State of trade, middling; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening, 32 to 33 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week, $15. More printers here than work.

New Haven.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $18. More men here now than we want.

Omaha.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. No difficulty, and printers passing through generally find plenty to do.

Oshkosh.—State of trade, tolerably good; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12. Our union is in a good healthy condition, notwithstanding the fact that there is some kicking among the "tourists."

Ottumwa.—State of trade, medium; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, $10.50 to $12 per week; bookwork, $12 per week; job printers, $12 to $15 per week. Subs might catch on to a few days work.

Philadelphia.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, medium; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 38 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Stay away. Still fighting rat papers and their sympathizers.

Pittsburgh.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. The supply of printers is equal to the demand, although anyone passing through can always get a day's work.

Portland, Or.—State of trade, not as good as at last report; prospects, more encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. No difficulty, but there are too many printers in Portland already. Two of the daily papers run plates in violation of the expressed wishes of the union.

Quincy.—State of trade, poor; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $15. Work dull, and plenty of men to do it.

Sacramento.—State of trade, fair; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. Plenty of printers in town at present.

Salt Lake City.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18. We are revising the constitution and by-laws, and things are looking bright for the union. There is no difficulty, but there are more men here already than there is work for.

San Francisco.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. There has been a strike here for some time past on two papers, so keep away.

Seattle.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, $21. Enough of resident subs to fill demand.

Sioux City.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $16. Printers seeking employment need not strike here at present.

South Bend.—State of trade, fair; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12. No more printers needed.

Springfield.—State of trade, poor; prospects, somewhat better; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Stay away for at least another month.

St. Joe, Mo.—State of trade, good; prospects, first-class; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening, 27½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15.00. The *Evening News* is still conducted as an unfair office. Fassett's jobоffice, which was sold out under chattel mortgage today (Sept. 7), was bought by L. Hardman, foreman of the Steam Printing Company, of this city, who will open it up at once. It will be thoroughly union.

St. Louis.—State of trade, dull; prospects, slightly improving; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. No difficulty, but we advise printers to buy good walking shoes before coming here.

St. Paul.—State of trade, newspapers fair; book and jobwork, very dull; prospects, very fair; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. St. Paul is full to overflowing with printers.

Syracuse.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, $13 to $15, per week; job printers, per week, $13 to $18. The difficulty has been settled as to difference between week and piece work on morning papers, and everything is running smoothly.

Toledo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, $15 per week. We are boycotting the *Democrat* and *Saturday American* because they are unfair offices. Plenty of subs in this city.

Topeka.—State of trade, slight improvement; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 35 cents or $15 per week; job printers, per week, $15. Both morning papers are controlled by the Printers' Protective Association, and there is nothing to promise permanent work.

Troy.—State of trade, better; prospects, business will steadily improve; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork and job printers, $16 per week. No difficulty.

Washington.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, very gloomy; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents. Keep away from this section.

Wheeling.—State of trade, dull; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $15. The number of printers here is equal to the demand.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, fair; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $15. No room for more printers here at present.

Wilmington, Del.—State of trade, medium; prospects, so-so; composition on Sunday morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 20 and 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 and $12. There is no difficulty except that the supply of printers is equal to the demand.

Youngstown.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better times expected; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14. Plenty of subs, also plenty of printers.

BOOKBINDERY FOR SALE.—Is located in a city of eighteen thousand inhabitants, the county seat of Santa Clara county, having the State Normal School, three universities, several public schools and churches, four banks, and in a rich, growing section of California. The bindery has a very complete outfit, has been established three years, has a fair trade, which can be largely increased, and but one more small establishment of the kind in town. Will be sold for $2,500. A fine opening for a live man. Satisfactory reasons for selling. For particulars, address, McNEIL BROS., San José, California.

DEMOCRATIC PRINTERS, ATTENTION.—Big bargain in jobоffice, established 8 years, in western city of 30,000, wholly democratic. First-class chance to make a fine thing on small capital. Don't lose this chance. Other business compels the sale. If you mean business, address C. A. ROGERS, 940 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

PRINTER of thirty years experience, posted in all the branches, is open for an engagement. Address for one month, stating particulars and salary, "ALPHA," care INLAND PRINTER.

SITUATION WANTED.—Have had eight years experience in management of large printing establishment, making estimates, purchasing stock, soliciting business, employing help, etc.; understand cost of running machinery and doing all classes of work. Am also an experienced accountant. Address G, care THE INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—A GOOD WOOD ENGRAVER.—A young man capable of making his own designs preferred. Good wages and steady employment guaranteed. Address, sending references and samples of work, "Engraver," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—By thoroughly capable man, situation in joboffice where good work is wanted; 15 years' experience; strictly temperate; reliable eastern references. Sea or lake port preferred, but do not insist on it. Have had charge of well appointed offices. No daily newspaper work wanted. Please address GEO. W. BAKER, Box 228, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

WANTED—Engraver thoroughly acquainted with the latest improvements in Photo-Engraving and Wax Engraving, or other desirable processes. Permanent engagement to a reliable man. Address PALMER & REY, San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED.—Printer in every city to act as agent for my patent improved "Lightning" Galley Lock-up, and combined Side-stick and Quoins. Liberal commissions. C. A. DIRR, Room 5, 51 and 53 La Salle street, Chicago.

WATER MOTOR FOR SALE.—A water motor in first class condition; capacity eight-horse power, with 40 pounds water pressure; all the necessary valves and connections thereto belonging. This motor, with twenty-five pounds water-pressure, worked a Campbell country, and a Campbell two-revolution pony jobber; also three platen jobbers. Cheapest power in existence where the water system is in use. Reason for selling, have more than doubled press capacity. Refer to paper agents who have visited our place. Address SEEMANN & PETERS, East Saginaw, Michigan.

SIGMUND ULLMAN. E. H. WIMPFHEIMER.

FULL LINES OF BLACK AND COLORED

Printing and Lithographic Inks

—AND—

PASTE COLORS.

The Largest and Most Complete Assortment in the Country.

BRONZE POWDERS for Printing a specialty.

GERMAN PRINTING INKS IN TUBES, if desired. Keeps the Ink free from skin and dust until used up.

Price List and Specimens sent on Application.

SIGMUND ULLMAN,

51 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

SUPERIOR

PRINTING INKS,

MADE BY

THE ULLMANN & PHILPOTT MFG. CO.

Nos. 56 and 58 Merwin, Corner of West Street,

CLEVELAND, O.

FOR SALE BY

GUSTAV HINSTORFF, 48 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY, Third and Vine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.
KANSAS CITY PAPER CO., 420 West Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.
ROBERT ROWELL, Third Ave. and Market St., Louisville, Ky
H. B. PARKER, Cass and Congress Sts., Detroit, Mich.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 128 St. Clair St., Cleveland, O.

THOMAS FOX, *Pres't & Treas.* GEO. N. FRIEND, *Vice-Pres't*
GEO. B. FOX, *Secretary.*

Friend & Fox Paper Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN FINE

BOOK, COVER, NEWS, WRAPPING,

ROOFING AND CARPET FELT.

LOCKLAND, OHIO, AND CHICAGO.

153 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

Lockland Mills, Crescent Mills, Rialto Mills.

—THE—

Cincinnati Type Foundry,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TYPE, PRESSES,

AND PRINTERS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

ALL GOODS FIRST-CLASS, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Send for Specimens and Special Prices. CHAS. WELLS, Treas.

201 VINE ST., CINCINNATI, O.

J. H. BONNELL & Co.

PRINTING INK

MANUFACTURERS,

Office—Tribune Building, New York.

We manufacture all the PRINTING INKS used on the following and many other publications:

HARPER'S WEEKLY & BAZAR,
MRS. FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLICATIONS,
THE PARKER & TILTON ART EXHIBIT,
THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE,
NEW YORK SUN,
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER,
PHILADELPHIA PRESS,
PHILADELPHIA RECORD, ETC.

SAMUEL RAYNOR & Co.

115 & 117 William St., New York.

Beg leave to announce that they are well prepared for the Fall Trade, with a large stock of

ENVELOPES

Of every variety of paper, size and pattern, including parchment, bond, cloth-lined wedding, and mourning, with paper to match. Odd sizes of Envelopes promptly made to order. All as good as the best, and cheap as the cheapest. Also a large stock of the

"Pure Irish Linen" & "Imperial Irish Linen" Papers

Both High and Mill Finish, in folio and note size, with Envelopes to match. Also a splendid assortment of Papeteries. The trade invited to call and examine stock or write for samples.

VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO.

TYPE AND BORDERS,

Presses and Materials,

WOOD TYPE, CABINETS, STANDS, ETC.

TURKEY BOXWOOD AND OTHER ENGRAVERS' MATERIALS AND WOODS.

PRINTERS' "STRONG SLAT" CASES.
(TRADE MARK.)

110 Fulton and 16 & 18 Dutch Streets, NEW YORK.

FACTORY: PATERSON, N. J. N.B.—MACHINISTS' PATTERN LETTERS.—

FIRE! FIRE!

CHICAGO BRASS RULE WORKS

J. P. TRENTER, PROPRIETOR,

84 MARKET STREET, - CHICAGO.

THE Insurance Companies having adjusted my claims arising out of the disastrous fire on my late work rooms, 85 and 87 Fifth Avenue, I have newly fitted up work shops at above address, and am better prepared than ever to execute orders for

BRASS PRINTING MATERIAL,

SUCH AS

Brass Rule, Ellipses, Circles, Labor Saving Rule, Etc.

NEW DESIGNS CONSTANTLY APPEARING.

THE

Empire State Typefounding Co.

61 and 63 FRANKFORT STREET,

CORNER JACOB STREET, - - - NEW YORK.

To Printers, Publishers and the Trade in General.

WE have much pleasure in announcing that the above Foundry is in full operation, and all orders intrusted to us will be *promptly* and carefully filled. A large stock of exquisitely cut new faces for Book, Newspaper and Jobwork is now in our warerooms, and ready for delivery. *All our Type is made of the Toughest and Hardest Metal, not brittle or short, but HARD and TOUGH.*

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Knowing from experience what the printers have had to contend with from the Typefounders of New York in relation to **Sorts**, they not only having to wait a considerable time for them, but also to pay from 50 to 100 per cent more than the actual value of the same, we have determined to supply **Sorts of Job or Body Type, in any quantity, at FONT PRICES.** In a word, we mean that THE EMPIRE STATE TYPEFOUNDING CO. will furnish its patrons all that skill, experience and industry can accomplish, the members of the company being practical Typefounders.

MESSRS. JAMES WEST & SONS, the celebrated Typographical Punch Cutters, are and have been cutting for us since we started, so that *we are enabled to accommodate our customers with any particular charater or sign that they may need, at short notice, free of charge.* We can also match perfectly any bodies of New York Typefounders' make. NEW DESIGNS CONTINUALLY BEING PREPARED.

Personal attention given to all communications as to *estimates, prices,* and all matters relating to business.

PETER J. DAWKINS, *President.*

D. J. REILLY & CO.

326 Pearl St., New York,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Printers' Rollers

AND

Roller Composition.

Price for Peerless Composition, - - 40 cts. per lb.
Price for Acme Composition, - - - 25 cts. per lb.
Prepared Glue, - - - - - 35 cts. per lb.

FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USING OUR "COMPOSITION" & "PREPARED GLUE" WITH EACH SHIPMENT.

Prices for Covering Rollers made on application. Correspondence Solicited.

GOODS PACKED AND SHIPPED TO ANY PART OF THE U. S. AND CANADA.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

MESSRS. GEO. MATHER'S SONS, Sixty John Street, New York, manufacture fine Printing Ink of all colors, and many of the best printers give their goods preference over all others.

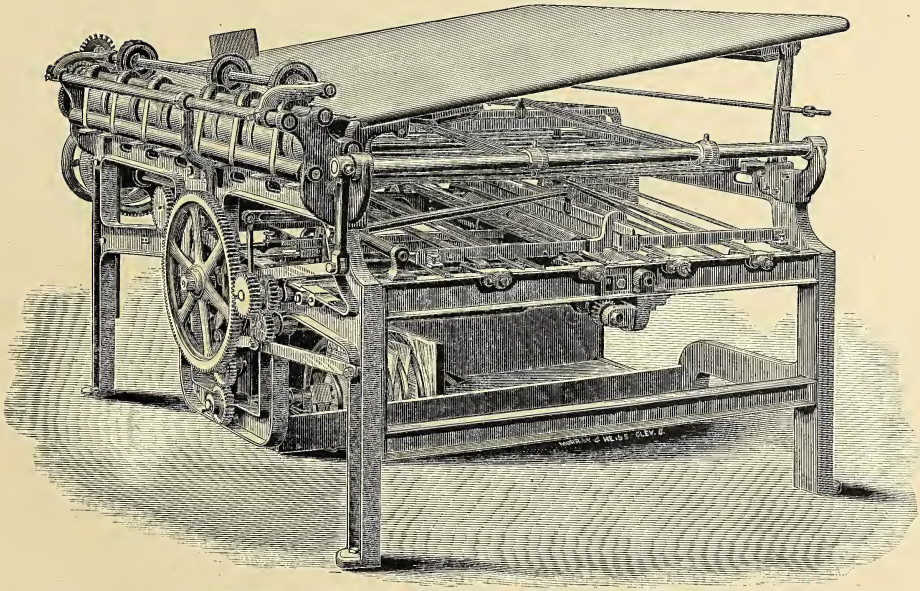
For sale by all first-class dealers in Printing Material everywhere.

JOHN H. STONEMETZ. WALTER G. BENNETT. WALLACE MCGRATH.

STONEMETZ

Printers' Machinery Co.

ERIE, PA.



Hand-Feed Newspaper Folding Machine.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper Folding and Printers' Machinery, Presses,

Stereotype Apparatus, Mailers, Galleys, Chases,

AND

PRINTERS' SUPPLIES GENERALLY.



MEDALS AWARDED THE SANBORN MACHINERY.

OUR LIST OF MACHINERY

—FOR—

Bookbinders, Printers, Lithographers

—AND—

PAPER-BOX MAKERS

INCLUDES

Paper Cutting Machines,
Book Trimming Machines,
Paper Cutting Presses,
Knife Grinding Machines,
Iron Standing Presses,
Stamping Presses,
Embossing Presses,
Embossing and Inking Presses,
Smashing Machines,
Iron Table Shears,
Rotary Board Cutters,
Sawing Machines,
Job Backers, *Stabbing Machines,*
Roller Backers,
Bevelling Machines,
Case Bending Machines,
Case Smoothing Machines,
Round Corner Cutters,
Back Forming Machines,
Book Rolling Machines,
Wood Frame Card Cutters,
Iron Frame Card Cutters,
Rotary Card Cutters,
Grindstone Frames,
Gilding Presses, *Perforating Machines,*
Steam Glue Heaters,
Steam Glue Jackets,
Copper Glue Kettles,
Bookbinders' Type Cabinets,
Paging and Numbering Machines,
Ruling Machines,
Lithographers' Embossing Presses,
Wood Frame Shears,
Paper-Box Makers' Rotary Board Cutters,
Scoring and Cutting Machines,
Square Corner Cutters,
Round and Oval Cutters,
Thumb and Finger Hole Cutters,
Corner Cutting and Scoring Machines,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

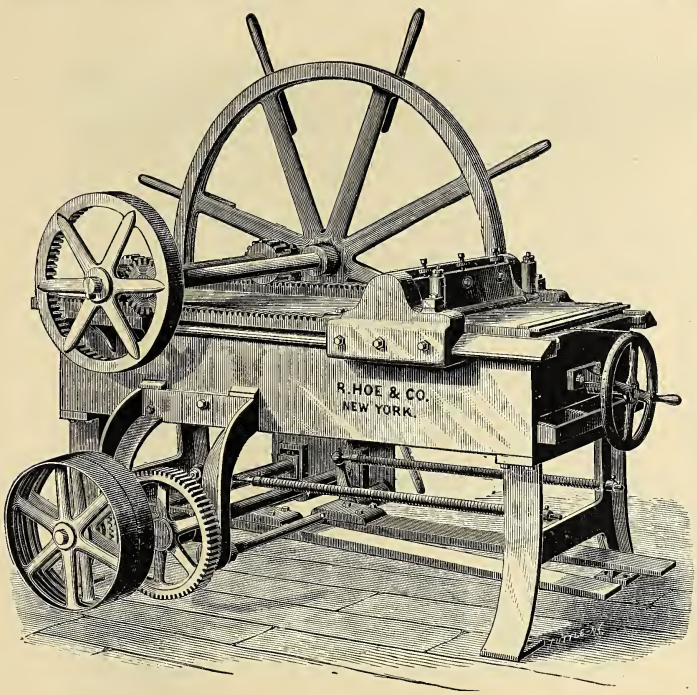
IN THEIR VARIOUS SIZES AND STYLES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT ON APPLICATION.

GEO. H. SANBORN & SONS,

69 Beekman St. NEW YORK.

MANUFACTORY—Standard Machinery Co., Mystic River, Ct.



R. Hoe & Co.

POWER

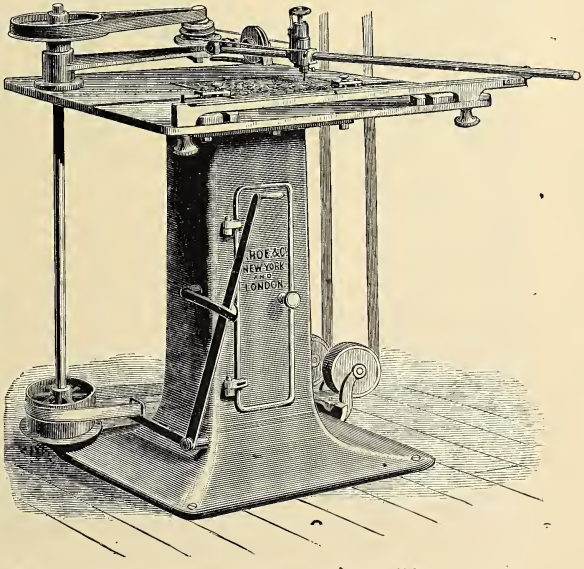
Inclined Plane Shaving Machine.

This is the most convenient and accurate machine of its kind, and is used for truing up the plates before they are used on the press. Perfect accuracy is gained and much time saved in making ready after plates are put on the press. All plates are shaved to exact thickness by means of a dial wheel and screw.

R. Hoe & Co.

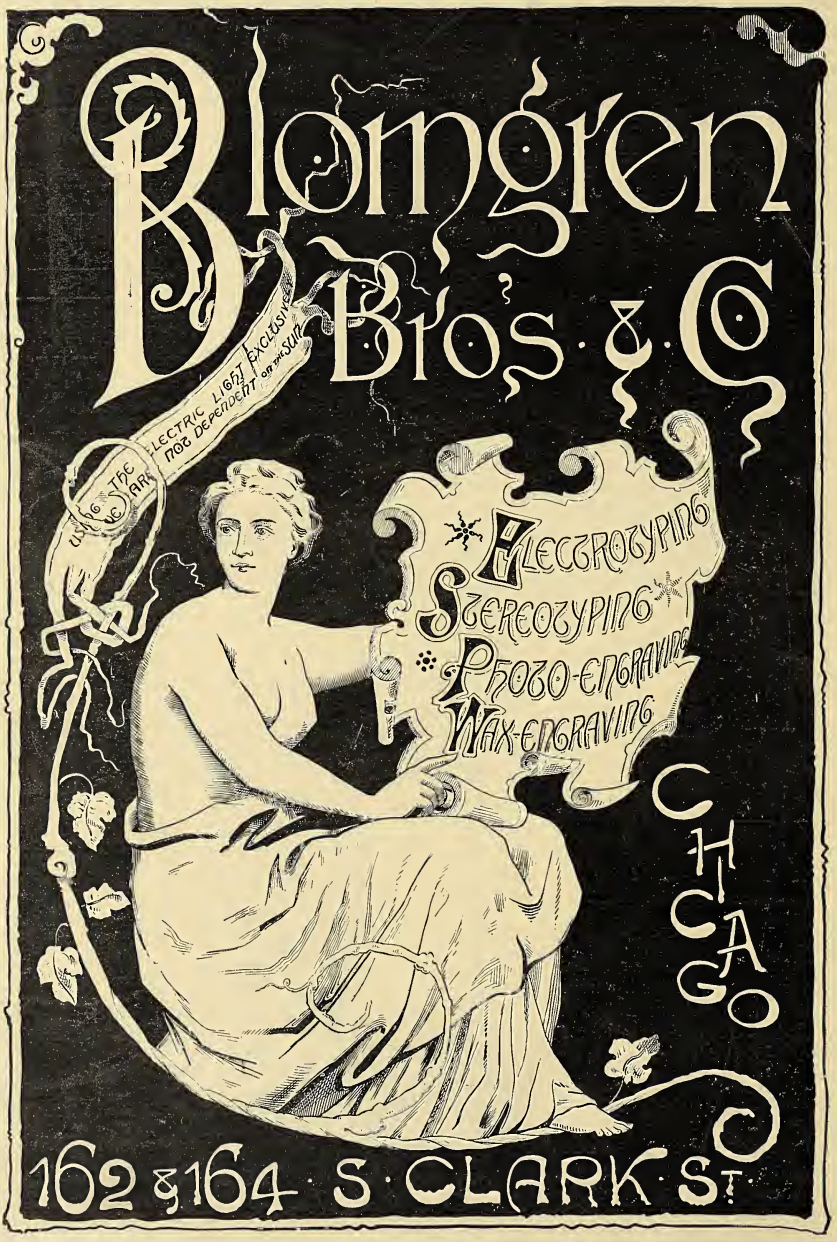
Routing Machine.

This machine is used for cutting out blank spaces in plates by means of rotating steel cutters as shown in cut. It is solidly mounted on an iron base. Power is communicated to the upright shaft and thence by pulleys and belts to the steel cutters. A spring rest prevents the tool from touching the plate till pressed down by the operator. The stand contains shelves for tools, etc.



R. HOE & CO., 504 Grand Street, N. Y.

199–201 VAN BUREN STREET, CHICAGO, *TUDOR ST., LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND.*


Blomgren Bros. & Co.
USING THE ELECTRIC LIGHT EXCLUSIVELY
NOT DEPENDENT ON THE SUN
ELECTROTYPING
STEREOTYPING
PHOTO-ENGRAVING
WAX-ENGRAVING
CHICAGO
162 & 164 S. CLARK ST.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION THE LIBRARY

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION THE LIBRARY

SMITHSONIAN LIBRARIES
3 9088 01961 4403